TH IS WEALTH!
f Body is Wealth of Mind.
RADWAY'S
saparillian
ESOLVENT.
makes sound flesh, strong bone, and ... If you would have your flesh firm, sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.
teful Recognition.
... CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease ... a victory in the healing art; that power that clearly discerns Defect ... a remedy; that restores step by step ... the body which has been slowly and weakened by an insidious disease ... commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity ... an existence of pain and disease, ... days and long nights, owe him ... —Medical Messenger.
SE AND TRUE.
... from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on ... Cure," as follows:
... OF DISEASES CURED BY
ADWAY'S
arillian Resolvent.
... RIAN TUMORS.
... UTE REMEDY.
... Y'S READY RELIEF.
... ER AND AGUE.
CAUTION.
... TRUE RELIEF.
... Regulating Pills.
... SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.
... OLD BY DRUGGISTS.
... FALSE AND TRUE.
... THE PUBLIC.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1883—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

For the benefit of the many we were unable to wait upon yesterday

We will continue our

Great Linen Sale

AT PRICES

Two-Thirds

OF

Actual Value,

And also begin a sale of

"White Goods"

AT

20 and 25

Per yard,

Which will include some goods Previously sold

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50 and 75.

Both Rare Bargains!

New Weekly Medical Journal.

THE

New York Medical Journal,

A Weekly Review of Medicine.

Beginning with the number for Saturday, January 6, 1883, the "New York Medical Journal" becomes a weekly instead of a monthly. In its new form the Journal has large double-columned pages, affording space for certain features that before seldom appeared in it, while its former departments will be continued.

The prominent features of the Journal will be selected **Lectures, Didactic and Clinical; Original Communications**, with particular regard to the wants of the general practitioner; **Book Notices; Clinical Reports**, from Hospitals in New York and other cities; **Editorials; Society Proceedings**, selected with reference to their interest and value to the profession; **Reports on the Progress of Medicine** (quarterly); and **Miscellany**, including matters of news, correspondence, etc. A place will also be given to New Inventions.

The Journal will be found an indispensable requisite to the Physician, and to the Advertiser an invaluable medium through which to reach the Medical Profession.

Price, $5.00 per annum; single copy, 12 cts.

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ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Dividend No. 14.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share will be payable February 15, 1883, at the office of the company in Boston, to stockholders of record January 15, 1883, at close of business.

Transfer books will be closed January 15, at close of business, and reopened January 22, 1883.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York, Transfer Agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in New York.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, Transfer Agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in Chicago. GEO. L. GOODWIN, Assistant Treasurer, 95 Milk-st.

WAUKESHA Mineral Rock Spring Sparkling Water. The finest bar or table water ever bottled. Put up in crates of 50 quarts, glass or stone jugs, or 100 pints, glass, and sold very cheap. The still water is put up in 10-gallon cans at 15 cents per gallon. Delivered free in any part of the city. Order by telephone or postal-card. With Brink's Express, northeast corner State and Randolph.

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STATIONERS.
167 MADISON STREET.
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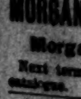
FOR 1883.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.



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MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY
Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.
Next term opens Thursday, Jan. 4, 1883. Send for catalogue.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.
Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres. Winter Term opens Jan. 10.

HOME SCHOOL FOR SMALL BOYS. Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

KEEP THE SYSTEM regular with Tropic-Fruit Laxative, and you will always feel and look well. It is better than pills and the usual purgatives. Unlike them, it does not sicken or weaken the stomach. The dose is small, the taste delicious. Ladies and children like it. Try a 25 cent box, and you will be sure to adopt it as a family necessity. Sold by all Druggists.

Florida, Nassau, Bermuda, Mexico, Etc.
Love & Alden's single and excursion tickets and circular tours embracing all popular summer and winter resorts in the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Nassau, Bermuda, West Indies, etc., etc. Call or send for the American Tourist Gazette. Illustrated, containing rates and routes and valuable information to the Tourist, Invalid, or Pleasure-Seeker. Love & Alden's Tourist Office, 114 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.
... Emery is admitted as partner in our firm this day. The business will be continued under the style of Henry, Hatch & Emery, at 174, 176 and 178 Adams-st. HENRY & HATCH.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1883.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

Northwestern National Insurance Co.

Of Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 1, 1883.

CASH CAPITAL, . . . $600,000.00
SURPLUS, . . . 527,311.85
$1,127,311.85

ASSETS.

Par value.		Market value.
$220,000.00	U. S. Registered Bonds, 4s	$262,350.00
100,000.00	U. S. Registered Bonds, 4½s	113,250.00
100,000.00	U. S. Registered Bonds, Currency 6s	131,000.00
$420,000.00	Total Gover'nt Bonds	$506,600.00
85,000.00	C., M. & St. P. R'y 1st Mortgage Bonds, Chicago Div., 7s	106,250.00
15,000.00	C., M. & St. P. R'y 1st Mortgage Bonds, P. du C. Div., 8s	19,950.00
141,000.00	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, 1st lien on Real Estate in the City of Milwaukee, 6 to 8 per cent	141,000.00
23,200.00	Milwaukee County Bonds, 8s	26,448.00
291,784.38	Cash on hand and in Bank	291,784.38
28,072.98	Premiums in course of collection	28,072.98
2,781.86	Accrued interest	2,781.86
4,424.63	Other Securities and due from Ins. Companies	4,424.63
$1,011,263.85		$1,127,311.85

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$600,000.00
Re-insurance Reserve	235,134.10
Unpaid Losses	39,491.35
All other claims against the Company	1,051.85
Net Surplus over all Liabilities	251,634.55
	$1,127,311.85

ALEX. MITCHELL, Pres't. JOHN P. McGREGOR, Sec'y.
ALFRED JAMES, Vice Pres't. WILFORD M. PATTON, Ass't Sec'y.

Chicago Branch Office,
112 La Salle-st.
P. D. ARMOUR, Chicago Director.
JOHN CAMERON, Chicago Manager.

23d Semi-Annual Statement

AMAZON INSURANCE CO.,

CINCINNATI,

Jan. 1, 1883.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in transmission	$17,539.88
Government and corporation bonds and stocks	175,354.00
Mortgage loans and real estate	347,046.97
Collateral loans and bills receivable	12,605.82
Due from Agents and other Insurance Co.'s	13,419.57
Accrued interest, rents, and other assets	8,350.08
Total Assets	$574,705.32

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for reinsurance	$93,605.43
Reserve for losses	11,271.94
All other liabilities	5,547.01—110,424.38
Net Assets	$464,280.94
Deduct capital stock	300,000.00
Net Surplus	$164,280.94

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Gross premiums	$186,158.48
Interest, dividends, and rents	27,940.78—$214,099.26

EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid	$79,410.66
Commissions, return premiums, and expenses	89,510.92
Dividends paid	18,000.00—186,921.58
Excess receipts over expenditures	$27,177.68

Losses paid since organization 1871, $3,037,456.70.
Stockholders individually liable under laws of Ohio.
GAZZAM GANO, President. J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary.
Agents in all the Western and Northwestern States.

E. E. RYAN & CO., Agents, Chicago,
210 La Salle-st.

CHAS. H. CASE .... EDW'D B. CASE

FIRE INSURANCE

ROYAL OF LIVERPOOL.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE OF LIVERPOOL.

NORTH AMERICA OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital Represented, - $35,000,000.

Losses adjusted without reference or delay.

C. H. CASE & CO., Agents,
120 La Salle-st., Chicago.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL, 56 Huron-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO. Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

Sleighs, Portland Cutters,
And Runner Attachments
FOR WHEELED VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ABBOTT BUGGY CO.,
Cor. State and Twentieth-sts.

WANTED,
A large tract of land near the city, with railroad connections. Address, giving location, price, and terms, H 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.
A Membership in the Board of Trade. Also a Membership in the Call Board. Address H 50, Tribune office.

PRINTING. Educate your boys by buying them a press at $2.50, $5.00, or $10.00 each, with which they can print their own cards. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

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Fine Tailoring.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

From our Former Low Prices

ON ALL

Winter Garments.

GATZERT'S

POPULAR

Tailoring House,

179 & 181 Clark-st.,

Corner Monroe.

Now Open Till 7 P. M.

Winter Just Begun,

AND THE

20 per Cent Discount

ON

OVERCOATS

STILL CONTINUES

AT

THE LION

CLOTHING HOUSE,

135, 137 & 139 MADISON-ST.,

West of Clark.

W. G. MILLER, Manager.

FROM THIS DAY

THE FAIR

Will Open at 8 a. m.
Will Close at 7 p. m.

Great Losing-Money Sale for One Month.

E. J. LEHMANN,

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

15 PER CENT

Discount for Net Cash

On all Garments of WINTER WEIGHT ordered of us during January to Feb. 1, 1883, and 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all other Garments ordered during the same period. In addition to the business regular we make a SPECIALTY of the following:

Marriage Toilet for Gentlemen,
Hunting and Riding Garments for Gentlemen,
Ladies' Select Outer Garments,
Ladies' Riding Habits,
Stylish Livery for all Classes of Servants.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,
163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.,
CHICAGO. (Established 1854.) ILLINOIS.

PURE WATER.
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
Gale & Blocki's WAUKESHA Water, White Rock Spring. 10 gals. for $1.50, delivered free of charge to any part of the city. As a table water our carbonated White Rock has no superior. Put up in pint and quart bottles. GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, 111 Randolph-st., 44 and 46 Monroe-st. (Palmer House), and 126 North Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, Jan. 8, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m. JAS. K. BURTIS, Sec'y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of Stockholders of The Rand, McNally & Company for the election of Directors, etc., will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, Jan. 15, 1883, at 3 o'clock p. m. T. C. HAYNES, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago West Division Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 59 State-st., Chicago, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1883, at 3 o'clock p. m. GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
I have opened complete new Iron Yards at 1501 to 1507 State-st., and offer for rent my old Clark-st. yard, Nos. 503 and 505, suitable for storage purposes. Apply at office, Fifteenth and State-sts. A. LIEBERMAN, Telephone No. 8,288.

CANDY. The finest line of fine confections in Chicago. Whitman's celebrated taffies for sale here only by us. Elegant packages fruits and candy for gifts. See them. Established 10 years. TAYLOR, 7 Clark. Telephone 5,116.

WASHINGTON.

The House Suddenly Takes Up and Passes the Senate Civil-Service Bill.

Whisky Men Made Happy—Their "Relief" Bill Passed by the Senate.

It Is Claimed to Be as Good as $60,000,000 in Their Pockets.

An Eighty-Million-Reduction Tax and Tariff Bill Reported to the Senate.

Careful Analysis of the Tariff Sections—Porter's Case—The River and Harbor Money.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

UNEXPECTED PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE OF THE PENDLETON BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The House redeemed itself today. No time was wasted in beginning work on the Army bill, which was pursued steadily to completion. Then, to the surprise of most members of the House, Chairman Kasson, of the Committee on Civil-Service Reform, appeared with the Pendleton bill in his hand, and claimed the attention of the Speaker. Mr. Kasson has had a hard time with his committee. Several times the members of the committee have been notified to meet and as many times has it been found impossible to get a quorum. Only this morning Messrs. Kasson and Calkins were the only members who appeared. During the day, however, by personal appeals, Mr. Kasson succeeded in getting a quorum. They immediately agreed, "in order to silence public clamor," as one of them said, to report the bill without any amendments whatever.

THIS WAS NOT THEIR ORIGINAL PROGRAM.

Elaborate amendments had been prepared to be offered in committee. As soon as Mr. Kasson appeared cries went up from all sides for a vote. Sunset Cox was foremost, and assured Mr. Kasson that there would be no trouble in putting the bill through immediately. As soon as the bill had been read Mr. Kasson took the Democrats at their word, and demanded the previous question, which was seconded with a tremendous shout from all sides of the House. By this time, however, the Democrats had gone far enough. They appealed for permission to offer this or that amendment, which, of course, could not be done. Then they demanded debate, the ex-Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy being put forward to make this statement. Under the rule half an hour for debate could be permitted, and

REAGAN

was given half this time, which he farmed out to several members on his side. Judging by the tone of the short speeches made by the Democrats the trouble with the bill is that there is not quite enough civil-service reform in it to suit them. They want it made stronger in several particulars. Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, for example, wanted officeholders protected from solicitation for political subscriptions by outside parties. Another Democrat wanted the bill to go into effect July 4, 1885. Mr. Atkins, in a tragic manner, demanded unanimous consent to offer an amendment, and when Mr. Neal, of Ohio, objected, Mr. Atkins turned upon him and, lifting both hands, shouted dramatically: "The gentleman from Ohio objects."

THIS BROUGHT DOWN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, said the bill would be a delusion and a snare unless the Tenure-of-Office act should be repealed. The only Democrat who said a word in favor of the measure was Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, who accepted it as an entering wedge toward better things; while Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, who has introduced similar bills in the present Congress, said that this measure fully met his views. Two or three good short speeches were made on the Republican side during the fifteen minutes allotted to those in favor of the bill. Mr. Calkins said that there must be a turning point somewhere if the civil service is to be improved, and he looked upon this as that turning point. He hoped it would mark a milestone on the road toward a purified and better service. Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, gave in his hearty adhesion to the measure, saying: "Here is a chance to do something; then let's do it." He referred to the fact that promises of reforms in party platforms have ceased to satisfy the people, and called attention to

THE NOTORIOUS PARTISANSHIP

of several of the new Democratic State Administrations which, having come into power under pledge of reform of the civil service, at once set to work to discharge faithful and skilled employés in order to give places to party henchmen. Mr. Kasson closed the debate in a short review of civil-service reform legislation in the past. As soon as the debate had closed and the previous question been ordered on the passage of the bill, Mr. Springer sprang to his feet, shaking a paper, demanding recognition, that he might make a motion to recommit the bill with instructions. Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, however, was ahead of him, and was recognized by the Speaker. A yea-and-nay vote was taken on the motion to recommit, and it was lost by 85 to 114, only two Democrats (Hardenberg and Abram S. Hewitt) voting in the negative. A vote was then taken on

THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL,

resulting 155 in the affirmative and 47 in the negative. Forty-seven Democrats voted to pass the bill and forty against it. The seven Republicans who voted against the bill were Hubbs, Marsh, Moore, Robinson of Ohio, Smalls, Steel, and Thomas. Robinson was afterwards asked why he voted against the bill, and he said because nobody in his district demanded such a measure and that he looked upon it as a humbug.

REPRESENTATIVE KASSON

says he is, on the whole, much pleased with the action of the House this evening in passing the Pendleton bill so summarily. In several particulars the bill does not please him, but he says he was willing to take it rather than run the risk of getting it through the Senate again with an amendment. In his opinion the bill will meet the demands of the civil-service associations of the country, but the masses of the people will not be satisfied till more effective measures are adopted. He thinks the time allowed the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General to classify the force of their respective departments is too short, and that, in several other minor particulars, the bill could have been improved. He considers that

THE MAIN POINTS

urged by the House committee—to-wit: Congressional interference and political assessments, have been fully provided for, though in the matter of political assessments the bill does not go as far as his bill, which prohibited officers of political associations from soliciting or receiving contributions. Another serious defect in the bill, in his opinion, is the failure to correct the evil of arbitrary removal. His bill, he says, "locked both the front and back door, while only the front door is locked in the Pendleton bill and the back door left open, affording a continuance of the evil of removing without specifying cause." Mr. Kasson does not think any further legislation on this subject will be accomplished at the present session.

MR. SPRINGER

says the bill commanded his vote because it can do no harm and may possibly do some good. He thinks he would like to "have it hit if it is a lion and miss if it is a lamb." He regards the bill as very incomplete, but thinks it could be perfected largely in the object to be attained by proper rules and regulations being prescribed. If the Democrats are permitted to administer it he thinks some good can be accomplished, but it is a poor excuse for reform if the Republicans are to administer it. He hopes that the next Congress will adopt some more effective measures by way of amendment to the bill passed today.

"I AM SURPRISED,"

he said, "that the proposition to effectually abolish the assessment business should have been defeated after all the clamoring of the Republicans for a purified civil service, and especially after the sad part it played for them in the last election." The bill, it is evident, did not receive the cordial support of either party. The men who had the courage to vote against it are freely asserting that the supporters of the measure are only

A PACK OF COWARDS

whipped into enacting a farce by the clamoring of the press and the demand of the people for legislation on the subject. The Republicans feel that they sacrifice nothing by the bill, and the Democrats look upon it as nothing they will not be able to render ineffective by legislation during the next Congress. A general reduction of salaries is suggested as one way in which to cripple the bill. A member from Tennessee remarked that he voted against the bill because he could not conscientiously trifle with the intelligence of the constituency he represented by aiding in the enactment of such a farce; while another Southern member said that the Republicans

WOULD YET WEAR THE "DUNCE CAP"

they had prepared for the Democrats, as the Democrats knew well what they were about, and after waiting twenty years for the offices could not so easily be hoodwinked into allowing them to be leased to Republicans for life. Both sides seem satisfied with the manner in which they have disposed of the subject and answered the popular demand for civil-service reform legislation, but neither Republicans nor Democrats seriously feel that they have accomplished much in the way of practical legislation.

TEXT OF THE BILL AS IT PASSED.

The Civil-Service-Reform bill, as finally amended and passed, is, in its full text, as follows:

A BILL to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States:

WHEREAS, Common justice requires that, so far as practicable, all citizens duly qualified shall be allowed equal opportunities on the ground of personal fitness for securing appointment, employment, and promotion in the subordinate civil service of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Justice to the public likewise requires that the Government shall have the largest choice among those likely to answer the requirements of the public service; and

WHEREAS, Justice, as well as economy, efficiency, and integrity in the public service, will be promoted by substituting open and uniform competitive examinations for the examinations heretofore held in pursuance of the statutes of 1853 and 1855; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be the adherents of the same party, as Civil-Service Commissioners, and said three Commissioners shall constitute the United States Civil-Service Commission. Said Commissioners shall hold no other official place under the United States. The President may remove any Commissioner, and any vacancy in the position of Commissioner shall be so filled by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, as to conform to the conditions for the first selection of the Commissioners. The Commissioners shall each receive a salary of $3,500 per year, and each of said Commissioners shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty as Commissioner.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect; and when said rules shall have been promulgated it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid in all proper ways in carrying said rules and any modification thereof into effect. And among other things said rules shall provide and declare as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant as follows:

1. For open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of the applicants for the public service now classified, or to be classified hereunder; such examinations shall be practical in their character, and so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of that service into which they seek to be appointed.

2. That all offices, places, and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the results of such competition.

3. Appointments to public service aforesaid in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population, as ascertained at the last preceding census. Every application for examination shall contain, among other things, a statement under oath stating his, or her, actual bona fide residence at the time of making application, as well as how long he, or she, has been a resident of said place.

4. That there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid.

5. That promotions shall be from the lower grades to the higher on the basis of merit and competition.

6. That no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund or render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

7. That no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or anybody.

8. There shall be non-competitive examination in all proper cases before the commission when competent persons do not compete after notice has been given of the existence of a vacancy, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Commissioners as to the manner of giving notice, and competition may not be found practicable.

9. That notice shall be given in writing by the appointing power to the said commission of the persons selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined, of the place of residence of such persons, of the rejection of any such persons after probation, of the transfers, resignations, and removals, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept by the said commission.

Any necessary exceptions from said nine fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and reasons therefor shall be stated in the annual report of the commission. The said commission shall be subject to the rules that may be made by the President, make regulations for and have control of such examinations, and through its members or examiners it shall supervise and preserve the records of the same, and the said commission shall keep minutes of its own proceedings. It, the said commission, may make investigations concerning facts, and may report all matters touching the enforcement and effects of said rules and regulations, and concerning the action of any examiner or board of examiners hereinafter provided for its own subordinates and those in the public service in respect to the execution of this act. Said commission shall make an annual report to the President for transmission to Congress, showing its own action, rules, and regulations, and the exceptions thereto in force, the practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. That said commission is authorized to employ a Chief Examiner, a part of whose duty it shall be under its direction to act with the examining boards, so far as practicable, whether at Washington or elsewhere, and to secure accuracy, uniformity, and justice in all their proceedings, which shall be at all times open to him. The Chief Examiner shall be entitled to receive salary at the rate of $3,000 a year, and he shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty. The commission shall have a Secretary, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of $1,600 per annum. It may, when necessary, employ a stenographer and messenger, who shall be paid when employed, the former at the rate of $1,600 a year, the latter at the rate of $600 a year. The commission shall, at Washington and in one or more places in each State and Territory where examinations are to take place, designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in the official service of the United States, residing in said State or Territory, after consulting said department or office in which such persons serve, to be members of the Board of Examiners, and may at any time substitute any other person in said service living in such Territory in place of any one so selected. Such Board of Examiners shall be so located as to make it reasonably convenient and inexpensive for applicants to attend before them; and where there are persons to be examined in any State or Territory, the examinations shall be held therein at least twice in each year. It shall be the duty of the Collector, Postmaster, and other officers of the United States at any place outside of the District of Columbia where examinations are directed by the President or by said board to be held, to allow a reasonable use of the public buildings for holding such examinations and in all proper ways to facilitate the same.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause suitable and convenient rooms and accommodations to be assigned or provided, and to be furnished, heated, and lighted, at the City of Washington, for carrying on the work of said commission and said examinations, and to cause the necessary stationery and other articles to be supplied, and the necessary printing to be done for said commission.

SEC. 5. That any of the said Commissioners, examiners, copyists, or messengers, or any person in the public service who shall willfully and corruptly, by himself or in coöperation with one or more other persons, defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in respect to his or her right of examination according to any such rules or regulations, or who shall willfully, corruptly, and falsely mark, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined hereunder, or aid in so doing, or who shall willfully or corruptly make any false representations concerning the same, or concerning the person examined, or who shall willfully or corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined or to be examined, being appointed, employed, or promoted, shall for each such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment of not less than ten days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 6. That, within sixty days after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in as near conformity as may be to the classification of certain clerks now existing under the 163d section of the Revised Statutes:

1. To arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed by the Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, and Appraisers, or either of them, or being in the public service at their respective offices in each customs district where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall be altogether as many as fifty, that thereafter, from time to time, on direction of the President, the said Secretary shall make the like classification or arrangement of clerks and persons so employed in connection with any said office or offices in any other customs district, and, upon like request and for the purposes of this act, the said Secretary shall arrange in one or more of said classes, or of existing classes, any other clerks, agents, or persons employed under his department in any part of said district and not now classified, and every such arrangement and classification, upon being made, shall be reported to the President.

2. Within the sixty days it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General, in general conformity to said 163d section, to separately arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed or in the public service at each post-office or under any Postmaster of the United States, where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall together amount to as many persons as fifty, and thereafter, from time to time, on direction of the President, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to arrange in like classes the clerks and persons so employed in the postal service in connection with any other post-office, and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President.

3. That, from time to time, said Secretary, Postmaster-General, and each of the heads of departments mentioned in the 158th section of the Revised Statutes, and each head of office shall, on direction of the President, and for facilitating the execution of this act, respectively revise any then-existing classification or arrangement of those in their respective departments and offices, and shall, for the purpose of examination herein provided for, include in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable, the subordinate places, clerks, and officers in the public service pertaining to their respective departments not being classified for examination.

SEC. 7. After the expiration of six months from the passage of this act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed to enter or be promoted in either of said classes now existing or that may be arranged hereunder, pursuant to said rules, until he has passed examination or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the 1,754th section of the Revised Statutes; nor take from the President any authority not inconsistent with this act conferred by the 1,753d section of said statutes. Nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the Government, or any person merely employed as a laborer or workman, be required to be classified hereunder; nor, unless by direction of the Senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate be required to be classified or pass examination.

SEC. 8. Whenever there are two or more members of a family in the public service in grades covered by this act no other members of such family shall be eligible to appointment to any such grades.

SEC. 9. That no recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act, which may be given by any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, except as to character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act.

SEC. 10. No person habitually using intoxicating beverages in excess shall be appointed to or retained in any office, business, or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable.

SEC. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate-elect, or any officer or employé of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employé of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, military, or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever from any officer, clerk, or employé of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any person or employé of the United States, mentioned in this act, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution, money, or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

SEC. 13. No officer or employé of the United States mentioned in this act shall discharge, or promote, or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employé, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving, or withholding, or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose.

SEC. 14. No officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall directly or indirectly give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, or other person acting for such Senator, member, or Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of, or to be applied to the promotion of, any political object whatever.

SEC. 15. That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court.

THE VOTE IN THE SENATE.

Upon the passage of the bill in the Senate, Dec. 27, the vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Lapham,
Allison,	*Garland,*	Logan,
Anthony,	*George,*	Miller (Cal.),
Bayard,	*Gorman,*	Miller (N. Y.),
Cameron (Pa.),	*Groome,*	Morrill,
Cameron (Wis.),	Harrison,	*Pendleton,*
Chilcott,	Hawley,	Platt,
Cockrell,	Hill,	Plumb,
Coke,	Hoar,	Rollins,
Conger,	*Jackson,*	Sewell,
Davis (Ill.),	*Jones (Fla.),*	*Vest,*
Davis (W. Va.),	Jones (Nev.),	*Walker,*
Edmunds,	*Lamar,*	Windom—39.

Republicans, 24; Democrats, 14.

NAYS.

Brown,	*Jonas,*	*Morgan*—5.
Call,	*McPherson,*	

Democrats, 5.

PAIRED—YEA.

Blair,	Saunders,	Kellogg,
Hale,	*Butler,*	Sawyer.
Dawes,	*Johnston,*	

Republicans, 6; Democrats, 2.

NAY.

Barrow,	*Williams,*	*Vance,*
Beck,	*Pugh,*	*Camden.*
Maxey,	*Voorhees,*	

Democrats, 8.

SHORT WORK OF IT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Civil-Service Reform, reported back the Senate bill to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States.

Mr. Kasson stated that he desired the debate and consideration of the bill should be concluded this week.

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, antagonized consideration of the bill with the special order (made June 19, 1882), being the bill to regulate the removal of causes from State to Federal courts.

The House decided not to take up the special order.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said the Shipping bill was also a special order, but he proposed in good faith that the Pendleton bill be put on its passage without debate.

[LOUD APPLAUSE and cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

Mr. Kasson—Is the gentleman authorized to speak for that side? [Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!" from the Democratic side.]

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, rose to a point of order. The bill must be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker overruled the point.

The Pendleton bill was then read at length.

At the conclusion of the reading there were loud cries of "Vote!" and Mr. Kasson moved the previous question. Carried by a storm of "Yeas" amid applause.

Mr. Kasson stated that it was due the committee to state that there were some slight errors in the bill, but, yielding to the manifest wish of the House, he had determined the bill should not be sent back to the Senate on that account.

The Speaker ruling that thirty minutes' debate should be allowed, Mr. Reagan, of Texas, spoke in opposition to the bill, on the ground that it was not efficient to remedy the evils complained of.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, favored the provision of a penalty for violation of the clause

FORBIDDING POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS

by public officers.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, favored the bill, as it would tend to break up the iniquitous assessment system.

Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, regarded the bill as a turning point to perfect civil reform. If the Democrats could stand this bill now he was sure the Republicans, with their fellows in office, could. He admired his Democratic friends who could take medicine in the shape of a Civil-Service Reform bill after having wandered for twenty-four years in the Desert of Sahara. For this reason and many others he favored the bill.

Mr. Atherton, of Ohio—You have lost my vote by that speech.

Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, said the Democratic party had demonstrated to the country that it was in favor of the bill, and that it was sincere in its support.

MR. KASSON CLOSED THE DEBATE

with a short speech in favor of the bill, which, however, he did not consider so efficient as the bill previously reported by the House committee. The people had revolted against a tyrannical levying of assessments on officeholders, and against what was called bossism in Congress, and there was a provision in the bill to put a stop to it. He did not favor prohibiting private parties from asking for money for legitimate election purposes, for, to do that, would be to degrade the manhood of every Government employé.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to report it back with an amendment prohibiting the assessment of public employés by private persons. Lost—yeas 85, nays 114.

THE BILL THEN PASSED—

yeas 155, nays 47 (Democrats in italic):

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Guenther,	Peirce,
Anderson,	*Gunter,*	Pettibone,
Barr,	Hall,	*Phelps,*
Bayne,	Hammond	Pound,
Beach,	(N. Y.),	Ranney,
Belford,	*Hardy,*	Reed,
Belmont,	Harmer,	Rice (Mass.),
Beltzhoover,	Harris (Mass.),	Rice,
Berry,	Hazelton,	Richardson
Bingham,	Haskell,	(N. Y.),
Bisbee,	*Hatch,*	Ritchie,
Blanchard,	Hepburn,	Robeson,
Bowman,	*Herbert,*	Robinson
Bragg,	*Hewitt* (N. Y.),	(Mass.),
Briggs,	*Hewitt* (Ala.),	*Robinson* (N. Y.),
Buck,	Hill,	*Rosecrans,*
Buckner,	Hiscock,	Regan,
Burrows	Hitt,	*Scoville,*
(Mich.),	*Hoblitzell,*	Scranton,
Burrows (Mo.),	*Holman,*	Sherwin,
Butterworth,	Houk,	*Singleton* (Miss.),
Calkins,	Humphrey,	Skinner,
Campbell,	Jacobs,	Smith (Pa.),
Candler,	Jadwin,	Smith (N. Y.),
Cannon,	Jones (Tex.),	*Speer,*
Carlisle,	*Jones* (N. J.),	Spooner,
Carpenter,	Jorgensen,	*Springer,*
Cassidy,	Kasson,	*Stockslager,*
Caswell,	Kelley,	*Talbott,*
Chace,	Ketcham,	Taylor,
Clark,	*Klotz,*	*Thompson* (Ky.),
Cobb,	Lacey,	Thompson (Ia.),
Cox (N. Y.),	Lewis,	Townsend (O.),
Cox (N. C.),	Lindsey,	Tyler,
Crapo,	Lord,	Updegraff,
Cravens,	*Matson,*	Turner,
Cullen,	McClure,	*Vance,*
Curtis,	McCook,	Van Aernam,
Davis (Mo.),	McKinley,	Van Horn,
Deering,	*McLane,*	Wadsworth,
Demotte,	*McLean,*	Wait,
Deuster,	Miles,	Walker,
Dezendorf,	Miller,	Ward,
Dingley,	Morey,	Washburn,
Ermentrout,	*Morrison,*	Watson,
Errett,	*Morse,*	Webber,
Farwell (Ia.),	*Moulton,*	Williams (Wis.),
Fisher,	*Mutchler,*	Willis,
Flower,	Neal,	Willits,
Ford,	*Nolan,*	*Wilson,*
Frost,	Norcross,	Wood
George,	O'Neill,	(N. Y.)—155.
Godshalk,	Payson,	
Grout,	Peelle,	

Republicans 101, Democrats 49.

NAYS.

Aiken,	*Hammond* (Ga.),	*Reagan,*
Atherton,	*Hardenberg,*	Robinson (O.),
Atkins,	*Hoge,*	*Ross,*
Blackburn,	Hubbs,	Smalls,
Bland,	*Kenna,*	*Sparks,*
Bliss,	*King,*	Steele,
Blount,	*Knott,*	Thomas,
Brumm,	*Leedom,*	*Turner* (Ga.),
Buchanan,	*Lefevre,*	*Turner* (Ky.),
Caldwell,	*Manning,*	*Upson,*
Clements,	Marsh,	*Warner,*
Culberson,	*McKenzie,*	*Wellborn,*
Dunn,	*McMillan,*	*Whitthorne,*
Forney,	*Mills,*	*Williams* (Ala.),
Garrison,	Moore,	*Wise* (Va.)—47.
Geddes,	*Oates,*	

Democrats, 40; Republicans, 7.

EDITORIAL COMMENT OF THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—In its editorial comment on the passage of the Civil-Service bill, the *Tribune* says:

The members of the House did a piece of work yesterday upon which they and the country are to be heartily congratulated. The Civil-Service bill was reported, and passed after half an hour's discussion. The Representatives who made objections to the measure did so chiefly on the ground that it was not complete. The majority, however, showed excellent judgment in deciding that, if the bill was not the best which could be devised, still it was the best that would be offered at this session. So they rushed it through. Now, if the Senate and House will act with equal promptness in regard to the two other great measures demanded by the people—the Tariff bill and the reduction of the internal revenue—the record of the Forty-seventh Congress for this session, at least, will have the warm and hearty approval of the entire country.

THE "TIMES"

says on the same subject:

The overwhelming majority of Republicans in favor of the bill is a healthy signal, and though the proportion of Democrats on the same side was by no means so strong nor even so marked as it was in the Senate, "t'will do." It is to be regretted that the South did not make as good a showing in the House as in the Senate, but it was to have been anticipated, and there is no doubt that the better sentiment of that section and the surer to be most influential in the near future was far more correctly expressed in the upper chamber than in the lower. On the other hand, it is significant and encouraging that only a baker's dozen of the votes against the bill came from the North. It indicates a sensitiveness to public opinion on the part of the Representatives. That is all that is needed. If it be maintained it will be possible to secure

AN IMMENSE ADVANCE IN GOOD GOVERNMENT.

In this work the new law will greatly aid, for it is the beginning of a system which, once begun, must prevail, and which will have its slightest value in the fact that it removes the greatest obstacle to the free and intelligent expression of the popular will. The bill now goes to the President, who will sign it. . . . As the case stands, President Arthur has whatever power exists in the Constitution for action, with an unqualified declaration by an unprecedented vote of both Houses, of the principles which, in their judgment, should guide him. He cannot now, if he were so inclined, plead any want of legislative sanction for the application of the reform in good faith, and according to well-defined and practical rules. . . . If he shall honestly and judiciously enforce the bill which his signature will soon make a law it will be the work of his Administration by which it will live in history, for it will insure the abolition of the corrupt and

CORRUPTING RELATION OF PATRONAGE TO POLITICS,

which is the greatest evil and danger of the day. Should he now perform his duty as it is plainly set forth, it will be held to his greater credit, because he has been known in the past as sincerely and openly opposed to the principles of reform which he is now called upon to enforce. As his failure would naturally be attributed to

an inexcusable attachment to the bad principles and the bad methods with which he has been connected in the past, fidelity now to the new system would be gladly and gratefully acknowledged by the country, as an honorable obedience to the clearly and strongly expressed will of the people.

BONDED SPIRITS.

PASSAGE BY THE SENATE OF AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT MEASURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Bonded-Spirits bill passed the Senate tonight by three majority. Its passage was hotly contested at every step. It narrowly escaped being a party measure. Some of the ablest Republicans were very pronounced in their opposition to it. Hale, indeed, seemed disposed to filibuster, but, after Conger's experience in the Fitz John Porter case, it is evident that the Republicans are not disposed to filibuster against any measure. The only Republicans who voted for the bill were Aldrich, Chilcott, Hill, Jones of Nevada, and Sherman. Logan was paired in favor of it. The New England Senators were especially pronounced in opposition. The bill passed by 23 yeas to 20 nays. Sherman was the manager of the bill to the end, and the representatives of the whisky lobby sat in the gallery checking off every vote. Windom tried in vain to secure a limitation of the bonded period. Morgan thought that the object of the whisky men was to make the profit of the whole tax to themselves, and to ultimately escape paying any of it. Edmunds predicted that in eighteen months the same proceeding would be attempted by the whisky men, and that the Government was very inadequately protected in bonds. Allison thought that it would take six years to consume the stock on hand.

PAUL F. MOHR,

of the Mohr & Mohr Company, distillers, of Cincinnati, O., said tonight that the whisky distillers were satisfied with the bill on the whole as it passed. He said, however, that House Bill 5,656, which passed the House last session and was laid on the table of the Senate indefinitely, would have met all the objections to the present system of collecting taxes, and would have been practically the adoption of the English system. The present bill is simply a poor substitute for immediate relief to the trade, and one that it was compelled to take. Mr. Mohr said that when manufacturers of iron, woolen, cotton, or any other goods suffered from overproduction, Congress never heard of it, simply because no tax was levied on their productions, while the whisky trade was forced to pay a tax of 90 cents per gallon, or, in very many cases actually 500 per cent of the value of the goods taxed. He thought that the opposition in the House would not be strong enough to defeat the bill, and that it would probably pass without amendment. Representative Butterworth said tonight that the opposition to the Whisky bill in the Senate arose simply from a dense ignorance of the subject on the part of some of the Senators. He believed that if the bill was defeated it would cause a financial crash. He thought that the chances for the passage of the bill in the House were fair.

THE BILL PROVIDES

in substance that the tax on distilled spirits hereafter entered in warehouse, or remaining in warehouse when this act shall pass, shall be payable before removal, and within five years from first entry, except in cases of withdrawals without payment of tax as now authorized; provided, that three years from the entry interest at 5 per cent upon the present tax shall be paid, to be computed at the time of withdrawal. Distillers on May 1 annually must file a sworn statement with the Collector of the quantity bonded and intended to be bonded, and give bond in a penal sum equal to the tax on the largest quantity to be stored. Additional bond is required in case of excess, or of death, insolvency, or removal.

EXISTING BONDS

are not to be affected except as to spirits covered by new bonds. Monthly warehouse bonds are not required. The Collector has the usual remedies by distraint in case of violation of law. Collectors are to establish at least one bonded warehouse in each district. All spirits before removal shall have affixed to each package a special engraved stamp. All provisions of the existing law as to gaging and general details of the revenue service are to apply to spirits in these warehouses. The bill, which is voluminous, prescribes the manner of controlling the spirits in bond and of removal, and provides adequate safeguards against fraud. The penalties may be $5,000 and three years. The Fruit Brandy law of March 3, 1877, is not to be affected by this law. The tax on spirits from grapes, apples, peaches, etc., is to be paid within five years. By existing laws the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to make the necessary regulation. The time within which spirits entered for deposit prior to Jan. 1, 1881, are required to be withdrawn is

EXTENDED FOR TWO YEARS

beyond the time limited in the bond. Those who urged the passage of the bill claimed that without it the trade would be ruined, as it would be impossible to prevent the utter destruction of prices if from twenty to sixty million gallons were to be forced upon the market. The opponents of the bill claim that the bill is entirely in the interests of speculators; that producers do not own any of the goods; that production will continue just the same after the passage of this law as beforehand; that in two years' time the distillers will seek an additional extension of the bonded period; and that

THE SCHEME

of the distillers is to realize the profit on their enormous stock, valued at $100,000,000, and then, finally, to be relieved of paying the tax through the repeal of the whisky tax. In other words, that this extension bill will practically be a donation to the distillers of the full amount of the tax, not less than $60,000,000.

PASSING THE BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—At the close of the morning hour Mr. Sherman moved to postpone the calendar in order to take up the Bonded Whisky bill.

Mr. Logan proposed to take up the West Point Academy Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman said a failure to pass this bill now would create widespread distress, not only to the whisky interest, but also to other important commercial interests.

A motion to postpone the calendar was agreed to—yeas, 42; nays, 10.

Mr. Sherman then moved to take up the Bonded Whisky bill.

Mr. Logan asked unanimous consent to take up the West Point Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman objected and insisted on his motion, which was lost (Democrats in italic):

YEAS.

Barrow,	Hill,	*Slater,*
Beck,	*Jackson,*	Van Wyck,
Call,	*Jonas,*	*Vance,*
Camden,	*Jones (Fla.),*	*Vest,*
Chilcott,	*Lamar,*	*Voorhees,*
Cockrell,	*McPherson,*	*Williams,*
George,	*Pendleton,*	*Walker*—23.
Grover,	Sherman,	

NAYS.

Allison,	Frye,	Logan,
Blair,	*Garland,*	McDill,
Brown,	Hale,	*Maxey,*
Cameron (Wis.),	*Hampton,*	Platt,
Coke,	Hawley,	*Pugh,*
Conger,	Hoar,	Rollins,
Davis (Ill.),	Ingalls,	*Saulsbury,*
Davis (W. Va.),	*Johnston,*	Sewell,
Dawes,	Kellogg,	Windom—22.
Edmunds,	Lapham,	

By unanimous consent the West Point Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

It was then unanimously agreed that a vote be taken on the Fitz John Porter bill Thursday next.

On Mr. Sherman's motion—33 to 16—the Bonded Whisky bill was

TAKEN UP.

Mr. Hale moved to amend so as to limit the proposed extension of time to whisky entered before Jan. 1, 1881. His object in offering this amendment was to test the sincerity of the professions that this bill was merely designed to relieve distress, and to ascertain whether the relief of distress or the securing of an indefinit extension of the time for the whisky men was the real object. It was the Bourbon whisky interest that was urging this bill, but all the whisky of that kind entered on or before July 1, 1881, was protected for one year by the existing law, and his (Hale's) amendment would give it two years more.

Mr. Sherman said if the whisky interest came oftener to Congress for relief than others it was because no other interest except tobacco was so taxed by Congress. The tax on spirits was 500 per cent on its cost. In other words, the Government said to the manufacturer of spirits: "Within three years from the time you manufacture your product, you shall pay in taxes five times as much as that product costs."

THIS WAS AN EXCEPTIONAL TAX,

yet these manufacturers do not ask for its repeal, but merely for an extension of the time, in order that they might have an opportunity to find a market for their product before they were required to take it out of bond and pay tax upon it, and in asking even this they offered to pay interest upon the tax at the rate of 5 per cent. Any man having a lien upon the property of another and refusing an extension of time on such terms would be regarded as a Shylock.

Mr. Maxey asked what reason there was for granting this extension to distillers which would not apply equally to the importers of distilled spirits.

Mr. Beck said the importers had already several advantages, and, further, they did not use American grain or other American materials. The whisky-men had paid into the Treasury a thousand million dollars, and the class of manufacturers now complaining had never cheated the Government out of a dollar. It was entirely proper that whisky and tobacco should be taxed, and he (Beck) certainly would never ask that they should be relieved from taxation so long as the poor man was

TAXED 100 PER CENT UPON HIS BLANKET

and 80 per cent on the sugar he used in his tea. He was in favor of keeping the "whisky interest" in a condition to be taxed and pay taxes, so that other burdens pressing heavily upon the people might be reduced, and the relief granted by this bill was necessary to keep it in that condition.

The amendment was finally rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 24.

Mr. Hale offered another amendment, providing that the tax or duty on all distilled spirits, when the same are withdrawn, shall be the duty or tax that would have been paid if paid when the spirits were placed in bond, with accrued interest thereon. Rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 22.

Mr. Hale offered another amendment, providing that any bond taken under the provisions of the act shall be for an amount sufficient to cover all taxes due and any accrued or accruing interest on the same. Agreed to.

MR. WINDOM

offered an amendment proposed by him some days ago providing that the time within which distilled spirits produced or manufactured after Jan. 1, 1884, are required to be withdrawn shall be limited to one year from the time of their entry. Lost—yeas, 17; nays, 23.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment providing that taxes now due or that shall fall due upon distilled spirits in bond shall be paid at the rate now provided by law; and that acceptance of any extension of time under this act shall be construed as an acceptance of this condition. Lost—yeas, 20; nays, 21.

Mr. Saulsbury offered an amendment limiting the operation of the act to liquor held by producers of the same. Lost—yeas, 14; nays, 28.

The bill then passed.

YEAS.

Aldrich,	*Grover,*	*Pendleton,*
Barrow,	*Hampton,*	Sherman,
Beck,	Hill,	*Slater,*
Chilcott,	*Jackson,*	Van Wyck,
Davis (W. Va.),	*Jonas,*	*Vest,*
George,	*Jones (Fla.),*	*Voorhees,*
Gorman,	Jones (Nev.),	*Williams*—23.
Groome,	MAHONE,	

NAYS.

Blair,	McDill,	*Pugh,*
Brown,	*Maxey,*	Rollins,
Cameron (Wis.),	Miller (Cal.),	*Saulsbury,*
Conger,	Miller (N. Y.),	Sewell,
Edmunds,	*Morgan,*	*Walker,*
Hale,	Morrill,	Windom—20.
Hawley,	Platt,	

PAIRS—YEA.

Call,	Saunders,	Harris,
Cockrell,	Logan,	Dawes.

NAY.

Lapham,	Coke,	Ingalls,
Harrison,	Frye,	Lamar.

The following pairs were announced without a statement as to how the Senators would have voted: Anthony with Cameron of Pennsylvania, Allison with *Bayard*, Sawyer with *Camden*, Hoar with *McPherson*, and Ferry with *Farley*.

THE SENATE'S TAX BILL.

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS FOR YEARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Senate Finance Committee today reported its Tariff bill, and announced its purpose to bring it up next Wednesday for discussion. It is the intention of the committee to pass it through the Senate as soon as possible, in the hope that the House may be disposed to take the Senate bill in preference to the bill to be reported by the Ways and Means. It is hardly probable, however, that the bill reported today can pass the Senate before the Ways and Means' bill will be reported to the House. The Ways and Means Committee hopes to have its bill before the House by the end of this week, and it is probable that the discussion in the two Houses will proceed at the same time.

THE SUPPORTERS OF THE SENATE BILL

say that their bill is more liberal, and that for that reason the Senate bill will have more support in the House. The bill which formed the basis of the action of the Finance Committee was the Tariff-Commission bill. The changes which are noted below, therefore, are changes in the Tariff-Commission bill, except where reference is specifically made to the existing tariff. The changes have been general reductions from the Commission bill. In few instances has there been an increase. There are some cases, however, where there is an increase not only over the plan of the Tariff Commission, but over the existing tariff. This is true as to certain cotton goods, cotton laces, embroideries, and fine cotton hosiery.

IN THE CHEMICAL SCHEDULE,

bi-chromate of potash, which is largely used in manufactures, is reduced from four to three cents. Analine dyes, which are used in print-works, have been reduced from 70 per cent to 35 per cent. The commission recommended 40 per cent. Varnishes are reduced from 50 to 40. These are the leading changes in the chemical schedule of the Tariff-Commission bill.

In metals, pig-iron is reduced from $6.72 to $6. The present rate is $7. There is a reduction on all kinds of Bessemer steel, excepting crucible steel, to six-tenths of a cent per pound. That does not include

STEEL RAILS,

which are left as the commission left them, at 8-10. Flat iron rails used for street-car tracks are reduced from 1 2-10 to 9-10. Armor plate is reduced from 2¼ cents to 1½ cents per pound; Russia iron from 3 to 2½ cents. Thin plates are reduced from 2 2-10 to 1 1-10 cents, and the old rate is restored. These are the more important changes in the metal schedule.

Crucible steel is made a specific class. The duty on crucible steel is reduced for the different grades as follows: To 1¼, to 2, to 2¾. These reductions on steel are among

THE MORE IMPORTANT

in the bill. Steel wire and manufactures of steel wire are reduced ¼ to 1 cent on all grades. Wire rods are left as proposed by the commission, at 1 cent per pound. Galvanized iron and steel are reduced from 1¼ to 1 cent per pound.

The provision of the Tariff-Commission bill which required articles composed of different grades of metal to pay the duty imposed upon the metal of the highest grade is stricken out. Old brass is reduced from 3½ to 1¼. Lead-ore and sheet lead are put back to the present rates, increasing the rates of the commission report. Nickel and nickel-oxide, much used in New England manufactures, are reduced from 25 cents to 20 cents.

The complaints which have recently been made by

THE TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS

of Pennsylvania and the Connecticut Valley at the fact that the importations of fine quality of Sumatra tobacco were interfering with their industries have not been without influence with the Finance Committee, for Sumatra tobacco used for wrappers is increased from 40 cents, recommended by the commission, to 75 cents per pound specific, which is more than double the present rate, which is 35 cents.

Barley is reduced from 15 to 10; malt from 25 to 20; rice flour from 2½ to 2 cents ad valorem; and oat-meal and rye flour to ½ cent per pound.

There have been considerable changes in the rates on cotton goods and the committee has abandoned the schedule of the commission altogether and adopted an entirely new schedule. It is substantially the same schedule that has been adopted by the Ways and Means Committee. The general principle of the Finance Committee's

COTTON SCHEDULE

is that it returns to the old classification of the existing tariff, greatly simplifying it, however. It adopts the same schedule on cotton yarns, and makes a new classification of fine hosiery, embroideries, and lace and cotton velvets. On fine yarns the rate is reduced from the rates proposed by the Tariff Commission from one to 10 cents per pound. The duty on the lower grade of cotton goods is considerably reduced from the commission report, but on the highest grades it is left about the same as the commission reported. The rates on the low grades of hosiery are left at 35 per cent, the present rate, a reduction of 5 per cent from the commission's rate, while the finer grades of

HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY, AND LACES

are fixed at 45 per cent—an advance of 5 per cent over the commission's rates. This includes gimps and galoons. Other manufactures of cotton not specifically enumerated are left at 40 per cent, as reported by the commission. There is also a new schedule for cotton cloth and clothing. The description of the old law is restored and the rates are reduced on all the grades on an average about 33 per cent.

In the earthenware schedule the rates proposed by the commission are reduced 5 per cent.

The committee has also made some very important changes in the wool schedule. These changes, in substance, are those which were recommended by Mr. John L. Hayes, the President of the Tariff Commission, but as to which Mr. Hayes was outvoted by the commission.

THE WOOL SHEDULE

of the Finance Committee is substantially as follows: It restores the provisions of the old law with respect to washed wools of the second and third classes, reduces the duty on woolen waste, rags, mungo, and flocks from 12 cents to 10 cents. On all other manufactures of wool of every description, cloaking, shawls, woolen cloths, the rate is fixed at 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, restoring the classification of the existing law. The rates on flannels and blankets are increased. The rate on these goods of the value from 80 cents to $1 is fixed at 30 to 35 cents. Bunting is left as it now is in the commission bill, at 12 cents a yard. Ready-made clothing is increased from 30 to 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem. This is an increase over the Tariff Commission report.

The remainder of the general schedules are left as reported by the Tariff Commission.

There are some changes in silks, thrown silks, silks in gum, and silk thread and yarns of all descriptions, which are 30 per cent ad valorem.

THE DUTY ON BOOKS

is increased from 15 per cent, which is recommended by the commission, to 20 per cent. All foreign periodicals are put on the free list. No changes are made in paper.

The duty on women's bonnets, hats, etc., is increased from 30 to 35 per cent, and the duty on materials which enter into bonnets is reduced from 35 to 30. The rate on all kinds of hair-cloth is fixed at 30 cents per square yard.

Hay, which was omitted entirely from the Tariff Commission bill by inadvertence, is restored at $2 per ton.

The old classification of all rubber goods is restored, making the duty on fabrics 30 per cent, and on all other articles composed of rubber 25 per cent. This is an increase on rubber fabrics of 5 per cent over the commission report.

All phosphates and manure are put on the free list. The commission recommended $3 on phosphates.

No change is made in

FLAX,

but there is a very powerful lobby here urging an increase in flax, and it may be made.

Horn tips and horn strips are put on the free list, as are trees and plants. The Tariff Commission put 10 per cent on trees and plants. Logwood extracts are taken from the Tariff Commission's free list and rated at 10 per cent.

The provision of the Tariff Commission's bill which allowed single copies of books for authors' use to come in free is taken out. All foreign books which have been published twenty years are permitted to come in free. The Tariff Commission fixed this limit at ten years. The modifications made by the Finance Committee's bill as to books are less liberal than the provisions of the Tariff Commission.

The Finance Committee's bill doubles the duty on

WIRE RODS,

which tends to increase the cost of wire fully one-half cent per pound. The class of wire which is directly affected is that used in the manufacture of barbed fence, of which fully 60,000 tons were used in the West during the last year. There does not seem to be any ground for this advance in duty. The manager of one of the largest Bessemer mills in this country stated in August last that his mill could furnish wire rods at $50 per ton and make $5 profit. The price of imported rods in New York is now about $55 per ton, has never been below $52, and seldom below $60. The reason that more domestic rods have not been heretofore used is due, not to the inadequacy of the present duty, but to the fact that the Bessemer mills have not been able to supply the demand for steel rails, though working to their full capacity. The limitation of weight and size on steel ingots other than crucible is stricken out, and the rate left at 6-10. This is considered as a decided advantage to the manufacturers of barbed fence, as they can buy these ingots, if the duty on wire-rods is continued at the present rate—viz.: On crucible steel ingots, at 5 cents per pound, or less, per pound, 1½ cents, being a reduction of ½ cent; above 5 cents and not above 9 cents per pound, 2 cents, being a reduction of ¾ of a cent; above 9 cents per pound, 2¾ cents, being a reduction of ¾ of a cent.

SUGAR SCHEDULE.

The Tariff Commission recommended that the rate on sugar should be fixed at one and one-half cents for No. 13, Dutch standard, which polariscoped at 75 degrees or under, and that five one-hundredths of one cent should be added for each additional degree of polariscope. The Finance Committee has reduced that rate to one and one-fourth cents, and has increased the standard of color to 16. This is about one cent less than the Tariff Commission's bill on the class of unrefined sugars from 13 to 16. The Finance Committee has cut down the rates on sugars of other grades from three and three-fourth cents to three and one-half cents, and has reduced the rate on molasses from five and one-half cents to four cents. It is

CLAIMED BY SENATOR SHERMAN

that this rate will reduce the sugar duties 30 per cent below the existing duties. He thinks it will reduce the amount of revenues at least 30 per cent. The opponents of this change of classification believe that the reduction will not exceed 18 per cent, and they wish the rate fixed at one cent, stopping at No. 13 Dutch standard, and making an increase per degree of four one-hundredths of a cent. They think that this reduction would amount to $30,000,000. Their theory is that it will be a large gain in the revenue from the use of the polariscope, and that there will be no more opportunties for fraud.

SENATOR ALLISON,

a member of the Finance Committee, commenting on the Tariff bill reported by that committee, stated that the bill would, in his opinion, reduce the customs revenues about $35,000,000 in round numbers. The principal item of this reduction is sugar, which is taken up at a cent and a quarter, or a quarter of a cent below the Tariff Commission bill. The reduction on sugar proposed by the Senate bill will amount to about $11,000,000. The remainder of the reduction is on details, no considerable amount being on any one item. He stated that the Finance Committee bill increased the duty 10 per cent on manufactured cotton goods, and the duty was also increased on iron. Generally the bill

MADE A GREATER REDUCTION

than the Ways and Means Committee propose, and, in his opinion, the reduction would amount to about 20 per cent. Senator Allison thought that, if a greater reduction in duties could be considered a criterion, the bill reported by the Finance Committee will meet with more favor and command more strength than the bill to be reported by the Ways and Means Committee. He thought that with this reduction in the customs duties, and the proposed internal revenue reductions, the amount of revenue would be reduced about $80,000,000. This he considers sufficient, and as much as can be accomplished at the present session. The bill of the Finance Committee proposed a reduction on tobacco of four cents per pound, but the Senator is of the opinion that the bill will be so amended as to reduce it eight cents per pound, which would reduce the tax just one-half, it being now 16 cents per pound. He thinks the bill will be early considered, and does not apprehend such a serious difference between the committees of the Senate and House as to defeat all legislation, as has been feared.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

today completed the schedule on books, papers, etc., making a number of amendments, and materially changing rates. The Tariff Commission recommended a duty of 15 per cent on books, periodicals, pamphlets, engravings, etc. The committee divided the paragraph, and made two classification, placing books and bound engravings in the first, and fixing the duty at 25 per cent. The second class embraces etchings, illustrated books, maps, charts, and music printed and bound, at a duty of 15 per cent. On blank books the rate was increased from 20 to 25 per cent, and manufactures of paper not otherwise provided for were increased from 15 to 25 per cent. Pulp for papermakers' use was taken from the free list and added to the book schedule, with a duty at 15 per cent ad valorem. The paragraph in the free list permitting single copies of

BOOKS OF FOREIGN AUTHORS

to be imported for use and not for sale was stricken out, and a paragraph was inserted permitting the free importation of books published by any Government or scientific or literary society. The insertion of this paragraph caused

CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION,

those who opposed it contending that its adoption would furnish a ready means of introducing books free of duty. Except a few paragraphs that were passed over for future consideration, all the duty schedules are now completed. The free list was taken up this afternoon, and several pages gone over. This list is being carefully examined, because it has been discovered that a number of "snakes" were hid in it. For instance, certain aniline dyes were found there under scientific names, which should have been placed in the chemical schedule. Several of these were transferred today to the duty list. Crude petroleum, or rock oil, which was yesterday inserted in the sundries schedule at 10 per cent ad valorem, was today stricken from that schedule and transferred to the free list. Shellac

VARNISH

was inserted in the chemical schedule at 20 cents per gallon, and, in addition thereto, an amount equal to the internal revenue tax on the alcohol contained therein. On varnishes of all other kinds the rate is 50 per cent ad valorem. When the hemp schedule was considered, the committee fixed the duty on burlaps of flax, jute, or hemp at 30 per cent. This is the rate recommended by the commission, but it was confined to burlaps not exceeding sixty inches in width, which qualification the committee struck out. This qualifying clause was today restored, but the rate was stricken out, and the paragraph in question was merged with that which immediately follows, and which places the duties on all burlaps, oil-cloth foundations, and floor-cloth canvas at 40 per cent.

SOME IDEA OF THE WIDE SCOPE OF THIS BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The bill reported to the Senate by Mr. Morrill from the Finance Committee comes to that body as the Internal-Revenue bill (which passed the House at the last session), with an amendment including the tariff schedules adopted by the committee and the bill introduced by Mr. Morrill at the last session "To provide a better system for the trial of customs revenue cases," and the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman the 21st of December "To regulate the collection of customs duties." The Internal-Revenue bill, which forms the basis and the first four sections of the new bill, is amended in its title to read "An act to reduce taxation." Sec. 1 of this bill is amended to read: "That taxes herein specified, imposed by the laws now in force, be and the same are hereby repealed as hereinafter provided—namely: On capital and deposits of banks and bankers, except such taxes as are now due and payable; and on and after July 1, 1883,

THE STAMP TAX ON BANK CHECKS,

drafts, orders, and vouchers, and the tax on matches, perfumery, medical preparations, and other articles imposed by Schedule A, following Sec. 3,437 of the Revised Statutes; provided, that no drawback shall be allowed upon articles embraced in said schedule that shall be exported on and after July 1, 1883; provided, further, that on and after July 15, 1883, matches may be removed by the manufacturers thereof from the place of manufacture to warehouses within the United States without attaching thereto the stamps required by law, under such regulations as may be presented by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; that from and after July 1, 1883, the tax on snuff and manufactured tobacco shall be 12 cents per pound." Secs. 2, 3, and 4 of the Internal Revenue bill, as it passed the House, embracing the special license taxes imposed on manufacturers of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

dealers, and peddlers and taxes on cigars and cigarets together, with the rebate provision, are retained without change or amendment, and constitute a corresponding section of the new bill. The tariff schedules are introduced as Sec. 5 of the new bill, as follows: "That from and after July 1, 1883, in lieu of Title 33, Revised Statutes of the United States, the following section shall constitute Title 33 of the laws of the United States." The cotton schedule is a duplicate of the schedule adopted by the Ways and Means Committee of the House Tuesday last. The schedule relating to silk places the duty at 30 per cent ad valorem on thrown silk and on silk threads or yarns of every description.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

THE SENATE WILL, NEXT THURSDAY, VOTE TO REINSTATE HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Fitz John Porter bill has been practically disposed of. By agreement, its further consideration is to be postponed until next Thursday, when, at 2 o'clock, the vote is to be taken without further delay. As the Senate has already been polled, and as no arguments will change the opinion of those Republican Senators who are either convinced of Porter's innocence, or, from personal and social reasons, side with him, it is certain that the bill will pass the Senate by the aid of at least two Republican votes—Don Cameron and Sewell. No Democrat will vote against it. Mr. Hoar reserves his vote until he shall have formed his opinion from an examination of the testimony, which will be printed tomorrow in

GEN. LOGAN'S COMPLETED SPEECH.

It is now expected that Mr. Hoar will vote with the rest of the Republican Senators. The reason for the sudden and unanimous disposition of the case does not appear on the surface. Mr. Conger last night called for the reading of the voluminous report in the case. It would have been the regular order of business this morning to read it, but Mr. Conger received a private intimation from the older Republican Senators that they would not encourage a filibustering opposition for the reasons that it would be of no avail finally and that such a course would also react unfavorably upon the Republicans in the closing days of this short session. Conger, therefore, without relinquishing his opposition to the bill, was, of course, compelled to surrender tactics in which he could not have his party support.

SINGULAR CASE.

A MAN IN PRISON FOR PASSING A GOOD DOLLAR ON AN UNSUSPECTING PUBLIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—President Arthur today directed that a pardon be issued for William Pendergrast, now confined in the Auburn, N. Y., Penitentiary under sentence for passing counterfeit money. Pendergrast was arrested not long ago in Buffalo by the local police force on the charge of a saloonkeeper that he was trying to pass a counterfeit silver dollar. When the case was tried witnesses testified that they had refused the coin. A companion of Pendergrast who was arrested at the same time turned State's evidence and swore to the fact that they had tried to get rid of it in several stores. An expert of twenty-five years' experience swore that the coin produced was a bad counterfeit, and the prisoner, by advice of his counsel, finally pleaded guilty and was convicted. The officers who made the arrest applied to the Treasury Department for

THE USUAL REWARD,

and forwarded the testimony which secured Pendergrast's conviction, together with the coin which he had endeavored to pass. So far everything was in regular and lawful order. The coin was sent to Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service Division. By him the discovery was made that the so-called counterfeit was a genuine silver dollar, and an innocent man had been sworn into prison by ignorant people. All tests were applied by the Treasury officials to confirm this discovery of Mr. Brooks, and with satisfactory results. Beyond some discoloration from unknown causes and a slightly-roughened surface there was no doubt of its genuineness. The whole matter was laid before the President by the department with the request for an immediate pardon, which has now been granted.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Secretary of War today transmitted to the Speaker of the House a report in response to a resolution calling for information as to whether, in the River and Harbor bill of last session, works were appropriated for which were not beneficial to commerce, and whether any appropriation has been withheld by any department. The Secretary says that in many instances the results of substantial benefit to general commerce were so obscure and apparently insignificant as to vindicate the doubt on the part of the House of Representatives. In response to the other inquiry, the Secretary says appropriations have been withheld from new works in some cases where a temporary suspension of commencement of work would not substantially delay completion.

The Secretary also transmits estimates of the Engineer Department for the improvement of rivers and harbors for the next fiscal year which have not previously been transmitted to Congress. The aggregate of the estimates is $33,889,000.

AN INTERESTING BILL OF PARTICULARS.

The rivers and harbors particularized as not, in the opinion of the Secretary, such as would be benefited by the expenditure of the sum appropriated, are as follows:

Vermillion Harbor, Ohio	$3,000
Port Clinton Harbor, Ohio	6,000
Michigan City, Ind., inner harbor	20,000
Michigan City, Ind., outer harbor	60,000
Harbor of Refuge, Grand Marais, Mich	40,000
Monroe Harbor, Michigan	1,000
Port Washington, Wis	17,000
Two Rivers Harbor, Michigan	15,000
New Buffalo Harbor, Michigan	5,000
Cedar River, Michigan	15,000
Oconto Harbor, Wisconsin	15,000
Elk River, West Virginia	2,000
Fourche Lafave River, Arkansas	4,000
Caney Fork, Tennessee	4,000
Obeys River, Tennessee	5,000
Neches River, Texas	5,000
Trinity River, Texas	8,000
River Bank, Fort Brown, Tex	1,000
Guyandotte River, West Virginia	2,000
Gasconade River, Missouri	10,000
Cinore River, Missouri	5,000
Clinch River, Tennessee	3,000
Duck River, Tennessee	3,000
Hiawassee River, Tennessee	1,500
Tradewater River, Kentucky	3,500
South Fork of the Deer River, Tennessee	3,000
Pensaukee Harbor, Wisconsin	10,000
Chippewa River, Wisconsin	35,000
Sandusky Harbor, Ohio	4,000
Clinton Harbor, Michigan	6,000

THE NAVY.

CRUISERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—A communication from the Secretary of the Navy was today laid before the Senate regarding recommendations for the construction of one steel cruiser of about 4,000 tons displacement, to cost, it estimated, $1,576,834; three steel cruisers of about 2,500 tons displacement, to cost each, estimated, $1,031,225; one iron dispatch boat or fast clipper of about 1,500 tons displacement, to cost, estimated, $460,000; and one cruising torpedo boat to cost $38,000. The Naval Department and Advisory Board agreed that the largest vessel should not be built, so large and expensive a vessel not being now required; and the Secretary adds that if finished it would not be adapted to the present condition of the navy. The Secretary says: "In beginning a new modern steel navy by commencing only two vessels it does not seem wise to start with one to cost $2,700,000 and another $1,600,000. Construction should begin neither with the largest nor the smallest, but with medium-sized ships.

YARDS AND DOCKS.

The Secretary of the Navy in another letter informed the Senate that the last appropriation for the general maintenance of the yards and docks was $320,000, and of this sum $24,904.51 remained unexpended Jan. 1, 1883; required to keep yards open until the 31st of March prox., $88,910. The Secretary suggests that Congress make a specific provision for the closing of any of the yards if it proposes to curtail expenses.

NOTES.

NINTH INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—There is a strong impression among Republican Congressmen from Indiana that the special election in the late Judge Orth's district will result favorably to the Republicans. Calkins said today: "My opinion is that Doxey will be elected, provided Tippecanoe County shall come up solidly to his support. There has been some feeling in that county on the part of Judge Orth's friends, who think that he did not receive from Doxey's friends the hearty support to which he was entitled in the recent election. If that county does as well as it ought, I think there is no doubt of Doxey's election."

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

There has been considerable talk within a few days among Republican Senators over the question of securing the election of a President pro tem. without resorting to the calling of an extra session to accomplish this result. It is regarded as essential to elect a new presiding officer before the Senators finally leave for the summer's recess. There is a growing belief that Mr. Davis will not only not stand in the way of such a change but that as soon as he finds that the elections now pending will enable the Republicans to control the next Senate he will agree to the election of his successor by the Republicans. The names of Senator Logan and Senator Edmunds are mentioned as among those whom he would not object to have elected.

THE STAR-ROUTE TRIAL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Among the papers put in evidence in the star-route case is one relating to a route on which three miles of services was discontinued and a month's extra pay allowed.

Col. Ingersoll ridiculed the prosecution for making so much fuss about a leaf while claiming to have a whole forest of testimony. The paper was as near being a leaf, compared to a forest, as a good, healthy pismire was near being a menagerie.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY REFUSED.

The President today decided not to interfere in the case of Dick Liddel, now in jail at Huntsville, Ala., charged with robbing a United States Paymaster at Muscle Shoals, Ala., in the spring of 1881. Application for a pardon for Liddel was made by Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, and other higher officials in that State, including the United States Attorney and Chief of Police in Kansas City, on the ground that the pardon would aid materially in the conviction of Frank James, now awaiting trial at Independence, Mo. The President's action is based on the report of the Attorney-General, who made an adverse report on the petition for pardon on the ground that nothing would be gained by such action, as Liddel was as much deserving of punishment as James.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The special committee on the Mississippi River improvement this morning heard Gen. Comstock, President of the commission. He said that of the $4,000,000 allotted from the improvement appropriation last year, there would be about $1,000,000 left on the 1st of next July.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

United States Attorney, Andrew W. Brazee, District of Colorado; Joel B. Erhardt, United States Marshal, Southern District New York.

Postmasters—George E. Reed, River Falls, Wis.; Ernest H. Wilson, Ashland, Wis.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to reduce internal-revenue taxation, with an amendment embracing an entire revision of the tariff and of the machinery for the collection. He said so far as internal-revenue taxation was concerned, the committee felt bound to report it as it was left by the Senate, whatever might have been their own views as to the amendment granting a rebate of the tax on tobacco. He gave notice that he would ask the Senate Wednesday next to take up the bill and consider it to the exclusion of all other business till it should be disposed of.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to provide for the sale of the Cherokee reservation in Arkansas, and asked for its immediate consideration, but, upon Mr. Sherman's objection, it went over.

Mr. Edmunds reported a bill providing additional compensation to witnesses in United States courts, and said that as it was necessary to compensate witnesses from beyond the Mississippi in the star-route cases he would ask its consideration at an early day.

The Bonded Spirits bill passed.

The Presidential Succession bill was made unfinished business for tomorrow.

An executive session followed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Cox and Buck urging prompt action by Congress on the tobacco tax.

Mr. Neal, of Ohio, presented a petition of citizens of Southern Ohio, asking that the Civil-Service Reform bill be amended so that persons acting as attorneys of railroad or steamship companies, or who may hold the bonds of the same, be ineligible to hold a position in either branch of Congress or to be chief of a department or bureau. Referred.

General Rosecrans' bill was passed authorizing the payment of $2,137 to Thomas Worthington for furnishing water to the camp at Dennison, O., in 1861.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Adjourned.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Complete Destruction of St. Mary's School, Located at Knoxville, Ill.

Narrow Escape of Some of the Inmates—Loss and Insurance.

South Bend, Ind., Suffers a Loss of About $70,000, Partially Insured.

Property to the Value of $35,000 Burned at Davenport, Ia.—Chicago Blazes.

Destruction of St. Mary's School for Young Ladies, Located at Knoxville, Ill.—Loss About $100,000, Insurance $25,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 4.—St. Mary's School, Knoxville, is in ruins. The new stone chapel is unscratched, and all lives are saved. At 1:15 last night the rector, Dr. Leffingwell, was awakened by a smell of smoke. Hastily dressing and telling his wife to look after the children, as there was danger, he descended to the first floor and found the smoke very dense in the halls. The janitor was immediately aroused, and with much difficulty, on account of the smoke. The fire was located in the reception room, and the hose was turned on. The floor of this room and the ceiling of the room below were already in flames. Seeing that there was no hope of saving the building, the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Rudd, rang the alarm-bell, and assisted his own and the rector's family to escape. Dr. Leffingwell made his way to the upper story, calling on all to leave the building without delay. The teachers went, as they supposed, to every room, though the halls were almost impassable for smoke. The last person who found the stairs where the rector was calling was Miss Hitchcock, the Vice-Principal, who had lost her way and was

NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

She was almost carried out by the rector, who supposed that all the inmates were rescued, but, in passing out of the building for the purpose of a last observation, his attention was arrested by the cries of two pupils at a window in the third story. The Knoxville Hook and Ladder Company erected their ladders, and the two ladies, nearly suffocated, bravely endeavored to descend before the firemen could reach them, though earnestly exhorted by the crowd to wait. The clothing of the one above caught on the top of the ladder, and, in endeavoring to free it, she precipitated herself, her companion, and a brave fireman to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet. Miss Gillette received a fracture of the leg and Miss Hosford of the arm. They were taken at once to Dr. Rosenburg's, near by. Drs. McClelland and Swartz, of Knoxville, and Phillips, of Galesburg, were called.

THE LADIES RALLIED

in a few hours from the shock, and are now doing well. After this occurrence all hopes of saving the rector's valuable books, papers, and pictures, the work and accumulation of twenty years, were relinquished. Only about one-third of the pupils had returned from the holidays, and these have been returned to their homes. Many telegrams of sympathy and proffers of aid have been received, but no plans for the future can at present be formed. Dr. Leffingwell is prostrated with a sprained ankle, and his family are being cared for at the almshouse, near by. All of his family and many of the pupils escaped with only their night-clothes. The fire doubtless originated in burning soot falling down through an open grate upon a polished floor, which burned very rapidly.

THE LOSS

is about $100,000; insurance, as far as known, $25,000, divided as follows: North British & Mercantile, $10,000; Royal of England, $5,000; Continental of New York, $5,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, $5,000. Probably other insurance on the contents was carried.

St. Mary's School, which was formerly known as the Ewing Female University, is presided over by the Rev. C. N. Leffingwell, D. D., one of the proprietors of the *Living Church*, a paper published in this city. The school was opened Monday in Easter week, 1868, and was chartered by the United States, with the privilege of conferring degrees. The building was of brick, 110x110, with one wing and another in process of erection. A stone chapel was also being built. The structure was valued at $100,000. The Hon. James Knox, one of its benefactors, gave $10,000 for its enlargement, and left the institution a fund. There were 100 lady students there, several of whom were from Chicago, and a number of applicants were turned away at the beginning of the term for lack of accommodations.

At South Bend, Ind., Loss About $70,000, Partially Insured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 4.—A fire broke out this evening in the Eagle Works Factory, on the east race, destroying it, with machinery and a large stock of dressed lumber, doors, sash, and blinds. Loss, $10,000. No insurance. The fire then caught in a large factory building belonging to Judge Standfield, and occupied by Smith & Detling as a furniture factory. Their combined loss will reach about $10,000, with $3,000 insurance on machinery and stock. The next to burn was the planing-mill of Hertzell & Hartman, who managed to save some of the lighter stock and machinery. Their loss will be about $8,000, with $3,000 insurance. The next building attacked was the pulp-mill belonging to the Bissell Chilled Plow Company. The next, the finishing-shop of the plow company, burning over 1,000 plows; loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000. The next to go was the machine-shop of Sibley & Ware, who lose about $7,000. A large factory occupied for several kinds of work was once on fire. The Electric-Light Company occupied the lower floor and used most of the power at night. They moved most of their plant. The woodworking department of the wagon works of A. Coquillard was considered in imminent danger, and, being supplied with a fire-extinguisher, the water was turned on and the building, stock, and machinery thoroughly drenched, which will be damaged several thousand dollars. A fierce wind was blowing, and sparks were carried half a mile over town, and but for the falling snow the conflagration must have been much more serious. The Continental of Hartford, American of New Jersey, and Firemen's Fund of California lose $1,000 each on Sibley & Ware.

At Davenport, Ia., Loss $35,000 or $40,000—The Insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 4.—The block of stores on the south side of Second street, east of Ripley, was the scene of a heavy fire this morning, which has been burning all day. How the fire originated is unknown, but it is believed to have spread from an overheated stove. The fire started in the cap and fur house of T. Richter, gutting the three-story building owned by him, and also the three-story building adjoining, owned by P. Wiese. Loss on building, $8,000; on goods, $20,000. Other sufferers are H. Thode, wholesale liquors, $4,000; R. Silk, box-factory, $3,000; F. Bergfeldt, store and household goods, $2,000; A. Man, household goods, $1,000; Charles Hill, furniture rooms, $1,000; P. Wiese, buildings, $4,000. Several occupants of the block lose property aggregating $5,000, making the total loss at the lowest estimate from $35,000 to $40,000. The insurance is well distributed in thirty-seven companies, the loss to no one being great. Policies of $3,000 were held by the Fire Insurance Association of London, Amazon of Cincinnati, Buffalo German of Buffalo, La Confiance of Paris, London & Lancashire of England, Fire Insurance Assurance of London, Mechanics' Mutual of Milwaukee. Policies of $1,000 in the State of Des Moines, Traders' of Chicago, German of Freeport, Commercial Union of London.

A Thirty-Thousand-Dollar Fire at Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—The Montreal Rolling-Mills, at Ste. Cunegonde, on the outskirts of the city, were entirely destroyed by fire today. The mills were not running at the time and there were no fires in the furnaces. The building was completed last year, was undergoing repairs, and there was a lot of rubbish lying about. It is thought the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. The buildings were reduced to ashes, but the machinery will only be a partial loss. The spread of the fire was prevented with the utmost difficulty. The loss is variously estimated, but it is thought will be covered by an insurance of $30,000, divided among several companies. The largest amount is held by the Citizens', which has $10,000.

In Chicago.

The alarm from Box 88 at 9:45 yesterday morning was caused by a sudden blaze in the two-story brick stable in the rear of No. [illegible] Michigan avenue, owned by the Roberts estate and used by Mr. Joseph Frank. It was well gutted by the fire, and the damage will reach above $500, fully covered by insurance. A neighboring stable was slightly scorched. The origin of the fire is unknown. At one time the outlook for a general blaze was promising and a second alarm was turned in, but the extra service was not required.

The alarm from Box 912 at 11:50 yesterday morning was caused by a fire under the second floor stairway of Louis Miller's three-story brick building, corner of North avenue and Sedgwick street. Damage $300, fully covered by insurance. Origin of the fire, a defective chimney.

A defective chimney caused a small fire in the office of the County Agent, No. 34 West Washington street, last night. Chemical Engine No. 1 extinguished the blaze without damage.

The alarm from Box No. 486 at 2:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by fire in the residence of Mr. F. E. Brett, No. 6[illegible] West Adams street, originating from a defective grate. The damage, $25. Insured in the Firemen's.

The still alarm to Engine Company No. [illegible] at 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 1725 State street. No damage.

The alarm from Box No. 244 at 6:05 o'clock last night was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 3710 Emerald avenue. No damage.

The alarm from Box No. 480 at 5:53 o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a window-curtain in the residence of M. [illegible] Reynolds, No. 717 West Monroe street. Damage, $15.

SALVINI.

A Reception in His Honor by Boston Men and Women of Note.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—The reception to Signor Salvini at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon was the most noteworthy event of the season. Six hundred persons were present, including men and women of note in art and literature—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. James T. Fields, Miss Susan Hale, Mrs. [illegible] M. Bell, Mrs. James Lodge, Mrs. John L. Gardner Jr., Mrs. G. D. Howe, Mrs. E. [illegible] Pratt, Mr. Nathan Appleton, Mr. Jose [illegible] Aguajo, Vice-Consul of Italy, Mr. G. R. Sullivan, Mr. J. W. Wolcott. Mr. J. D. H[illegible] Luce had charge of the affair. The speeches were in Italian, Prof. Ventura leading off with a welcome, and Salvini responding in glowing terms. He praised Boston's hospitality and love of art, and said in this holiday season he felt more at home here than he could in any city of the world save his native place, Florence. In looking back on his forty years' experience on the stage, his pleasantest recollections are those relating to Boston and Bostonians, and he bade them an affectionate and eternal adieu, as this was his last appearance here. A concert followed the speaking, and then were individual presentations. Twenty gentlemen sat down with Salvini in the evening to a regular Italian dinner, and speeches were made by the tragedian, Nathan Appleton, and others.

BEHIND THE BARS.

A Prominent Merchant of Green Bay, Wis., under Arrest in Milwaukee Charged with Embezzlement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—M. F. Kalmbach, a prominent merchant of Green Bay, who is well known in this city, Chicago, and throughout the northern portion of Wisconsin, is behind the bars in the county jail charged with obtaining money under false pretences and embezzlement. He was arrested in Chicago yesterday by a Deputy Marshal on a warrant sworn out in the United States Court by the firm of Sprague, Warner & Co., of Chicago. They allege that during the months of October and November last they sent to Kalmbach, who was their agent at Green Bay, money amounting to $8,000. They had made an agreement with him to purchase for and ship them fish, but the total value of the fish which they received and his commission amounted to $4,039.50. He failed to account for the remaining $3,960.[illegible], which it is alleged he applied to his own use. In default of bail to the amount of the claim against him he is obliged to remain behind the bars. His arrest will cause considerable surprise, as he is an old resident of Green Bay, and always stood well there.

LUCKY BALDWIN.

An Attempt Upon His Life in a San Francisco Hotel by a Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—E. J. Baldwin, the well-known capitalist, was met by a woman in the corridor of the Baldwin Hotel this morning and shot in the arm. The woman's name is Fannie Baldwin, and claims to be a cousin of Baldwin. She has been teaching school on his ranch in Los Angeles County, and claims that while there Baldwin committed a criminal assault on her. Baldwin says she was teaching there, but he had her discharged for misconduct, since when she has been trying to get money from him. The woman was arrested with some difficulty, threatening the officers. She seemed under excessive agitation of mind to the verge dementia.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 4.—This morning at 9 o'clock the boilers in McMahon, Porter & Co.'s sewer-pipe works, at Black Horse Landing, Hancock County, exploded. The force of the explosion was terrific, the boilers being torn into shreds and the boiler-house completely demolished. J[illegible] Miskelly, engineer, was instantly killed. James W. Monnypenny was fatally wounded. Lorenzo Grimes, John Griffin and a young man named McGa[illegible] were seriously hurt. The damage to the works is estimated at $12,000 to $15,000, not covered by insurance. It is supposed water got too low in the boilers, and a sudden stream of cold water was let in, as the force of the steam is otherwise unaccountable. The works will be rebuilt.

"BUCKET-SHOPS" AND "TICKERS."

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—The temporary injunction obtained by F. A. Brad[illegible], proprietor of a "bucket-shop" in this city, restraining the Western Union Telegraph Company from removing his grain and provision "ticker" or severing telegraphic connection with his office, was dissolved by Judge Force today upon the ground that the court will not order the performance of an act that defendant is unable to perform.

OIL IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—Advices from Wayne County, Kentucky, state that an oil well just bored at a point thirty miles west of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, near the Tennessee line, has been pumped for the last three day, and yields ten or fifteen barrels of heavy lubricating oil a day.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 4.—The cigar manufacturers and dealers in tobacco passed resolutions calling on Congress to abolish the tax on tobacco and cigars.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—John Russell, [illegible] 28, and John Linteman, 40, of Nova Scotia, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in Dorchester Bay.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Permanent Organization of Both Houses of the Illinois Legislature.

Filibustering Democrats in the House and Bolting Republicans in the Senate.

Ferry Gets the Caucus Nomination in Michigan, but Lacks Nine Votes of a Majority.

The Hoosier Legislators Locking Horns Over a Delicate Point of Etiquet.

The Minnesota Senatorial Contest—Rumors of Mysterious Schemes to Knife Windom.

Permanent Organization of Both Houses of the Illinois Legislature After a Long Struggle—The Senatorial Contest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Senate organized this afternoon after a prolonged and stubborn locking of horns between the caucus Republicans, the Independent kickers, and the Democrats, and Senator Campbell triumphed over his adversaries with the aid of enough friendly Indians of Bourbon descent who slipped into the cloak-room at an auspicious moment and left the caucus Republicans a majority of those voting. The expected combination between the Democrats and the kickers failed to materialize, but another and entirely unexpected one took its place. The kickers submitted as gracefully as possible, admitted that they were knocked out of time, and whatever little feeling had been engendered between Senators Campbell, Evans, White, Mamer, and one or two others representing the opposing forces was subsequently drowned in liberal potations of ice-water properly seasoned with a stick at a favorit resort up the street. The virtue and the staying qualities of the seventy-seven Republicans in the House were put to the severest kind of a test from 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly 4 in the afternoon, but they finally triumphed over the Democratic filibustering,

ELECTED THEIR CAUCUS NOMINEES

from Speaker down, and fairly cleared the decks for the reception of the Governor's message, the canvassing of the returns for the election of State officers, and whatever other necessary biennial routine may come up.

The members are already skirmishing among their gripsacks for the bills they began to draw the morning after election, and a wholesale unloading is among the fearful possibilities of tomorrow. The Senatorial candidates, now that the two houses are virtually organized and ready for business, are happier than they have been for several days past, and the Senatorial contest will take a fresh start with clear decks and a mingled sense of longing and dread, as the time for the joint Republican caucus remorselessly draws near. In the meantime the ambitious candidates for fat Chairmanships of committees will do their best to make Speaker Collins' life a burden to him for the next week or so.

There was a larger share of visitors in

THE SENATE

than yesterday, the lobbies and galleries being well filled throughout the long and tedious battle of ballots. An attempt was made by the Democratic Senators to hold a caucus to decide whether to support Campbell or Rice, but as five of their number failed to get around early enough to take part it was not deemed advisable to decide on such a step without the coöperation of these absentees, and there was nothing left for the Democrats to do but to support Shaw, their own caucus nominee.

When the Senate convened at 10 o'clock the journal was corrected to show that the vote taken yesterday to postpone the election of officers had been carried. This brought the matter up immediately, and nominations for President pro tem. were declared to be in order.

Senator Campbell, of Cook, was named by Senator Clark on behalf of the Republican caucus; Senator Shaw, of Marshall, was named by Senator Lansing on behalf of the Democratic caucus; and Senator Rice, of Ogle, was named by Senator George White on behalf of the seven Republicans who had temporarily formed a little party by themselves. The balloting then began, and resulted in

A DEADLOCK,

as had been anticipated. On the first roll-call Campbell received 23 votes, Shaw 21, and Rice 6. On the succeeding ballots Campbell and Rice usually voted for Shaw, who returned the compliment by voting for Campbell. The first incident of any interest was when Senator Tom Merritt attempted to question the right of Senator Adams, of Cook, to vote, on the ground that he had been elected to Congress and could not hold both a Federal and State office. Tom knew perfectly that he could not rule Adams out on a point of order, but wanted to have some fun with him, and wound up his remarks by asking Senator Adams to give his opinion on the constitutionality of his own vote as Senator. Adams failed to accommodate the fun-loving Senator from Marion, and the matter was dropped when Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton ruled that Adams had a right to vote until the question of ineligibility had been properly raised and decided against him by the Senate in the regular way.

After twenty-seven fruitless ballots had been taken the Senators went to dinner, and it was soon afterwards understood that the difficulty would be bridged over by the

AID OF THE DEMOCRATS.

All the participants were actively engaged in figuring on schemes to solve the problem, but the roll-calls continued throughout the afternoon with such monotonous regularity as to create the impression that the deadlock would be indefinitly prolonged. As the time passed the number of roll-calls continued to pile up, and both sides seemed equally determined not to give in or to adjourn.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the roll was called on the sixty-first ballot, and President Hamilton surprised everybody by announcing that Senator Campbell had been elected President pro tem. The vote stood 23 for Campbell, 15 for Shaw, and 6 for Rice, being similar to the numerous ballots that had worn out everybody, except that Shaw's vote fell off and left Campbell with a majority of the votes cast. His election was due to the fact that seven Democrats—Senators Archer, Edwards, Lemma, Merritt, Rinehart, Shaw, and Walker, all old members—refrained from voting, thus leaving the caucus Republicans with a majority. Of course this was not done without some inducements having been offered to these Senators, who no doubt have an understanding with the Republicans that they shall receive some consideration in the composition of the standing committees, but

THE RESULT

seems to be satisfactory all round, even to the Republican kickers who have come to believe that they were led into bolting their caucus by a misrepresentation of the facts. The Republicans who went into the caucus protest vigorously against the statements that have been made as to their alleged secret syndicate, and deny that sixteen of their number got together and agreed to parcel out the offices among themselves. Senator Secrist and others of the majority were equally emphatic in making similar statements of their position, and said that the independents had become convinced of their mistake, but did not like to back down.

It did not take long to complete the

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE

after Campbell had been elected. When the resolution for the election of the caucus ticket came up the Democrats offered the usual substitute embodying their caucus slate. This was defeated by a vote of yeas 22, nays 28. Upon this roll-call Senators Clough, Rice, Snyder, and Whiting deserted the independent party, returned to their first love, and voted no with the Republicans; but Senators Ruger and White held out and in effect voted for the Democratic ticket, while Senator Mamer did not vote at all. The Republican officers were then elected by a vote of 28 yeas to 20 nays, although Senators Clough, Mamer, Ruger, White, and Whiting got in a shot at the ticket by voting "no," but the votes of Senators Rice and Snyder gave the Republicans the requisit majority.

The permanent organization was then speedily perfected by electing an extra Clerk by an almost unanimous vote of both sides, strongly in contrast with those that had preceded it, and by delegating to the President the appointment of the Chaplain, janitors, and pages.

Senators Needles, Merritt, and White, representing the three parties which had been making things so lively all day, were sent down to notify the Governor that the Senate was at last ready to hear from him, and reported that he would send in his message when the Senate convened at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Business was opened up

IN THE HOUSE

by the reception of the report of the Committee on Credentials, which found everything regular on the face of the returns.

The roll was called, all hands responded but one, and the owners of certificates from the Governor were then duly sworn in by Chief-Justice Scott, of the Supreme Court. One hundred and fifty-two dexter fins were raised down in the parquet, where the members were requested to range themselves, and the ironclad oath was solemnly administered by the venerable jurist, and the hard swearers retired to their seats. Tom McNally, the Clark street lodging-house man, was landed among the rest, and smiled triumphantly at his temporary victory over Judge Bradwell, who hovered around the cloak-room and looked somewhat disgusted. Dugan, one of the Cook County Democrats, failed to appear with the rest, and was sworn in all by himself a few moments later.

A RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF GAMBETTA,

offered by Morrison of Morgan, was unanimously adopted, after which, with more or less palpitation in the hearts of some members, the House got down to the real tussle of the day—the election of a Speaker, Clerk, and other officers.

Mr. Crews of Jefferson, on the Republican side, nominated Mr. L. C. Collins, of Cook, the choice of the Republican caucus, for Speaker. The nomination was warmly seconded by Mr. Parish of Cook. The ponderous, good-natured Yancey nominated Austin O. Sexton of Cook, the Democratic caucus candidate, and Mr. Gregg of Saline wittily seconded him. Collins and Sexton exchanged votes, and the former received all the other Republican votes, together with that of Haines, which was not needed. The result stood: Collins 78, Sexton 75.

COLLINS WAS DECLARED DULY ELECTED,

amidst applause on the Republican side, and was escorted to the chair and gracefully introduced by his late competitor.

In a brief address he expressed his gratitude for the generous treatment he had received, and, without having any promises to make as to the future, said he should try each day to show by his official conduct and deportment his gratitude for the honor conferred, and to carry out to the best of his ability what he conceived to be the duties of a Speaker.

"I wish to say to the gentlemen on this side of the House," he added, turning to the Democratic left, "that I do not stand here, and never shall stand here, as a partisan. I conceive that I stand here as a mediator between the gentlemen upon this floor, simply to carry out the will of the majority expressed in a parliamentary and legal manner."

This frank announcement of his purpose started a burst of applause all over the House. The new Speaker then brought down the gavel with a business-like snap, and asked what was the further pleasure of the House.

The notices and other papers in the Bradwell-McNally, Bradwell-Abrams, and Spunn-Lodge

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES

were sent up from the Secretary of State's office, and after some little discussion the whole batch were referred to the Committee on Elections, when appointed, with instructions to report at its earliest convenience.

Quinn, of Peoria, made an amusing attempt to refer to a committee of two Republicans, two Democrats, and one Independent, but simply raised a laugh, in which the Independent party himself good-naturedly joined.

The House struck a snag on the election of a Clerk, but the Republicans finally extricated themselves and elected their candidate, John A. Reeve, of Cairo. Rankin, of Henderson, who was said to be under a sort of promise to Magie, the ex-State Printer Expert, broke away from Reeve, the Republican candidate, on the first ballot, and the independent party, after fulsomely indorsing Magie, announced that it was now going to make a record for itself for the first time during the session. The Republicans were struck all of a heap for a few moments, and some of the Democratic leaders skirmished around in the hope of fixing up a trade of one sort or another which would land one or more hungry Democrats in office. On the second ballot the independents got an extra vote from the Democratic side, and several more from the same source on the next. Rankin, however, after keeping his promise with Magie, swung back to Reeve, and the Democrats who had gone over to Magie fell back to their party candidate. After everybody else had deserted Magie Haines raised a laugh by asking to have the independent column verified, inasmuch as he didn't want the thing to get mixed. Reeve received all the seventy-seven Republican votes, and was

DECLARED ELECTED.

The Democrats devoted themselves to filibustering and the exhibition of pure cussedness. There were a number of minor officers to elect, and the Republicans, as is the usual custom, undertook to omnibus them through in sections. The Democrats, anxious to break the party slate here and there, in the hope of disgruntling one or two of the seventy-seven Republicans and creating a division, grew virtuously indignant over the omnibus method, and insisted on the right of the House to vote for each officer separately.

When the Speaker decided against them, Jim Herrington took an appeal, but, after an hour's discussion, withdrew it. Thereupon the Democrats, under the lead of Sexton, resorted to the usual run of dilatory motions, but were knocked out at every round by the seventy-seven Republican votes. When the Republicans would throw a resolution to elect a certain officer and his assistants the Democrats would

LOAD IT WITH AN AMENDMENT

providing for the election of the first officer and striking out all the rest. Defeated there, they next tried the game on the assistants with similar luck. In this way they established the principle of voting for each place separately, but failed to take any of the tricks. Between ballots the hungry members descended in squads to the restaurant, and generally got back in time to vote with their mouths full.

By strict attention to business the Republicans finally succeeded in electing all their caucus ticket. The remaining proceedings were few and brief. The Clerk was instructed to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready for business, and a committee was appointed to see the Governor and tell him the House was ready to hear from him. After appointing a Committee on Rules the House broke up its six hours' session and adjourned until tomorrow morning.

While the muss in the Senate is generally regarded as at an end, without any chance of its being revived, its effects may contradict the first impression that everything was pleasant and agreeable between the two factions. A leading Senator in the Campbell camp admitted tonight that the Democrats were to be allowed two policemen, a janitor, and a full minority representation on the committees, and some of the Democrats are even claiming that the bargain included two or three pages. The kickers have evidently marked out Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton as the special object of their wrath for leaving the chair, and, as they claim, making the dicker with the Democrats. The idea of

HAMILTON BECOMING GOVERNOR

in case of Cullom's election is specially galling to them just now, and the Cullom folks are doing their best to pour oil on the troubled waters.

The Senate Republican caucus to make up the committees will probably not be held until next Tuesday evening, in view of the probable adjournment of both Houses tomorrow. There is no apparent disposition to punish the kickers in the distribution of the committees, although a prudent consideration of the fact that twenty-five of them are hold-over Senators and will have a good deal to say two years from now, probably has more or less to do with this feature of the case. The kickers feel abundantly able to take care of themselves on the committee question, and if some of them do not interfere with the Hamilton, Hunt, Needles, and Tanner slate at the State Convention of 1884, it will only be because they haven't long memories. The fact that White and Ruger voted with the Democrats on one of the last motions this afternoon has been construed by some of the Cullom forces as an indication that they might kick out of the traces on

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

White and Ruger proudly claim that they are too good Republicans to do that. Their object in voting was simply to load down the Republicans with the Democratic caucus slate, so that other Republicans would be compelled to vote against the slate as amended, and thus break up all slates and necessitate a new caucus. The other kickers didn't care to prolong the fight any further, however, and voted another way. The Senatorial fight has been in a sort of a lull today, pending the settlement of difficulties in the Senate and the organization of the House. The candidates are in a happier mood tonight, and the struggle will soon begin in earnest. Collector Harvey is the latest addition to the Raum forces on the ground, and has put in several hard licks for his chief.

THE CANDIDATES

have not yet reached the stage where they refuse to speak to each other, but the old hands at the business say it is bound to come, and then suddenly disappear a day or so before the joint Senatorial caucus, when everybody begins to be interested in getting as many second choices as possible. It is the impression now that the caucus will be held toward the last of next week, in order to give those who may feel a little sore over the result time to get well before the 16th. Nothing has yet been learned with regard to the make-up of the House committees, except that Ike Morrison will in all probability take the Judiciary. Fuller and Mitchell are believed to have spotted railroads as about the most desirable thing in sight, but the Speaker keeps his own counsel, and there are no surface indications as to where that or other snug berths will go.

BRADWELL-M'NALLY.

The House Republicans held a caucus tonight at the State-House to familiarize themselves with the points in the Bradwell-McNally case. Messrs. Morrison, Harper, and McFie, the Caucus Committee in the matter, reported the result of their examination into the case, and the caucus decided to request the Speaker to appoint the Committee on Elections at the earliest possible moment, and in advance of his other committee appointments. There is an apparent disposition to push the case as rapidly as possible, but in accordance with strictly legal methods of procedure.

AN OGLESBY BOOM AT DECATUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Senatorial contest at Springfield is causing much talk here. A movement is talked of among Republicans to form an excursion-party of 100 residents of Decatur to go to the Capital in a few days and put in their best licks for Gen. Oglesby. The feeling in this county is that he should be elected.

Meeting of the Michigan Legislature—Ferry Nominated in the Republican Caucus by a Vote of 50 to 6—The News in Washington and Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4.—The two Houses met in joint convention this forenoon at 10 o'clock and listened to the reading of the message of the retiring Governor (Jerome), and assembled again to hear what the incoming Executive (Gov. Begole) had to say. Gov. Jerome's message was lengthy, but replete with interesting information and recommendations which showed much research. He was vigorously applauded at the close. The message is pronounced one of the ablest presented in many years. Gov. Begole's message was quite brief, and notably lacked any allusion to some of the most important interests in the State. He came in, of course, for a full round of applause from the opposition side, but the large concourse of spectators who had assembled out of curiosity, expecting to hear at least something extraordinary, went away unsatisfied. Begole is holding a reception in the executive departments this evening.

The following is said to be a list of

THE APPOINTMENTS

he has decided on up to date: Insurance Commissioner, E. B. Pond, Ann Arbor; Commissioner of Immigration, D. N. Walker, Detroit; Railroad Commissioner, William Pennes, Grand Rapids; Oil Inspector, E. J. Smith, Adrian; Deputy, Maj. Van Antwerp, Jackson; Adjutant-General, John Robertson, reappointed; Inspector-General, F. S. Hutchinson, Ionia. William Snakespeare, of Kalamazoo, had been decided upon for Quartermaster-General, but, as there is a good deal of opposition in his own locality, the matter is said to be in abeyance.

The Senatorial question is the all-exciting one. Yesterday the Ferry men circulated a call for a caucus for tonight, which was signed by fifty-four members—two-thirds of the Republican members elect.

The following are the names of the members who signed the resolution not to go into caucus: Representatives Adams, Barnard, Bonnell, Brown, Darragh, Dickson, Dunstan, French, Hopkins, North, Palmer, Parker, Pengra, Phinney, Woodruff; Senators Bliss, Hance, McMahon, Mercer. Those that have signed neither the caucus call nor the resolution to stay out are Representatives Davenport, Hays, Ranny, Vinton, Wixon, and Senators Duncan, Guilfor, and Koon. The latter, however, was present and answered to his name.

THE CAUCUS

was called to order by Senator Hine. Representative Coots, of Detroit, was called upon to preside. He returned thanks and said that the meeting was in accordance with the custom of the majority of the Republican party for the purpose of putting a name in nomination for United States Senator. Senator Hine, of Kent County, was elected Secretary of the caucus, and proceeded to call the roll of Republican members. It was found that thirteen Senators and forty-two Representatives were present.

Senator Koon then arose and said that on behalf of peace and harmony he protested against proceeding with a caucus tonight, and he moved that it adjourn to meet next Tuesday night. The motion was voted down.

Senator White, of Mason County, in an able speech, presented the name of Senator Ferry. He was eloquently seconded by Senator Seymour, of the Upper Peninsula, and Representatives Fyfe, of Berrien; Vanloo, of Ottawa; White, of Oceana, and others.

Dickson, one of the Representatives who signed the anti-caucus paper, came forward and voted. On motion, a formal ballot was taken, resulting in fifty votes being cast for Ferry, with six scattering. Chairman Coots then announced that Thomas W. Ferry, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is therefore

DECLARED THE NOMINEE.

The vote was then made unanimous. A committee of three being appointed to conduct Senator Ferry before the caucus performed that duty, and the Senator delivered a short speech of acceptance, counseling harmony, returning his thanks, and pledging to perform his high duties to the extent of his possibilities. He was many times enthusiastically cheered. The fact still remains that it takes eleven more votes to elect, and whether he will get them or not is the question. His friends say yea—the opposition say nay.

Speaker Howard then took the floor in front of the rostrum, and in a most logical and common-sense manner advocated the long-established custom of the caucus and the candidacy of Mr. Ferry.

On motion of Senator Shaw, of Lenawee, an informal ballot was taken for a candidate for United States Senator, resulting in 46 votes being cast for Thomas W. Ferry; Austin Blair, 1; John T. Rich, 2; Sumner Howard, 1; J. C. Burroughs, 1; Townsend North, 1; B. M. Cutcheon, 2; Edwin Willits, 1; scattering, 1. Total, 56.

THE SITUATION AS VIEWED FROM DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—The latest developments at Lansing point to one of two things—the election of Ferry by the aid of Greenback votes, or a deadlock in the Legislature, which may continue for weeks. The latter is what the anti-Ferry faction hopes to secure—all their faith is now pinned to this. It is to them an humiliating outcome of all their fond expectations, but it is a fact that Mr. Ferry's strongest opponents in this city, and Mr. Hubbell himself, see no other chance for the defeat of the present Senator except by turning out his friends. The Hubbell men here do not take any stock in the intimation that the Greenbackers may vote for Ferry. The question as to the terms of Mayor Thompson's contract with Ferry has aroused considerable interest. The Mayor has returned from Lansing, and in conversation with a reporter today said the facts had been entirely perverted by Mr. Ferry and his friends. He refused, however, to go into details at present, but said the Senator had his full consent to make public any letters or telegrams from himself bearing upon this or any other matter. There is

CONSIDERABLE DISSATISFACTION

here among Republicans opposed to Ferry's return at the course pursued by the opposition in Lansing. It is freely asserted, even by Ferry's opponents, that he has a magnificently organized lobby, and that Hubbell and Co. are not working in the most perfect harmony. The latter do not seem to know exactly what they want, save that they do not want Ferry elected. They are not firing solid shot into his ranks, however, and it looks as if their opposition might be dissipated by a failure to coalesce. Col. Beard, of the *Post and Tribune*, says that they do not care to unite upon any candidate at present. They intend to dispose of Ferry first, and after having made his return impossible select some one name from the many good ones proposed and make its owner Senator. It is to be understood, of course, that he speaks for the anti-Ferry faction in this statement rather than on behalf of his paper. The latter continues to throw hot shot into the machine, but the machine is nevertheless in admirable working order still.

OPINION AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The news from Lansing today that fifty members of the Legislature had signed a call for a caucus tonight did not surprise any of the Michigan delegation, as they had stated that in their opinion the Ferry men and a few anti-Ferry men who are believers in the caucus rule would go into caucus at an early day. "But this does not decide the matter by any means," said one of the delegation. "The opposition to Mr. Ferry is of such a determined character that they can prevent his election even after he is nominated by a caucus composed of part of the Republican members." Mr. Willits thought that Ferry would be nominated tonight by the fifty men who have agreed to a caucus, and that when the election comes off they will vote for him with a few exceptions; but the nineteen members of the Legislature who have already signed a resolution not to go into caucus, and the six more who intend to do so, will vote for the man of their choice.

Meeting of the Indiana Legislature—A Stupid Point of Etiquet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—The two Houses of the Legislature organized today by electing the officers selected by the Democrats at the caucus last night. In the Senate, Mr. Brown introduced his bill depriving the Governor of the power to appoint the Trustees of the benevolent institutions and vesting it again in the Legislature, whence it was removed by the Democratic Legislature of 1879.

The House diligently proceeded to care for itself by passing a bill appropriating $125,000 to defray the expenses of the session.

Mr. Deem, of Henry, Republican, sent up a resolution expressing the sentiment of the House that in the subordinate appointments preference should be given disabled ex-soldiers. The House adopted it unanimously, but no attention will be paid to it.

It was the intention to hear

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

this afternoon, but the reading was prevented by an asinine piece of business on the part of the Senate. The House, before it had adopted any rules, and immediately after the election of officers, sent its Clerk to the Senate to notify that body of its organization. The Senate had previously notified the House of its organization by a committee of two. The Senate declined to receive any information at the hands of so humble an individual as the Clerk of the House, and sent word back that it must be informed by a committee of members.

The House immediately bristled. Frazier, of Kosciusko, took the floor and emphatically declared that the House was an independent branch of the Government, and would notify the Senate of its organization in any manner it saw fit, and that the House did not propose to receive any lessons in etiquet from the Senate. He wanted this understood at the beginning.

Jewett, of Clark, agreed with Frazier, and said he hoped when the Senate had any more messages to send to the House it would select a Senator who could

SPEAK GRAMATICALLY.

A motion was made to appoint a committee according to the suggestion of the Senate, but on motion of Wright, of Grant, it was laid on the table.

The Senate, hearing of the action of the House, then adjourned until tomorrow morning. The Republican Senators had nothing to do with the puerile business except to vote with the Democrats in favor of the Senatorial dignity in order that the latter might be placed in as absurd a position as possible. There could not have been a more utterly idiotic performance. An effort was made in the House this afternoon to reconsider the action of this morning on the etiquet question, Mr. Jewett leading the movement, but it failed.

It is difficult to say whether or not the strained relations thus engendered will be sufficiently eased in the morning to permit the two Houses to come together and listen to the message, but it is hoped they may, and thus relieve the Governor of the burden of carrying an eight-column communication concealed about his person.

The Senatorial Fight in Minnesota—Rumors of Underhanded Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—The Legislature adjourned today, after hearing the Governor's message, until Monday night. Many members have gone home, and the Senatorial buttonholing has been partly suspended. Results so far have not been decisive. The opposition are straining every nerve to keep men out of the caucus. Mr. Windom's friends are fully as active securing pledges of support. That the latter have the best of the results so far is more and more patent hourly. The antis claim all the Democratic votes, and say they have enough Republicans to beat Windom. The Democrats number thirty-five, and therefore the disaffected Republicans claimed must be forty-one in number to be of service, since seventy-six are necessary to elect. That there are forty-one Republican and Independent members opposed to the reëlection of Mr. Windom no one for a moment believes, but the claim of all the Democrats is no more true than that of the forty-one votes needed. The Democrats are not by any means unanimous in their opposition to Mr. Windom, and if necessary a list of names could be given of members of that party who will vote, some of them for Mr. Windom, others for a candidate of their own.

Dunnell continues to express confidence in his election, however, and there are

VAGUE RUMORS

affecting the solidity of Windom's phalanx. One prominent politician who does not announce himself as anybody's friend, and wouldn't allow his name to be given, solemnly says that some of Windom's pretended friends—men whom he wouldn't have believed capable of such a thing—were quietly but fatally knifing him whenever opportunity offered, and that the Dunnell crowd knew that these men were not suspected by their confrères. There can be no question that the opposition are straining every nerve and are leaving no stone unturned to secure their own end and aim—the defeat of Mr. Windom. They have sounded three of the Congressmen-elect, Strait, Wakefield, and Nelson, and endeavored by all sorts of taffy to induce each one to believe himself a possible dark horse. These politicians seem to reason thus: Get the Senatorial bee in his bonnet and he'll commit himself so strongly to our side that he can't back out, even if he finds at the last minute that his chance is not good. It will be noticed that in all this scheming Dunnell's name is left out. He has a whole raft of ex and active Postmasters, route-agents, and other officeholders here, and it is whispered they will be called upon to help bear some of the expenses of the campaign by contribution. But they recognize, if the chief does not, that he can't count on a Corporal's guard among the members, and work for the next best thing—to secure the defeat of him their owner deems his enemy.

Financial Condition of Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 4.—The total balance in the State Treasury Jan. 1 was $319,406; in the general fund there was $148,777. It is a noteworthy fact that at no time in the history of the State have the balances to the credit of the several trust funds been as small as at the present time. The condition of the other funds is as follows: School fund, $3,051; school-fund income, $30,389; Normal-School fund, $35,887; University fund, $817; Agricultural College fund, $717; drainage fund, $48,195; delinquent tax fund, $1,709; deposit fund, $10,752; redemption fund, $112.82; St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad trespass fund, $37,206; St. Croix & Lake Superior Deposit fund, $842.52; allotment fund, $945.87.

New Appointments in Maine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4.—Gov. Robie's first official act today was the appointment of the Hon. Artemus Libby to the Supreme Bench. Libby was the Democratic Judge whom Gov. Plaisted refused to appoint.

Tennessee's Debt.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4.—The Legislature today adopted a resolution suspending the payment of the January interest on the State debt.

Pennsylvania Appointments.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—The appointment of William Livsey, of Pittsburg, as successor to the late Capt. Nutt as cashier of the State Treasury, is officially announced.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

History of the Events Leading to the Troubles Which Recently Resulted in Bloodshed in the Creek Nation.

There being much uncertainty and several conflicting stories about the condition of affairs in Indian Territory, the following letters from men prominent in Indian Territorial politics will prove of interest, particularly as they give an insight into the past as well as the present history and status of matters. Judge Stidham is a Creek, and for many years has been one of the important factors in all Indian matters. He is well-known in Washington. His patriotic efforts for his people, and his thorough understanding of questions which concern them, make his contribution really valuable as history.

McKillop is also a thoroughly well-informed young Creek, active in legislative and martial matters, is the Clerk of the House of Warriors (corresponding to the United States House of Representatives), and deeply interested in the welfare of the Nation. Judge G. W. Stidham, living at Eufaula, writes:

The Creek Nation has been divided into two bands from time immemorial, known as Upper and Lower Creeks, each with a principal and assistant Chief, but living under one government, the two Chiefs and assistants acting together as one executive. This form of government existed until after the close of the late War, in which they were divided, North and South. When they reunited and returned home, Sands, acting Chief of that portion of the Creeks who supported the United States Government, proposed that we do away with the two Chiefs and unite under one head. This was agreed to, and a committee, with equal numbers from the two parties, was appointed to draft a Constitution and a code of laws. This done, the people in convention adopted them. Chief Sands, who expected to be elected, was defeated, and he rebelled. At the second election the rebellious party ran another candidate, who was also defeated, and they undertook by force of arms to install their candidate. A fight began, but the United States Indian Agent, Maj. Lion, caused a settlement without blood. Since then they have raised armed forces twice. Sands died soon after the first troubles, but other leaders kept up the fracas until last summer, when one of their young men was arrested for violating the law. They raised a mob, followed and killed the Sheriff and Deputy, and rescued the prisoner. Knowing that such acts would not be tolerated, the whole faction took arms to protect them. The Constitutional or Government party called out the militia, followed them, arrested one of the murderers, killed two or three, and pardoned the others. The present trouble grows out of that affair, as many of Sands' party have never come home. But they pretend now to have discovered that the authorities gravely wrong them in selling to the United States Government for the use of the Seminoles that portion of the country occupied by them. The party now in rebellion received their share of the proceeds of the sale. The Creek authorities opposed selling, but were forced to because the United States Government had located the Seminoles on our land through a mistake and would not remove them, but proposed to buy the land. The Creeks thought it would be better to take pay for the land than lose it without pay. This is the whole history of the troubles.

A. P. McKillop writes from Muskogee as follows:

This trouble is an effort of some 300 Creeks to undermine and destroy the written and recognized Constitution of the Creek Nation. The parties are known as the "Checote party" and the "Spiechee party," Checote being the recognized Chief of the Creek Nation, and Spiechee of the rebels. The latter organized into two parties, under Spiechee and Jacob Knight, in the two extremes of the Creek Nation, intending to raid the Capital. Hearing this, Chief Checote issued a proclamation for the loyal party to arm themselves and repair to the Capital. Scouts were sent out. Forty of Checote's men, while scouting, encountered the western division of Spiechee's men, numbering about 150. An engagement ensued, in which seven of Checote's men were killed. It is not known whether any of the other party were killed, as they held the field. After this Checote sent out 640 men, but Spiechee's force had disbanded and returned to the Sacs and Fox Reservation, where they still are. The eastern division of the Spiechee party, under Spiechee himself, also returned into the Cherokee Nation. The Indian Agent has gone to see Spiechee and see what can be done. Checote's party will probably disband in a few days, and this will settle the trouble until the National Council meets next October.

JOHANN MOST.

His Mission to the Northwest Proving a Miserable Failure in Every Respect.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 4.—Johann Most, the anarchist, has been about town today endeavoring to enlist a following. He has finally made arrangements to speak tomorrow night at the Freie-Gemeinde Hall, but does not succeed in finding any considerable number of adherents. A few years ago the Communists of this State, and especially of this city, had considerable comparative strength, and even went so far as to organize themselves as a political party and set up a State ticket. For some reason the compilers of the State Blue Book omitted to record the vote cast for the ticket; but it was equal in size in this city to that cast for the Greenback ticket. The candidate for Governor was a fiery Socialist, a tailor of Scotch extraction; but the brains of the movement was a talented and eloquent young German named Brucker. Since that time Brucker has become the editor of a paper devoted to the interests of immigrants, has acquired large landed interests, and has become a conservative in politics, and the party which he led has gone to pieces. Most's effort is to gather up the fragments of that party and make a nucleus for his "revolution" in the Northwest. But the one-time leaders of the Socialists here have nearly all become property-owners now, and do not want any "revolution." The fact leaked out today that Herr Most attended a secret meeting of Socialists held last evening at Bay View. After the most earnest efforts in behalf of what there is left of the Socialist party in this neighborhood, only about twenty persons were present at the meeting. In spite of the manifest and great prosperity of all classes in this community, Herr Most endeavored to fire his hearers with the belief that "social misery and the degradation of labor is almost as great here as in Europe." But his hearers refused to be fired to any noticeable extent.

MIXING RELIGION.

Marriage of a Jewess and a Christian, and a Roman-Catholic Funeral in an Episcopal Bishop's House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—Strict constructionists in religion have received two severe shocks here quite recently. The Rev. J. K. Gutheim, rabbi of Temple Sinai, the principal Hebrew synagog, in his own parlors united in marriage his lovely niece, Miss Cohen, a bright Jewess belle, and Dr. Armstrong, a Protestant Christian and Assistant Surgeon of the Marine Hospital service of this port. Yesterday was buried a colored servant of the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, recently elected Episcopal Assistant Bishop of Mississippi, from the rectory of Trinity Church. A nice coffin had been provided. The bier was placed in the large dining-hall of the rectory, around which lighted candles were placed, as is the custom in Roman Catholic burial, the negro boy having been baptized a Catholic and attended St. Alphonsus Church. A priest from that church was sent for before the boy's death, who administered to him the usual sacraments, and who officiated at the services held over the body at the rectory. Four white boys acted as pall-bearers, one of whom was the Rev. Dr. Thompson's, who, with the rector's family, accompanied the body to St. Alphonsus Church and to the cemetery.

A CONVICT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Jan. 4.—This morning, when the northern-bound train was nearing Caliente, J. L. Smith, the Mormon who is under sentence for life for the atrocious murder of his little son a few weeks ago while claiming to be under the "inspiration of God," escaped from his keepers and leaped from the train. He fell in such a way that the car wheels passed over him, cutting off one of his legs. Smith was on his way to the penitentiary at the time. His recovery is very doubtful.

THE METEOR.

Remarkable Phenomenon.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Cook Co., Jan. 4.—At about two minutes before 7 last evening, a very large meteor passed rapidly from the northeast to the southwest, at an angle as viewed from this place, Washington Heights, of about 40 degrees above the horizon. The meteor was very large, apparently as much as a degree in diameter, and reflected a bright, white light. It seemed nearly round, and yet the most remarkable thing about it was that it left so much matter in one portion of its path, of about 15 degrees in length, that it continued luminous for forty minutes. The eastern end of the bright path was 3 degrees west of the star Pi, of the Sceptre of Brandenburg; it thence extended west and a little south, passing about 2 degrees south of Gamma, a star of the third magnitude of the northern section of the River Po. After one or two minutes there seemed to be a gathering of the shining particles at a point about two degrees southeast of the star Gamma previously mentioned. This bright spot seemed brighter than the nucleus of any comet I have ever seen, including the great comet of 1843, and all since that have been visible in our latitude. As this apparent nucleus increased in brightness the other portions became less so for the first ten minutes, when the extra bright point apparently gave back its excess of burning matter to the whole line. The burning line of light extended quite rapidly eastward until it passed directly across the centre of the rhomboid figure, outlined by the first four letters of the Greek alfabet, situated in the constellation Lepus. In its extension east it did not disappear at the western extremity until the bright line was not less than thirty degrees in length. But as it expanded eastward it had a slight movement southward "all along the line." The writer watched it for forty minutes, when it was still visible its entire length, but was becoming quite dim. After the first twenty-five minutes it seemed to break almost apart a little east of where it first appeared the brightest. D. S. HEFFRON.

Unscientific Observers.

The brilliant but somewhat diminutive meteor, concerning which an item appeared yesterday, was seen by a number of people living in the suburbs beyond the smoke and haze which always envelop the city, and as described by them the sight was well worth seeing. Mr. Hurlbut, of the John B. Jeffery Company, saw it at the Englewood depot, and describes it as a huge ball of fire, of the bluish white intensity of the electric light, which suddenly flashed across the sky from a point in the southeast, where the comet was last seen, to a point nearly opposit in the western horizon, where it seemed to explode, or at all events disappeared. It looked to him at least eight inches in diameter, but was of course many times larger. It left behind it a beautiful trail, which seemed to be composed of sparks given off by the meteor in its flight. This trail for some reason, perhaps on account of the wind, first resolved itself into a narrow luminous line which gradually changed to a reddish-white color. It then seemed to gather into a sphere, or, rather, a small nebula or cloud, which was as gorgeous as any the sun ever went down upon. This cloud was visible for nearly an hour and a half.

Mr. Thomas Carroll, a compositor in the *Evening Journal* office, saw the same or nearly the same effect at Austin, but places the time at five minutes later than Mr. Hurlbut, or 6:50 in the evening. The meteor as it approached gave off a large number of sparks, just like a skyrocket, and when apparently only a few feet away made a sizzling noise, and then exploded with a not very loud report. He and his companions felt like running towards the spot for the purpose of getting some of the pieces, but he suddenly recollected a previous experience of his with meteors. He was hoeing in his garden, and, seeing a meteor fall apparently near him, dropped his hoe and went over to the other side of the garden to pick the pretty thing up out of the dirt. The next day he read in the papers of the same meteor having been seen miles and miles away, and he now thinks one is as likely to catch one of them as he is to find the end of a rainbow and win the new shoes which the nursery rhymes say await the first little boy who accomplishes the endeavor.

From Another Observer.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—An exceedingly brilliant meteor flashed across the sky this evening at 6:50, first appearing in our atmosphere in the direction of The Hunter. Shooting out from the belt of Orion it passed in a straight line over 86 Aquarius, and disappeared at about ten degrees above the horizon. The time of transit was seven seconds. No noise or explosion was observed. The appearance of this celestial visitor while crossing the heavens was grand and glorious beyond my power to describe. The nucleus was apparently the size of the moon, grandly brilliant and beautiful, leaving a train of sparks extending from the star Zaurak to the constellation Cetus, and just below the star Upsilon. The nucleus seemed to separate from its tail here, and passed on with a short rainbow-colored flame in its wake. The tail of sparks or luminous particles remained visible for fifty-five minutes, drifting down slowly to the southeast and disappearing at Niabal, in the constellation Lepus.

Place of observation, Forty-first street and Michigan avenue. A. M. SIMMONS.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

He Thinks He Has Been Placed in an Unfair and Unjust Light.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Japanese Prince Arisugawa, now sojourning in this city, is much annoyed over dispatches from Washington that have appeared lately. These stories, it is claimed, place him in an unfair and unjust light. He has spoken of the matter to his secretaries and members of his suite, and today made the following explanation of the affair: The Prince remained in Washington only about three days and a half. He was on his way home after a long absence, and wished to make all possible haste. His arrangements were made to connect with the steamer City of Peking, to sail on the 9th inst. The President did not invite the Prince to dine. President Arthur called and said he regretted his Excellency was not to remain long enough to accept an invitation to a White House dinner. No invitation was actually extended on account of the limited time. In place of a dinner party a trip to Mt. Vernon was then arranged. This matter was given in charge of the Secretary of State. The invitations were all given out by him, the Prince attending as a guest simply, and not knowing who would be invited to meet him. He had no thought of any discourtesy to any one, but quite the reverse, desiring to do all in his power to do honor to the people of the country he is visiting. He regrets that such misleading reports should have been circulated, as he is desirous of doing all in his power to cement the long-standing friendship which has existed between Japan and the United States. It is owing to the reported coolness between Mr. Frelinghuysen and Gen. Van Buren that that gentleman is supposed to have been omitted, but of this the Prince had no cognizance.

THE CIGAR MEN.

Alarm at the Removal of the Tax on the Imported Article.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock the Chicago Cigar Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association met in Klare's Hall, on North Clark street. The President, G. Wagenführ, called upon the Secretary to read a letter from Cigarmakers' Union No. 14, introducing three delegates. The representatives were courteously received. Their spokesman, C. R. Rowan, urged the association to endeavor to influence Congress to retain the tariff on imported cigars. He read a petition to this effect which the union has addressed to all the members of Congress.

Mr. Lossem believed that when Congress removed the import duty from cigars it would be equivalent to cutting the throats of the Western manufacturers.

Mr. Brewer said he wanted the duty removed from imported raw material, but not from imported cigars, as it would give foreign competing manufactures a positive advantage.

Mr. Goldwater moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the advisability of holding a mass meeting to agitate further the subject of legislation by Congress.

The following committee was appointed: Messrs. Wagenführ, Tate, Hefter, Lussem, and Goldwater.

Mr. Burger thought it would be advisable to elect a delegate from the association and send him to Washington to attend the tobacco convention to be held there next Wednesday. After discussion the subject was left with the committee appointed to arrange for a mass meeting.

The annual report of the President of the association was received with many expressions of satisfaction. This, he said, was the first association in the United States which demanded that the tax on cigars should be reduced from $6 to $4 per 1,000.

The Treasurer reported cash on hand Jan. 1 $320; cash receipts for the year, $11; total, $331. Expenses for the year, $146, leaving a fund on hand of $185. There are 102 members of the association.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, G. Wagenführ; Vice-President, Adam Brewer; Recording Secretary, John Lussem; Corresponding Secretary, Nicolas Hand; Treasurer, Henry Bonn; and an additional Board of Directors of W. J. Vliet, William Tausig, G. C. Tate, J. M. Wenke, George H. Nikodem, and N. Hefter.

The committee of five named by the association will meet this morning at 11 o'clock at the office of G. Wagenführ, corner of Fifth avenue and Lake street.

Senator John C. Jacobs, of the Fourth Senatorial District of New York, speaking with our correspondent lately, said: "I never was in better condition in my life. I am now free from rheumatism, which troubled me so long, and I owe my thanks and freedom from pain to St. Jacobs Oil.—*New York Graphic.*

McVICKER'S THEATRE—OPERA.
Mr. Mapleson begs to announce the appearance of
Her Majesty's Opera Co.
For Six Nights Only and One Grand Matinee.
Commencing Monday, Jan. 15, 1883.
PRINCIPAL ARTISTS:
MADAME ADELINA PATTI,
MADAME FURSCH-MADI (Her first appearance),
MLLE. PAOLINA ROSSINI,
MLLE. DOTTI,
MADAME SCALCHI (The eminent Contralto—Her first appearance),
[illegible] (Her first appearance),
MLLE. JUCH, MLLE. VALERGA, and MADAME ALBANI (Her first appearance),
SIGNOR MIERZWINSKI (His first appearance),
SIGNOR CLODIO (His first appearance), and SIGNOR NICOLINI,
SIGNOR FRAPOLLI,
Signor RINALDINI, Signor BIELETTO, and SIGNOR RAVELLI,
SIGNOR [illegible], SIGNOR CARAVATTI, and SIGNOR GALASSI,
SIGNOR MONTI, SIGNOR CORSINI, and M. DURAT.
Premier Danseuse, MADAME MALVINA CAVALLAZZI.
Full Orchestra and Grand Chorus of 120 persons. Director of the Music and Conductor, SIGNOR ARDITI.
Subscription for the six evening performances to Orchestra, Orchestra Circle, and First Balcony, $21. Second Balcony, $8. Private Boxes, $150.
The following Operas will be performed: Guglielmo Tell, Semiramide, L'Africaine, Il Trovatore, I Puritani, La Traviata, and Lohengrin.
The Box Office will open for the sale of subscription tickets for the series at Messrs. Lyon & Healy's, corner of State and Monroe-sts., on Monday morning, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, and continue for THREE DAYS ONLY. The sale of tickets for the nightly performances will open at the Box Office of McVicker's Theatre on Thursday morning, Jan. 11, and continue.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. LANGTRY,
And Company, under the direction of MR. HENRY E. ABBEY.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
MRS. LANGTRY...as...HESTER GRAZEBROOK
IN AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
SATURDAY MATINEE, THE HONEYMOON.
RESERVED SEATS..........$2, $1.50, and $1
ADMISSION..........$1 and 50c
NEXT WEEK,
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee—"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER." Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings—"AS YOU LIKE IT."
The advance sale of reserved seats for the second and last week will be opened TODAY at 9 a. m., at the Box-Office of the theatre.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The Stoddard Lectures.
Thursday and Monday Evenings.
Jan. 11—Notes from the Netherlands.
Jan. 15—French Castles and Their Memories.
Jan. 18—The Splendors of Switzerland.
Jan. 22—The Lights of London.
Jan. 25—European Mosaics.
An Evening of Extended but Delightful Wanderings.
Course Tickets, $4, $3, $2. Boxes, $10, $12, $15.
Last Day of sale of Course Tickets.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Manager
Every Night and Saturday Matinee, Farewell tour, previous to her departure for Europe, of Everybody's Favorite, LITTLE MINNIE PALMER
As TINA, in Wm. Gill's successful Comedy, revised and rewritten, entitled MY SWEETHEART.
Other characters by JNO. R. ROGERS' COMEDY CO.
And the popular comedians, R. E. GRAHAM and T. J. HAWKINS. Including New Music, Mirth, Mischief, Songs, Duets, Dances, etc.
Monday, Jan. 8—MAUDE GRANGER.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Last nights of the brilliant actress and vocalist,
ANNIE PIXLEY.
And last performances of the Popular Drama,
M'LISS!
CHILD OF THE SIERRAS.
M'LISS..........ANNIE PIXLEY
With New Songs, Dances, and Medleys.
LAST M'LISS MATINEE SATURDAY.
Next Week—The Madison Square Theatre Company in THE PROFESSOR.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Evenings at 8. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2. The Great London and New York Sensation,
THE BLACK FLAG.
Introducing MR. and MRS. NAT GOODWIN (ELIZA WEATHERSBY), Mr. EDWIN F. THORNE, AND A SUPERB DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Magnificent scenery by Voegtlin. Same as used at the Union Square Theatre, New York.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., bet. Lake and Randolph.
JAS. R. MEADE..........Manager
The only First-Class Variety House in the City. Admission one-half that of any other Theatre.
Every evening at 8 and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, M. B. Leavitt's Rentz-Santley Novelty and Burlesque Company.
Monday, Jan. 8—Castle's Celebrities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY..........Proprietor and Manager
GRAND SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.
MILTON NOBLES
In his Unique and Powerful Melodrama,
THE PHOENIX.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO DAYS.
Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife.
Admission, 10 and 20 cents.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1883.

THE new Fusion Governor of Michigan is too humble by half. He says: "The word Governor seems harsh and inappropriate. A designation that would more nearly define my real position as a principal servant would be more agreeable." This is indeed the pride that apes humility. Is the man a fool?

SENATOR MORRILL yesterday presented on behalf of the Finance Committee the House bill to reduce internal-revenue taxation, with the amendment thereto embracing a revision of the tariff. He gave notice that on Wednesday next he would ask the Senate to take up the bill and work upon it to the exclusion of other business until it had been finally disposed of.

MOST disastrous floods have occurred on the Danube and the Rhine, and it is feared that many lives will be lost unless the weather should speedily change. Direct railway service between France, Switzerland, and Italy is interrupted. Hundreds of people have been rendered homeless at Mannheim and other points, and great distress prevails.

SENATOR SHERMAN yesterday succeeded after many setbacks in securing the passage of his pet legislative child, the bill for the extension of the bonded period on whisky. The amendments offered with a view to limiting the operations of the bill were uniformly rejected, and the plan for the relief of certain Kentucky distillers passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 20.

THE organization of the Legislature of Illinois was completed yesterday by the election of the Republican caucus nominees in both Houses. The objecting Republicans succeeded in keeping up the fight against Campbell as President *pro tem.* until fifty-seven ballots had been taken, when seven Democrats abstained from voting, thus offsetting the action of the seceders. Gov. Cullom will deliver his message today.

SECRETARY LINCOLN, in reply to an inquiry from the House of Representatives, says that in many instances the substantial benefits to commerce arising from the expenditure of public money on river and harbor improvements have been so obscure and insignificant as to justify a doubt of the wisdom of making the appropriation, which is certainly using mild language under the circumstances. The estimates of the Engineer Department for the improvement of rivers and harbors during the next fiscal year aggregate $33,869,000, and to many of the items Mr. Lincoln records his objections.

THE tirade of the Brooklyn Congressman, Robinson, against the British Lion, though it had no connection with the Army Appropriation bill, which was under discussion in the House at the time of his speech, had some pertinence so far as it concerned the tendency to ape English customs which characterizes society in New York. Mr. Robinson, however, would do well to let the Lion alone when he is not encroaching upon our manors. When that time comes Chicago will attend to the animal and have her champion in readiness. He will be on the floor at the next session. The young and gallant member from the Second District can be relied upon to express his views in this direction with a fervor and eloquence that will command attention.

THE order that the Superintendent of Buildings see to the enforcement of the ordinance concerning camp-chairs and stools in the aisles of theatres and halls was presented again at the last meeting of the Common Council. The order has been presented so often that it has "an ancient and fish-like smell." If the Superintendent of Public Buildings does not see to the enforcement of the ordinance then some one should see to him. As no manager of a theatre or of a hall ever has been punished for the violation of the ordinance, however, it would seem to be a waste of time to keep up the ancient practice of presenting the order. It involves a misconception of the purposes of ordinances to assume that they are meant to be enforced.

INDIANAPOLIS follows St. Louis in setting up a transportation bureau to enable the members of the Board of Trade the better to resist the unjust discrimination of the railroads. This combination is on the same principle as that announced the same day as being under consideration by the rubber manufacturers. They have been cornered by a syndicate, which has bought up all their raw material in the Brazilian market, just as Indianapolis has been cornered by the railroads. They propose to fight the devil of one monopoly with the fire of another if they can establish it. This is all very well for the Indianapolis and St. Louis shippers and for the rubber manufacturers but, after the former have obtained the special rates they want and the latter have out-cornered the cornering syndicate, who is to protect the dear public they supply? There will be four monopolies where there are now but two. As things are going everybody will have a monopoly before long, and the only monopoly left to the public will be that of being monopolized.

THERE is a mad bull let loose in the Massachusetts china-shop, and the animal shows a determination to "smash things." If there is one thing more than another of which the people of the Commonwealth are proud, and with good reason, it is the admirable character and conduct of their penal and reformatory institutions, which have long served as models for other States to pattern from. Now comes the new reform Governor with a clause in his inaugural message recommending the abolition of the State Reformatory Prison for Women, the Reform School for Boys, and the Industrial School for Girls. These institutions, says the new Governor, "are too costly for any supposed good they do." Here is reform indeed! Send the women back to herd with male convicts, send the juveniles back to learn new lessons in crime from the depraved adults of both sexes, and do away with the lessons in usefulness taught in the Reform School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls—such are Gov. Butler's notions of retrenchment and reform. His new broom sweeps out the clean and sweeps in the foul. It would be a backward step of twenty years to adopt these recommendations.

THE Illinois State Bar Association began its sixth annual session at Springfield yesterday. President C. C. Bonney in his annual address made some suggestions as to necessary reforms in civil practice, and the association by vote indorsed the bill of Senator David Davis for the establishment of an intermediate Court of Appeals to relieve the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Charles L. Capen, of Bloomington, followed with an able paper on "The Jury System," in which he showed at length the anomalies and absurdities which have in the course of years become incorporated with that method of adjudicating disputes as to property or questions of guilt or innocence. He pronounced emphatically against the system which makes juries the judges of the law in criminal cases, and presented some other suggestions worthy of more extended notice. Gen. J. B. Leake, of this city, presented a paper on "The Punishment of Crime in the National Courts," which was well received. A discussion was had upon Mr. Capen's paper, which took a wide range and showed great differences in the legal mind as to the advisability of abolishing juries. In the evening the visitors were entertained at a grand banquet given in their honor.

THE TRIBUNE has already hinted at the remedy which the underwriters hold in their own hands against the extra-hazardous character of the nine and ten story buildings. Perhaps it may be made plainer by repetition. Instead of wasting time and energy in preparing appeals to the Common Council, which, as Mayor Harrison is reported to have said, will not do anything without being paid for it, let the Board of Underwriters adopt a standard of hight for business buildings—say eighty-five feet—and adopt a rising scale of rates for all buildings carried up beyond the standard. If, for instance, the addition of ten feet to the standard hight should double the rate of insurance and the addition of twenty feet quadruple the rate, the practice of carrying buildings higher than any system for fighting fires can control would soon be abandoned. Men whose capital is invested in building cannot afford to go without insurance, and whenever the rates of insurance shall be increased on buildings more than eighty-five feet high to a figure which will more than offset the increased income from the added stories the craze for high buildings will subside.

THE exact magnitude of our pension list is very clearly shown by a comparison which the Boston *Herald* makes between it and the British list. Though Great Britain has not had a war during the past quarter of a century that can compare in magnitude with our War of the Rebellion, it must be remembered that she has been engaged in war all that time in some country or another; that she has the retiring pensions to meet for a considerable standing army and the strongest navy in the world, and that she has always been regarded as very lavish in payment of her army and navy. The total of British army pensions amounts to $10,317,585; of naval pensions to $5,927,280; or a total of $16,244,865. After our arrears of pensions have been fully adjusted the burden upon the taxpayer will amount to about $64,000,000 per annum, and the propositions now pending, if adopted, would add $30,000,000 more. For a country which boasts its immunity from wars and the burdens of great standing armies this is most certainly a very remarkable showing. At the same time it ought to be a consolation to the taxpayers that it is not necessary to keep up armies on the European plan, else the pension rolls would consume the entire revenues of the country.

IF any workingman in the glass manufacture can explain to himself or to us how the tariff for the "protection of American labor" does him any good, we should like to hear from him. His employer—the glass manufacturer—takes the best care of himself by having laws passed at Washington to prevent people, workingmen included, from buying glass of any foreign competitor except by paying a fine of $33 for every $59 worth they purchase. But does the manufacturer's intense desire to shield his laborers induce him to take a step to save them from foreign competition? Not by any means. The Baltimore glass-blowers are now on a strike, and their masters are importing Belgians to take their places. During the last year 455,844 Europeans arrived at New York. Those who do not go on farms will be competitors for the places now held by workingmen in this country in the glass, iron, and other industries, and their employers, who talk so sweetly at Washington about "protecting American labor," will hire them at as near pauper wages as they can. Protection, as the workingman ought to find out before the next election, is a system that protects the employer from foreign competition, but leaves the workingman exposed to its full force. It is in the worst sense class legislation.

INQUIRIES have been addressed to THE TRIBUNE asking it to explain why the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have advanced the rates on soft coal in this State. THE TRIBUNE is compelled to refer the question to the Commissioners themselves, and will be very glad to print for the information of those interested any reasons which those gentlemen may be prepared to give. In the absence of any satisfactory explanation, the advance does not seem to have been warranted. It amounts, we are informed, to about 25 per cent. In one case, at all events, a charge under the new schedule for seventy miles is $1.25 per ton which was only $1 under the old schedule. The new rate amounts in this case to about 1.80 cents per ton per mile, while it is understood that the rates in the coal regions of the East, and even in the Far West on the line of the Pacific roads, are on the average about 1 cent per ton per mile. If this is so, there is certainly no reason why the Illinois railroads should receive nearly twice as much for the same service. It is perfectly obvious that any exorbitant rate upon the transportation of coal is a direct injury to the manufacturing interests of Chicago and of every other city in Illinois. It is one of the items which ought to be kept at the minimum by the Railroad Commissioners.

AN expression of the Western Iron Association on the subject of tin-plate duties, designed to induce Congress to double the rate, serves to show how thoughtless and inconsistent the mouthpieces of the protected interests can be. It is promised that a duty of 2½ cents per pound will set up 100 rolling-mills, consume 300,000 tons of pig-metal and 2,000,000 tons of coal, and give employment to 25,000 workmen, all of which will be lost to the industry of the country if the rate of tin-plates be left at 1 1-10 cents per pound. But it is stated in the same paragraph with the purpose of strengthening the argument that "tin-plates cannot be successfully manufactured in England, and that the English manufacturers fear American competition." If this be the case then there is no reason, according to the protection doctrine, for assessing any duties on tin-plates, since the English manufacturers cannot compete in the American market; but there is all the more reason, according to the revenue-reform theory, why no duty should be assessed, because the American manufacturers, under the conditions described, could then compete in the markets of the world, which the guarantee of a bounty for home consumption would shut out. In this case the high-tariff advocates have evidently argued too much.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILL PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES.

The House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 155 yeas to 47 nays passed the Civil-Service-Reform bill precisely as it came to them from the Senate. Of the votes in the negative forty were cast by Democrats and only seven Republicans could be found to stand in the way of a measure of reform so emphatically demanded by the people. The measure passed the Senate eight days ago by a vote (including pairs) of 47 to 13, and on that occasion the opponents of the bill were, without exception, of the Democratic faith. Of the 155 affirmative votes recorded yesterday in the House, only 47, or 30 per cent of the whole, were given by Democrats. It thus becomes an easy matter to apportion the credit of passing and the odium of opposing the bill with tolerable distinctness between the two parties.

The bill is printed in full elsewhere in this issue. It was introduced originally by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, and now needs but the signature of the President to become law. It was considerably amended in the Senate, where it was debated at length. The most valuable amendment made in that body was the insertion of the clause (Sec. 11 of the bill as passed) which prohibits political assessments. This section met with strenuous opposition from the Democratic side, and of the entire bill it may be said that at all points it was fought by the Democratic Senators, while the amendments which turned Mr. Pendleton's somewhat crude and imperfect measures into a bill which promises, if not all that could be desired, at least much that is useful, were proposed by Republicans and carried by their votes almost exclusively.

As finally adopted this important measure provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a Board of Civil-Service Commissioners, consisting of three persons, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party. This commission is to aid the President in preparing a code of rules to carry the law into effect, and chief among the provisions are to be those for securing open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for positions in the public service, now classified or to be classified under this law. Except where appointments are made by the President by and with the consent of the Senate, all the civil employés in the departments at Washington are to be thus classified, and will have to undergo the same examinaton as new applicants for positions. Such examinations are to be open to all persons, and are to be held not less than twice in each year in each State or Territory in which there are persons to be examined. It is provided that appointments shall be apportioned among the different States and Territories upon the basis of population as shown by the last preceding decennial census. A Chief Examiner is to be employed in order to secure uniformity of practice on the part of the local examining boards, which are to consist of not less than three persons, to be designated by the commission. All appointments made in future are to be based upon the report of the commission, and are to be probatory, no appointment to be made absolute until the appointee shall have demonstrated his fitness by practical work. All new appointments are to be made in the lowest grade of the class to which the applicant is assigned, and promotion from lower to higher grades is to be based on merit and competition. Wherever as many as fifty persons are employed in any of the post-offices, custom-houses, or other public offices throughout the country they are to be classified in like manner and become subject in every way to the provisions of this law. After the entire civil service, with the exception of the officers whose appointment is vested in the President or the judiciary, and of the Postmasters, has thus been classified and its various offices filled by a thorough competitive examination, all vacancies from time to time occurring are to be filled in like manner. There is no provision limiting the term of service of any civil-service employé thus appointed, and if the bill is administered according to the intent of its framers removals otherwise than for good and sufficient cause will become a thing of the past.

Undoubtedly the most important provision of the bill and that which must certainly go far to justify its wisdom, even if in other points it should prove incomplete, is that which at once and forever takes from Senators and Congressmen the power of appointing persons to or securing their removal from the civil service. No recommendation of any Senator or member of the House of Representatives in regard to any applicant is to be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act. And when appointed the clerk or employé, so long as he fulfills his duties properly, need not fear interference on the part of any member of the National Legislature. Aside from the appointment, of the local Postmasters the Representatives will be absolutely without patronage. The President and the chiefs of all departments can breathe freely, for they are relieved at once from the solicitations of hungry placehunters and the importunities of Congressmen on behalf of supposedly influential constituents.

Last, but by no means least, is the prohibition against the levying of political assessments. It is provided that no Senator, Representative, or Delegate in office or elected to such, no officer or employé of either House, no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employé of any department shall directly or indirectly solicit or receive any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose from any officer, clerk, or employé. The solicitation of contributions for such purposes in any building under the control of the United States is also forbidden, and no employé can be made to suffer in any way for refusing to contribute money for political purposes. The penal clause of the act provides that any person violating the sections relating to political assessments shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both.

The passage of this bill by such majorities in both Houses is a most gratifying sign of the returning conscience of Congress. The lesson of the murder of Garfield, foully stricken down by the ghoulish exponent of the spoils system, was enforced by the people at the late election, and has apparently been taken to heart by both Houses. The Bourbons, who, like their prototype, neither learn nor forget, must be exempted from the operation of this as of all manifestations of public sentiment. The bill, as it has been enacted into law, provides for a larger measure of reform than even the best friends of a real reform expected to receive at the hands of the present Congress, or, for that matter, of the next one. Not oftener than once in a generation can a legislative body be looked to for the passage of a "self-denying ordinance" and the voluntary relinquishment of power and privilege. It is well that the bill has passed; well that it passed as it did without the tedium of a protracted debate and without the importation of amendments, which, however well designed, might have resulted in disagreements which possibly would have proved fatal to the bill by inducing a conflict between the two branches of Congress. The President, having already placed himself emphatically on record in favor of civil-service reform, will doubtless feel as much pleasure in affixing his signature to the measure as the people will in learning of its passage, and thus happily will end an important part of the spoils system in American politics.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL.

The vote on the bill to reinstate Fitz John Porter will be taken in the Senate by agreement Thursday next. The delay is for the purpose of enabling Mr. Hoar and other Senators to examine the evidence in detail. It may safely be assumed that the more they examine the evidence the less they will be disposed to restore Porter to the rank which he forfeited by his perfidy on the field of battle.

It is time for plain speaking in relation to the influences which have given Fitz John Porter's case a prominence it does not deserve to have at this session of Congress, when the dockets of both Houses are crowded with public business, and barely two months remain in which to transact the affairs of the Nation. The Fitz John Porter bill is purely a private measure. Why is it permitted to engross the attention of the National Senate to the exclusion of questions of tariff and tax reform which affect the interests of 52,000,000 of people?

The first reason is that the Senate unfortunately contains a large number of Confederates and Copperheads who are under obligations to Fitz John Porter for the zeal with which he did *not* fight the battles of his country in the trying hours of the Rebellion. From Mahone and Longstreet, who fought on the other side in the second battle of Bull Run, to Joe Brown, who was the Governor of a "seceded" State, all the Confederates are naturally lenient in judging of Fitz John Porter's offense. They construe very liberally, as Brown himself admitted, the doctrine of "a reasonable doubt" in favor of Porter. Then there are the Northern Copperheads, who are much more rancorous now, as they were during the War, than the Southern Rebels who had the courage to support their convictions in arms. The Democratic Senators, with few exceptions, were either Rebels or Copperheads during the War. They believed in the State-sovereignty theory. They regarded the Union as a "partnership" of States. They rejected the doctrine of Washington, Adams, and Hamilton that the Constitution meant something more than a voluntary association of confederated States to be dissolved at will by the humblest of the "silent partners" in it. They are all deeply indebted to Porter for his magnificent services to the Rebel cause at the first battle of Bull Run, when, as Patterson's Chief of Staff, he permitted Joe Johnston to save Beauregard and crush McDowell by holding back a splendid army corps: at the second battle of Bull Run, when he saved Jackson by betraying Pope; and at Antietam, when by injecting doubts in the weak and timorous mind of McClellan, he neutralized the Union centre, permitted Lee to strengthen his flanks by drawing men from the Rebel centre, and turned what should have been a great Union victory into a bloody drawn battle.

But it is not alone the gratitude of the Confederates and Copperheads that has served Fitz John Porter in this emergency. He has put in operation social agencies of a very peculiar nature. As a member of a proud and aristocratic family, he has been able to offer ravishing entertainments to man—and beast. He has captured the Republican Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Sewell, and the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cameron. Even Gen. Grant, who is both a soldier and a gentleman, has not been able wholly to disentangle himself from the social traps which Porter and his family have set for him. Gen. Grant is particularly susceptible to influences of this kind, and, while he was a great General, a patriotic soldier and citizen, it is bosh and nonsense to assume that his opinion in a matter of this kind is especially valuable. He was not present at the second battle of Bull Run. He saw none of the events on which he has been called to pass judgment. His sources of information are no better than Senator Logan's—indeed, not so good, because he has constantly been fed with *ex-parte* testimony, whereas Gen. Logan has had simply the printed documents in the case. This is a question of evidence pure and simple, and we have not been informed that Gen. Grant, either by training or education, is better qualified to pass on the evidence in a given case of which he has no personal knowledge than thousands of lawyers and Judges in this country. The opinion of a good and distinguished lawyer in this case is better than the opinion of Gen. Grant, and any man who combines both the qualifications of a lawyer and those of a soldier, as Senator Hawley, for example, does, is more able to speak with authority in this connection than Gen. Grant.

It may be assumed that the bill to reinstate Porter will pass the Senate. Social influences in Washington are so overwhelmingly in favor of Porter that many of the Senators (who are considerably less than angels) cannot, or will not, resist them. But we shall be much surprised if the bill has equal good luck in the House. It ought to, and probably will, fall with the session. Then it will be precisely as if it had never been introduced or received favorable consideration from either branch of Congress.

TAXATION IN CONGRESS.

The committees of the two Houses of Congress are at work upon the Tariff bill. In the House the Committee of Ways and Means have before them the bill of the Tariff Commission, and while this bill reduced the tax on some of the articles of no particular necessity, and increased the tax on all the articles of general use, the committee have little by little added to the taxes proposed by the commission. In the Senate, the Finance Committee have attempted to keep within the general range of the report of the Tariff Commission, but the tendency is to swell the rate of taxation even as proposed by that commission. It seems impossible for committees organized in the interest of tariff monopolists to refrain from increasing the tax on all the necessaries of life. They have been so long accustomed to assume that the people generally are only beasts of burden to labor for the support of a privileged class invested by Congress with power to collect bounties that they act on the further assumption that the highest prerogative of Congress is to increase taxes so long as the people exhibit a capacity to endure it.

It does not seem that either among the Republican or Democratic Senators or Representatives there are any representatives of the fifty millions of consumers and producers in the country upon whom there is now a confiscating tax; or any representatives with the courage and the manliness to demand a reduction of this system of special bounties and subsidies, and to ask that each man be left to enjoy the fruits of his own labor. Congress (and by Congress we mean the controlling majority of both parties) as a body seems to be satisfied that the highest obligation they owe to the country and to their fellow-men is to increase taxation for private gain, which taxation has already reached the point of confiscation.

The present scale of tariff taxation has come down to us as a relic of the War. It was adopted at a time when the financial exigencies of the country demanded the most exacting sacrifices from the labor and industry of the country. However patriotic may have been its origin, it has degenerated into a mere machine by which in round numbers probably one thousand millions of dollars of the substance of the fifty millions of producers of the country are confiscated annually, not for public revenue, but as a fund to be distributed as bounties and subsidies among a class of special monopolists.

The two committees of Congress having the tariff bill in charge seem to have no higher thought than how to increase these bounties and subsidies extorted from the people. So confident are these monopolists of the absolute subserviency of the majority of the present Congress that they do not hesitate to proclaim a general reduction of 25 per cent of the wages of their duped and deluded workmen. So confident are these men in the slavishness of the majority of Congress that they not only boldly reduce the rate of wages 25 per cent, but also demand that Congress shall enlarge and increase the present tax imposed for the payment of bounties and subsidies.

The people of Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other Western States, as well as of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other Eastern States, who had patiently appealed to their representatives in Congress for years that taxation be reduced, and whose appeals had been treated with contemptuous neglect, took the remedy in their own hands last fall, and a large number of the "more-taxes" members were requested to retire from a trust they had wantonly and insultingly betrayed. These defeated men are devoting the remnants of their official life to punishing the country generally by their schemes to increase taxation. The demand of the country made last November for a reduction of taxes continues to be urged; its repeated refusal by the present Congress will only intensify the popular demand for the future, and rising superior to all other questions, and certainly above all mere party discipline and authority, it will be enforced in 1884 with an emphasis which will sweep monopolists, subsidies, and bounties from all controlling places and powers in the Government.

THE message of the new Fusion Governor of Michigan is very ornate and ambitious in its rhetoric. From anything that appears on its face to the contrary, it might have been written by a young Sophomore in the Michigan University. Speaking of the Dissection bill, for example, the Governor eloquently remarks:

> I would call your attention to a law requiring Superintendents of the Poor to forward the remains of deceased persons, who would otherwise be buried at the public expense, to Ann Arbor for the purpose of dissection.
>
> In the hour of our bereavement, when human sympathy finds its truest expression in flowers, and loving hands bring their floral tributes to deck the dear remains, should a dray bearing a coffin-shaped box marked "Ann Arbor" stop at our door, and an officer armed with the authority of the State claim that loved form—would we not resist even to death the enforcement of the cruel statute?
>
> I have yet to learn that the inability to pay for a funeral indicates a lack of natural feeling. A common struggle against adverse fortune may have served to cement the ties of affection, and the wood cross or simple rose-bud covered as true devotion as was ever chiseled in the purest marble.
>
> In the poor-house in my own county are two aged couples whose path to the unknown is brightened by their confidence that the good Superintendent will be more humane than the law, and that their remains will find a resting-place in mother earth, and side by side. I recommend that, if the State must continue to supply subjects for dissection, the selection be made on other grounds than that of poverty.

The able chieftain of the Fusion party doesn't require a single step to get from the sublime to the ridiculous—he straddles both. The message is throughout vain, egotistical, and foolish. It will make every Fusionist in Michigan who has an ounce of brains ashamed of the Governor who represents him in the Executive Mansion.

THE defeat of the Republicans in Boston is considerably mitigated by the knowledge that the new Mayor, though a Democrat and the next friend to Ben Butler, represents the "culchah" for which that city is so famous. His inaugural address, delivered a few days ago, is very ornate, filled with stately quotations from Burke, Johnson, and Macaulay, and can be read in any of Boston's literary circles with delight. At the very outset of his address he remarks that the ballot-boxes of Boston are the registries of culture widely diffused, and that this "should teach us to listen with untroubled ears to those civic pessimists who occasionally conjure up, for transient campaign purposes, the grim spectre of a Boston in which the majority of our fellow-citizens shall become incapable or unworthy longer to exercise the rights of freemen and perform the work of self-government." Advising economy, he says: "Gentlemen of the Council, it is not in the spirit of parsimony, but of that true economy which Burke admirably defined, that the people of Boston expect us to transact their business." In his recommendations with regard to the schools, Macaulay is made to do service: "Of all the undying words penned or spoken by Macaulay, there are none which have exerted a more potent or permanent charm, in my reading of that great publicist, than those which occur in a speech which he delivered on education in 1847, in which he pays this glowing tribute to our beloved Commonwealth," etc., etc. Again, referring to economy, he begs pardon for his frequent iteration of this virtue upon the score that "it is the imperial word that dominates the hour." We give his peroration entire:

> With patience, prudence, and firmness let us perform the work committed to us by the people, so that when the year on whose threshold we now stand has run its course we may be able, in the proud consciousness of duty well done, to wrap the mantle of our integrity around us, and, making room for our successors, transmit to them the white shield of Boston as stainless as we receive it, with all her ancient civic glory undimmed, and not one jot or tittle deducted from the grand total of her historic fame.

It is cheering to know that the culture of Boston was not disturbed by the tidal wave of Butlerism that swept over Massachusetts in November, but how a representative of that culture ever found his way upon the Democratic ticket or was ever voted for by the alleys and slums of that city with "the white shield" is a mystery. Western Bourbons will read the extracts we have printed with a feeling akin to horror.

THE Saint Smith Sunday Blue Laws in Ohio having been smashed by the Liberals at the late election the party is pulling itself together again, as shown by the special election in the Steubenville district last Tuesday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. T. Updegraff. The election was for both the unexpired part of this term and for the next term. Last fall the Democrats, with the aid of bolting Republicans on the Sunday question, came within 300 votes of electing one Alexander. This time the said Alexander has been laid out by more than 2,000 majority. If Ohio could vote this winter for Congress the Republicans would carry more than two-thirds of the districts. Here are some of the returns of this special election:

STEUBENVILLE, O., Jan. 2.—The Congressional election for the Seventeenth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. T. Updegraff came off today. Taylor, Republican, carries the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, and Alexander, Democrat, the Fifth and Sixth. Taylor's majority in the city is 311; in this, Jefferson County (estimated) 1,000—a Republican gain over the October Congressional election of 314.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., Jan. 2.—St. Clairsville Precinct gives Alexander, Democrat, for Congress, 139 majority for the short term and 135 majority for the long term. Six hundred and ninety-four votes were polled in this precinct, which is about 150 less than a full vote. Alexander's (long term) majority is about 100 less than at the October election. Union Township gives Alexander 25 majority, a Democratic gain of 9 over the October vote.

BELLAIRE, O., Jan. 2.—Bellaire City and Pultney Township give Alexander a majority of 17, a Republican gain of *four hundred and eighty-six* over the vote in October.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 2.—The vote of Bridgeport complete for Congress is as follows: Taylor, Republican, 393; Alexander, Democrat, 290; Taylor's majority, 58. Martin's Ferry complete: Taylor, Republican, 557; Alexander, Democrat, 336; Taylor's majority, 171, an increase of 90 over Updegraff's vote.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Jan. 2.—Nine townships in this county heard from give a gain for Taylor of about *three hundred* over Updegraff's vote. Taylor's majority is estimated at 500 in this county.

THE English papers print a communication from the Secretary of the Duke Emigration Fund, in which he states that the committee will be guided in the future by the following principles: "(1) That as far as possible whole families and not individual emigrants shall be sent out. (2) That great care shall be taken in the selection of the emigrants. (3) That proper arrangements for their reception shall be made on 'the other side.' (4) That, where possible, the emigrants shall be called upon to contribute towards the cost." We have already stated what the arrangements are "on the other side," which means New York and Boston. Maj. Gaskell, who represents this fund, and the Government contribution towards it also, is now in this country, and has made all the arrangements which are to be made—namely: the construction of something like a great caravansary into which the emigrants who come from the famine-stricken districts in the West of Ireland are to be huddled until they can find something to do! The scheme is a crazy if not a cruel one. Would it not be well for Mr. Robinson, of Brooklyn, to investigate this matter a little? It would at least be more practical than helter-skelter flying at the British Lion.

THE Postal Department of the English Government is nearly ready to commence the reception and delivery of parcels posts. The new arrangement, however, does not promise to be very profitable. All the private parcels-delivery firms have made such reductions in their tariff that it will be difficult for the Government to compete with them. By its arrangements with the railroads, for the carriage of every shilling parcel the companies will receive sixpence, and the post-office will have to bear all the expense of collection and delivery. Even with these favorable arrangements the railroad companies will compete with the Government, and will collect, convey, and deliver a seven-pound package to a distance of thirty miles for sixpence, which is as much as they will get from the Government for its carriage alone. While the railway companies are bidding against the Government's system, the private parcels firms are outbidding the railways by sending their goods in bulk instead of as separate parcels. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that eventually the post-office will have to adopt the system of cheap transit which is used by the parcel-delivery firms, in which case it will be possible to post a small parcel at about the same rate charged for an ordinary letter.

THE total of British army and navy pensions is $16,244,865. Last year the appropriations for pensions in this country exceeded 100 millions of dollars. The demand is still larger at this session of Congress. Each dollar of this vast sum absorbs the wages of one hard day's work. It takes the labor of 1,000,000 of citizens, each working 100 days in a year, to earn the money to pay this monstrous pension-roll, two-thirds of which is either fraudulent or improper. Two-thirds of the 100 millions are paid to men and claim-agents whose health is no worse than it—in the language of Gen. Grant—there had been no War with the South. This is the worst pension-ridden nation on the face of the earth. And still the cry is for more! Where is this business to stop? It costs as much toil and effort on the part of the vast majority of taxpayers to earn a dollar as it did the soldier to do a day's average military service; and, leaving out actual battles, the laboring classes work as hard to produce the taxes as did the volunteers in the War. But Congressional demagogs never think of this when, at the instance of the claim-agents, they are piling on the backs of the working classes a burden of hundreds of millions called "arrears of pensions," which is a fraudulent title for a swindle on the tax-earning people of the United States.

THE trial of M. Bontoux, the principal Director, and M. Feder, the manager of the Union Générale in Paris, has ended in a conviction, and they have been sentenced to pay each a fine of 3,000 francs and to be imprisoned for five years. This result was secured without any charge of embezzlement or swindling, the prosecutor proceeding only for an infringement of the law on public companies. The London *Standard's* correspondent says:

> The defendants were, in effect, indicted for making false declarations at the general meetings of their company, for presenting accounts falsified by fictitious entries, for carrying on bourse speculations with the company's funds, and for making wholesale clandestine purchases of the company's shares in order to resell them at a premium. Another thing they did was to cause sham applications for shares to be sent in by men of straw, whom they paid for this work at the rate of one franc per signature.
>
> Considering the widespread public misery caused by the action of these men their punishment does not seem any too heavy, but in comparison with the punishment meted out in this country for similar offenses it seems colossal.

ONE of the most outrageous features of the existing tariff is the protective duty on copper-ore. Almost the entire business of producing such ore is in the hands of a few monopolists who own the Lake Superior mines, and for the benefit of their pockets the American people are taxed three cents a pound on copper-ore. The monopoly are thus enabled to keep out the foreign article, and to make their own prices at home and ship copper to Europe, selling it there 40 per cent cheaper than the price Americans have to pay them for the article. Mr. Jay Hubbell and his associates in this business are doing all they can to have this big bounty increased. These men have all become rich by tariff robbery, and the tariff tinkers of the Ways and Means Committee seem inclined to obey the copper lords.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A CORRESPONDENT who called on the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks on Saturday found him sitting in his library reading and looking entirely well. His sore foot wore a large slipper, and, as he rose and walked across the room, he showed no sign of lameness. He said, however, that the foot was still very tender and sensitive. One of his doctors says now that Mr. Hendricks' trouble was erysipelas, aggravated by treatment for senile-gangrene, which he never had. As to the story that the father and child of Mr. Hendricks died of gangrene, the doctor said it was nonsense. The father died when he was seventeen years older than Mr. Hendricks is now, and the child died of pneumonia.

LONDON fogs are a vastly greater evil than the perennial jokes at the expense of those who have to endure them indicate. Official statistics show that during the week ending Dec. 16 no fewer than 637 persons died in London from diseases of the respiratory organs, "under the influence of the almost continuous fog." And on Dec. 20 the *Pall Mall Gazette* said: "It is quite possible, judging from past experience, that to-day's fog may cost us as many lives as Tel-el-Kebir, and that the fogs of December may be fatal to as many subjects of the Queen as the whole of the Egyptian campaign."

IN October, 1870, when the writer hereof was on his way to Governor's Island, New York Harbor, to become a witness before the Schofield Court of Inquiry, Gen. Garfield told him, among other things, that Fitz John Porter was more than guilty of the charges alleged against him in the Hunter court-martial. The impression left by this conversation on the writer's mind was that Garfield had voted as a member of the latter court that Porter should be shot for his crime, and that President Lincoln had interfered to prevent the execution of a sentence to that effect.—*Peoria Transcript.*

IT appears from the German Imperial Budget that Prince Bismarck, as Chancellor of the Empire, receives an annual salary of $14,000, with the free use of his official residence, and $8,000 a year for maintaining it. The Ambassadors in London and St. Petersburg receive $37,000 a year each; those in Paris, Vienna, and Constantinople $30,000 each, and the Ambassador in Rome $25,000; and every Ambassador has a free house. The largest salary paid to any State functionary is $45,000, which the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine receives.

J. PROCTOR KNOTT, of Kentucky, in a published letter, says: "I know nothing of the arts of political juggling, and would not resort to them if I did. I seek the nomination for Governor solely upon my own merits, and as a reward for things I have done, hoping that twelve years of laborious and, I trust, acceptable public service may furnish some assurance to the people of my native State that I would discharge the duties of that exalted position faithfully to the best of my ability."

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Gambetta was attended by seven doctors. His will, power and constitution must have been something wonderful.

A party of Italian scientists who recently explored Patagonia found in that country large numbers of enormous human craniums. There were evidently no polo or bicycle clubs in Patagonia.

A paper in Chillicothe, O., says that a farmer living near that place recently lost $15,000 in a bucket-shop speculation. The agricultural interest is really the basis of any country's prosperity.

King Kalakaua ordered forty cases of champ

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...Kalakaua ordered forty cases of ...p from a Baltimore firm to be used at ...tion. The heathen in his blindness ...ave a pretty fair idea of what a coro...

...A. Neide and Capt. S. D. Kendall, ...f the Lake George Canoe Club, have ...New Orleans after a voyage of 2,700 ...canoe. It takes a large and massive ...addle a canoe.

...champion bagpipe player of Scot...arrived in New York. Perhaps if the ...player could be induced to attend one ...Most's meetings and play a tune both ...e the country.

...woman armed with a broomstick ...on put to flight two masked burglars ...ay. It is difficult to see what figure ...n and broomstick cut in the matter, ...is said about the woman being dumb.

...y. Mr. Grant, of Poughkeepsie, N. ...en dismissed from his pastorate for ...among others, that he had been seen ...daylight sitting beside his wife on a ...ting from the same banana with her." ...hould certainly try not to set a bad ...other men.

...ston Congregationalist says that ...George Harris, of Providence, R. I., ...een elected by the Trustees and ap...the Visitors to be Abbott Professor at ...Theological Seminary, stated to the ...at there is, in his view, no Scriptural ...or the doctrine of future probation, ...he himself does not assent to it, al...would not feel constrained to con...ably those who find refuge in such a ...their difficulties in regard to divine ...is certainly kind in Mr. Harris to give ...the boys an even chance.

...uld find the Little Year,
...appy Year, the glad New Year—
...uld find him setting forth
...k the ancient track—
...ing him here, the Little Year,
...peddler with his pack.

...f golden brightness,
...othing dull or black,
...ll that heart could fancy,
...ll that life could lack,
...be your share of the peddler's wares
...he undid his pack.

...est from out his treasure
...le of yours would coax,
...hen we'd speed him on his way,
...dnight's falling strokes;
...ld him hurry round the world,
...erve the other folks!
...Jones Tilden.

PERSONALS.

...ing to the Cincinnati correspondent ...w York Sun "Mr. Halstead will go to ...to correspond for the Commercial-Ga...his own signature and Mr. Smith will ...control of the new sheet."

...erman's desk in the War Depart...immediately before a window which ...ght, full, and direct into the White ...very time he looks up from his writing. ...r, or his talking, the venerable rookery ...in the face, but his ambition turns...

...ancisco papers relate that Rear-Ad...nck, whose death occurred about two ...e, was the first to bring gold east ...fornia. He was a Lieutenant then, and ...ched with the news of the discovery ...dore Ap. Catesby Jones, and took with ...claret cases of gold chunks.

...the last month or two some of the ...ches in St. George's Chapel at Windsor ...filled with statues, carefully executed ...nt studies, of Henry III., Edward III., ...Henry VI., and Henry VII. Before ...in their places they were submitted to ...Princess Beatrice for inspection.

...cMichael has rented Mrs. Craig ...'s house in Washington for three ...Mr. Young, writing from Washington, ...Henry is the direct opposit of Mc... He is big and burly, with a coarse ...rd, big hands and feet, and when ...lived at the National, a third-rate ...of the meanest in the country, Mc... going to put some style in the Mar... so as to show people here how things ...n Philadelphia."

...stanislas Canido, who was appoint...e President of Mexico as one of the ...oners to negotiate a treaty between ...ry and the United States, is expected ...gton about the 10th of January. Gen. ...is educated in the United States and in ...le served in the Mexican army under ...ufort, and was a member of the Mexi...es from 1867 to 1876. A portion of his ...ved in Philadelphia over thirty years ...ey are living here now.

...roisette, the famous French actress, ...rement from the Comédie Française ...y announced, was a Russian by birth ...ild of an obscure theatre manager, ...wards removed to Paris with his two ...Croisette, under the patronage of ...de Morny, entered the Theatre Fran... ...ile her sister married the eminent ...rolus Duran. The actress achieved ...est triumph eight years ago in "The...

...I hear that Edward Flynn is to be ...anaging editor of the New York Her... ...r. Connery is to reside abroad and ...d the cable business there. It is said ...erald does not keep up its expected ... Men have to be treated as some...e servants to get results out of them ...has brought the Telegram, Bennett's ...per, up to a circulation of 50,000 cop... It is considered worth $2,000,000, ...ount on this amount last summer. ...e been bought five years ago for $100,... ...Flynn is a married man, and was ...d, the office clerk of the elder Ben... ...er. He is probably 35 years old.

FOREIGN.

Preparations for Gambetta's Funeral Progressing on a Grand Scale.

Tributes of Love and Respect Received from All Over the World.

Further Distressing Reports from the Inundations in Central Europe.

Troops Called Out to Prevent Robbers from Pillaging Deserted Villages and Houses.

Crime and Distress in Ireland—A Revolutionary Letter in the Czar's Bedchamber.

LEON GAMBETTA.

THE FUNERAL.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The reason for postponing Gambetta's funeral was to enable deputations from Alsace-Lorraine and other distant departments to attend. The hearse to be used was formerly engaged in the obsequies of the Duc de Morny. It is ornamented with silver and with a dome of plumes. The municipality of St. Etienne, where the Socialist element is strong, refused to send a deputation to join the funeral procession.

Victor Hugo is expected to attend the funeral and deliver a short oration. Deputations from Alsace-Lorraine will form a conspicuous figure in the funeral procession.

Gambetta being out of office at the time of his death Great Britain will not be officially represented at the funeral. The British Ambassador may, however, attend in a private capacity. Gambetta's father demands a religious interment at Nice.

It is estimated that between 200,000 and 300,000 persons will be present at the funeral. The markets will be closed.

Delegates of French societies in Alsace request permission of Gambetta's family to erect a monument over his grave.

If Gambetta's father consents the remains will be temporarily buried in Pere-la-Chaise. Prince Hohenlohe is expected at the funeral.

The Secretary of the British Embassy will represent the Prince of Wales at the funeral.

The Municipal Council and Counsel-General of the Department of the Seine will be present.

THE COFFIN

lies in the ball-room of the Palais Bourbon, covered with wreaths. Three hundred Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies, headed by President Brisson, walked around the coffin.

Victor Hugo brought a wreath to the Palais Bourbon, but before he reached the room containing the coffin his strength gave way and he was unable personally to place the wreath on the coffin.

The American Legation have had a wreath placed on the coffin.

Mme. Grévy placed the first wreath on Gambetta's coffin.

DU CLERC'S EULOGY.

Du Clerc, President of the Council, in a letter to President Grévy submitting the decree for a public funeral in honor of Gambetta, says: "A great misfortune has befallen France. She is mourning one of her most illustrious sons. The services to be rendered are in memory of all. In the days of sorest trials he bore the flag of invaded France without despairing of her future. He was one of the most eminent members of the Government which at least saved the honor of the country. During the difficult period of the foundation of the Republic he helped to win those majorities which are now the bulwark of our institutions. A conscientious, upright citizen, of clear intelligence and lofty mind; an orator of incomparable power, this statesman cannot be treated by his fellow-citizens with too great marks of esteem and gratitude. In proposing a public funeral we are sure we are responding to the feelings which you were the first to express on learning the fatal news."

THE PALL-BEARERS

will be Duclerc, President of the Council, or some other representative of the Ministry; Le Royer, Vice-President of the Senate; Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies; the Mayor of Belleville; Ranc, from the *République Française*; and a delegate from Cahors.

SPEECHES.

Only four speeches will be delivered at Gambetta's funeral—in the name of the French Government, the Chamber of Deputies, the bar, and the government of national defense. The speakers will probably be Fallieres, Minister of the Interior, Deputy Brisson, Falateuf, and Jules Ferry. President Grévy will follow the cortége for some distance.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

The *Siecle*, replying to articles in the German press on the death of Gambetta, says those journals are mistaken if they suppose the just claims of France will die with Gambetta.

The insulting comments of some of the Bonapartist reactionary papers have caused intense indignation. The offending journals are torn to pieces and stamped upon in the cafés.

THE BRAIN.

The weight of Gambetta's brain was 1,100 grams.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Gambetta funeral service in this city will take place Sunday in Tammany Hall. A detachment of the Garde d'Lafayette will be on guard at the catafalque. The Alsace-Lorraine Society cabled a message of sympathy, and that a floral crown be placed upon the coffin.

THE FLOODS.

IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The inundations are taking the form of a great public catastrophe. The distress is increasing hourly. The military and civil authorities are making the greatest exertions to mitigate the misery of disaster. There is no sign yet that the crisis of the calamity is reached. The high temperature and rains continue. At Ludwigshafen, opposit Mannheim, where the great Rhine dam gave way last night, the lives of hundreds of people are imperiled. A steamer rescued many hundreds. The deepest distress prevails.

WIESBADEN, Jan. 4.—The Rhine is beginning to fall. Thirteen persons were drowned at Freisenheim. In all sixty or seventy lives have been lost by the floods. The water is penetrating the foundations of the fortifications at Mayence. The barometer is rising.

MAYENCE, Jan. 4.—Frequent robberies in houses abandoned on account of the floods have induced the authorities to station troops at each deserted village, with orders to shoot persons attempting to escape when challenged by the guard.

The Empress has sent 1,000 marks to the sufferers.

IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Rivers Saone and Doubs have inundated several villages. Thirty-two houses have fallen at Longe...

The Seine has again reached the level of the December flood.

IN SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Jan. 4.—The Paris & Lyons Railway, on the French frontier, is washed away. Direct railway service between Switzerland, France, and Italy is interrupted.

IN AUSTRIA.

PESTH, Jan. 4.—The Danube has inundated Presburg, thirty-four miles from Vienna.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The *Times* says the Government invites the Powers to recognize definitly the free navigation of the Suez Canal by ships of all nations.

CONSTABLE COX'S MURDERERS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—The trial of Devine, Dowling, and Poole, for the murder of Constable Cox, was postponed until the next term of the Commission Court.

A DRUNKEN QUARREL.

The murder of Carney was the result of a drunken quarrel.

EGAN'S LUCK.

The National League will present Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the late Land League, a service of plate in recognition of his services.

NOT A MORSEL OF FOOD.

A Donegal priest accompanied the Chief Secretary for Ireland in the inspection of the Parish of Glencolumbkill. They visited twenty families. There was not a morsel of food in any house.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

A man named Carney, a tenant farmer, was beaten to death near Claremorris. His brother-in-law was arrested.

ARRESTED.

CORK, Jan. 4.—John O'Brien, an active Parnellite, has been summoned for using intimidating language against landlords in a speech at Bantry while engaged in establishing a local branch of the Irish National League.

RUSSIA.

A DEMAND BY REVOLUTIONISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A Berlin correspondent says: Private letters from St. Petersburg state that the Czar on Sunday found in his bedroom a letter from the Revolutionary Committee, demanding the commencement of the promised reforms, and adding that the committee possess the power to forcibly obtain concessions.

A NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—The sale of the *Golos* on the streets is prohibited. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* states that Prince Wasemsky has resigned the post of Director of the Press Administration.

GERMANY.

THE RESERVE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes under reserve a rumor that the German residents in London have received notice from the military authorities to hold themselves in readiness to repair to Germany to fulfill their terms of military service.

A DENIAL.

The German Embassy is not aware that there is any foundation for the rumor that German residents in London have received notice to hold themselves ready to return to Germany to fulfill their terms of military service.

FAILURE.

HAMBURG, Jan. 4.—Lippert, an importer in the South African trade, has failed. Liabilities several million marks.

EDWIN BOOTH.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Edwin Booth has arrived. He will probably accept an engagement.

FRANCE.

THE SOCIALISTIC TRIALS.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The trial of sixty-six Socialists will begin at Lyons Monday. Thirty-eight are charged with belonging to the International Association, and the remainder, including Prince Krapotkine, with being officers of the association.

LEON SAY ILL.

Léon Say is suffering from a violent attack of gout. His condition causes anxiety.

ITALY.

AN INTERVIEW.

ROME, Jan. 4.—Errington, an official of the English Government, had an interview today with Cardinal Jacobin.

A DANGEROUS PROTEST.

A man fired three shots before the Austrian Embassy as a protest against Overdank's execution.

TURKEY.

A CONSUL INSULTED.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Varna, Bulgaria, says: A Turkish officer insulted the Italian Consul while walking in the streets of Tripoli, Syria. The Consul struck and maimed the officer. The Moslems demand the punishment of the Consul.

EGYPT.

BACK FROM MECCA.

CAIRO, Jan. 4.—The procession of pilgrims returned from Mecca took place today in the presence of the Khedive and Lord Dufferin. British and Egyptian troops escorted the procession.

MEXICO.

OBITUARY.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 4.—Maj. Francis de Gress, Vice-President of the Mexican Oriental Railroad Company, Jay Gould President, died last night.

THE CANADA MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—Reports from Little Rideau state that a very touching scene occurred yesterday afternoon when the Presbyterian minister from Greece's Point held a service over the remains with the bereaved daughter and friends present. Immediately after service, although forbidden by the doctors to do so, Maggie entered the room where her suffering brother had been placed, and a few minutes later came staggering out and fell fainting. Great fears are entertained for the mental condition of the bereaved young girl. Clergymen of all denominations, Catholic and Protestant, have been incessantly visiting the afflicted ones, tendering all comfort religion can possibly give on such occasions. Most of the persons who started in search of the murderer were armed with rifles and revolvers, determined to shoot him if they could reach him. If he had not been taken to jail immediately after his arrest there is no doubt that he would have been lynched, as quite a number left for Lachute on hearing that he was there. The whole country surrounding the Cookes' residence is affected with the mournful occurrence, and hardy, rough farmers are seen to cry on the streets. George Cooke, one of the unfortunate victims, was comparatively well known in Montreal. He came to the city in September of 1882 and attended a business college. He was between 19 and 20 years, a general favorit, noted for regularity of habits as well as for unusual cleverness. He returned to his home to spend the Christmas holidays with his parents, only to meet with a horrible death.

KEARNS, O'SHAY, AND JOHNSON.

Officer Kearns rested well during Wednesday night, and yesterday felt somewhat better, though he still suffers considerable pain and is very weak. Every day that he is not worse gives rise to new hopes in the breasts of his friends. Inquiry at the Desplaines Street Station last night brought out the fact that the officers are pretty sure that Tony Dominick is the one who fired the shot. Kearns says that he is the one who shot him, at least Capt. Bonfield is responsible for the statement, and there is no apparent reason why the name of the man who fired the shot should be concealed. There are three Italians under arrest at the Desplaines Street Station, and of these three the officers claim to know the name of but one. It is said that one of the two whose names they will not divulge is the shooter, and that there is evidence to convict him when the case comes into court.

Officer O'Shay showed some improvement during yesterday, and bids fair to recover speedily and be around again within a comparatively short time.

Young Moses Johnson was reported late last night to be at the point of death, likely to die within a few hours.

Oh, My Corns.

Dr. Wing's remedy, just the thing; no pain; perfectly harmless. Druggists, 92 Lake street.

NEW YORK.

Results of Gambetta's Death as Predicted by an Ex-Minister to Germany.

Action by the Chamber of Commerce on the Subject of American Shipping.

Adelina Patti's Opinions on the Jersey Lily and Her Youthful Admirer.

Sporting Notes—Lost at Sea—Funeral of Trenor W. Park—Railroad News.

GAMBETTA.

EX-MINISTER WHITE'S OPINIONS ON HIS DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Mr. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell College and ex-United States Minister to Berlin, speaking of the death of Gambetta, said this afternoon: "From what I know of German sentiment I have little doubt that the first feeling upon the receipt of the news must have been one of relief. Gambetta was always considered by Germans the exponent of the doctrine of revenge. His great aim and object in life was supposed to be the reacquisition of the lost provinces, Alsace and Lorraine. For my part, I hold another view, and I find from a dispatch that appeared in this morning's papers that it is shared by Prince Bismarck himself. It is true that Gambetta has been Germany's greatest enemy, and that he has looked forward to the day when France would regain what was snatched away from her in 1870. But, on the other hand, his feelings underwent no little change during the two or three years preceding his death. With the departure of youth he had become less vehement, and in every sense more diplomatical and conservative. He handled the question of the reciprocal positions of France and Germany with far more coolness and soberness than in days of yore, and was, in fact, beginning to realize that he would render his country a greater service by subduing the fire of hatred against Germany than by keeping it aglow. Hence the part he played of late in the politics of his country rather promoted the idea of peace than otherwise, and thus his death should not be looked on in the light of a fortunate event. However, even though he be dead, I cannot think of any obstacle to the peace of Europe, which, I think, is secure for many years."

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today, Mr. James W. Elwell, Chairman of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping, read a report on the methods for the revival of American shipping, in which was recommended the passage of the bill introduced in the house by the Hon. Nelson Dingley Jr., entitled "A bill to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine; to encourage the foreign carrying-trade; and to amend the laws relating to the shipment and discharge of seamen." Mr. J. E. Miller thought it would be unwise to accept the report without giving the members time to think it over. "Relieve commerce of all unnecessary tolls and burdens," said the speaker, "and make it free as air."

Mr. Foster Higgins said the question of free ships the committee wisely laid aside, as the time had not arrived for them. It was thought best to recommend a bill which would take off the greatest burdens which oppressed American shipping. Mr. Higgins offered a resolution adopting the report, and recommending the bill introduced by Mr. Page, of California, establishing a department of commerce and navigation.

Mr. Gustav Schwab said it was preposterous that a ship should not go from here to Savannah for a cargo to take to a foreign port.

Col. Conkling was in favor of free ships, but he favored taking what he could get. He saw it was impossible now to secure free ships in the Chamber or in Congress. He therefore favored the adoption of the report as the next best thing. Mr. Snow believed in free ships.

The resolution and report were adopted by the Chamber.

PATTI AND LANGTRY.

THE DIVA'S OPINIONS ON THE LILY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—An amusing chat was held today with Adelina Patti, and the singer who has won her mature affections, according to popular gossip. There is a delightful spring-lamb-and-mint-sauce flavor about the mercurial matron's utterances. They are so candid, not to say gushing, and so naive, that one cannot but enjoy them. When it is understood that Mrs. Langtry was the subject of discussion, the piquancy of the conversation may be understood in advance. Mme. Patti knew that she was speaking for publication, and so framed her little fling at the Lily, who supplanted her in public caprice, with great apparent care and no little skill.

"I don't think it's any of the public's business," said Patti, "what Mrs. Langtry does in private life. If she likes Gebhardt, she has a perfect right to accept his attentions. Of course it shouldn't be done so publicly—sending his carriage on to Boston and all that sort of thing was all wrong. And then I think Gebhardt is so much younger than she is that she ought to be more careful. But, after all, it's

NONE OF THE PUBLIC'S BUSINESS."

"It's funny," Nicolini remarked, "that Mrs. Langtry should come here as an actress, and yet they talk about nothing now except her private affairs."

"I am sorry about the poor Prince," the diva exclaimed. "They have lugged in his name so much that he must feel immensely scandalized."

The chat drifted back to the past, and no less a name came up than that of her former husband,

THE MARQUIS DE CAUX.

When Patti gets excited or indignant she takes up Italian. Nicolini being a Frenchman, it is perhaps not to be wondered at if, in her gentle moods, French is her favorit medium of expression, but it is certainly strange that she discards even German, which she speaks excellently, to take up Italian for the utterance of her wrath.

"I saw the Marquis last time in Paris," Mme. Patti said, her eye flashing angrily.

"I challenged him in England some years ago," Nicolini broke in, "but he backed out, saying to my second that he would fight anywhere except in England."

"What is he doing?"

"Gambling away the money which I gave him," Mme. Patti replied, scornfully.

"He must be an old man, now?"

"He is only ten years older than I," Nicolini frankly avowed, "and I am 48."

SPORTING.

A NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Col. Clark, President of the Louisville Jockey Club, who is spending a few days here, was given a dinner at the Manhattan Club tonight by Col. D. D. Withers, President of the Monmouth Park Racing Association. The dinner was entirely private, but inasmuch as its outcome may possibly be of public interest, is worthy of mention. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. August Belmont, President Lawrence, of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and Mr. James R. Keene. Col. Clark has made no secret since his arrival of the fact that he is interested in the formation of a National Jockey Club Association, which is to give to the racing world what the National Trotting Association is to that class of turf sports. President Withers declined to state what action, if any, had been determined upon in regard to the matter, but it is understood it was fully discussed at the little dinner this evening.

DISTRIBUTING SPORTING NEWS.

A meeting of the shareholders of the American Sporting News Association was held in this city this afternoon, whereat a Board of Trustees was elected. The Trustees at once went into executive session, and elected a President and Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Hamilton Busbey was chosen for the first-named office, and Mr. J. H. Robbins for the latter. The association is formed for the distribution of sporting news throughout the entire country, and will begin operations at once. Mr. Robbins will have charge of the local bureau.

BILLIARDS.

A championship billiard tournament will be held in Chicago, beginning on the 26th of March, at Central Music-Hall, under the direction of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company. The prizes will aggregate $3,000, and the list of contestants will include some of the best billiardists in the country, among them Vignaux, the Frenchman, if he can reach here in time to participate. The championship game will be played with the balk line all around the table. The players now here will meet at the J. M. Brunswick & Balke rooms in this city tomorrow to perfect arrangements. These include Schaefer, Sexton, Daly, Dion, and Slosson. The number of players will be eight, and the remaining two, exclusive of Vignaux, will be selected at a preliminary tournament to be held in Chicago in about five weeks. The contestants for place will include Carter, Heiser, Gallagher, McLaughlin, Lon Morris, Newman, and Wallace. It is stated that Vignaux will undoubtedly be here, as every effort is making to persuade him to make the journey.

VANDERBILT.

HIS CUBAN TRIP ABANDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A rumor was widely circulated today that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt had been deterred by fears of an attack of paralysis from carrying out his project of a trip to Havana. He was to have set out on this trip on Saturday of this week, and was to be absent for two weeks or more. Another rumor regarding the abandonment of the trip was that heavy transactions in stocks were imminent, and that his connection with the rumored consolidation of the Western roads in the Vanderbilt interest into a through line to Chicago and St. Louis in opposition to the Pennsylvania Road would require his attention. Mr. Vanderbilt's physician said this evening that the reports about paralysis were entirely untrue, and that Mr. Vanderbilt was in good health. A friend of Mr. Vanderbilt said he was in better health than he had been for two years. It was true, he said, that Mr. Vanderbilt had given up his trip to Cuba, but this was not on account of any illness or press of business. He had simply changed his mind, and would take a trip for relaxation in some other direction not yet settled on.

ITEMS.

A QUERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—*Music and Drama* tonight contains the following singular editorial paragraph: "Was there another reason than the fear of being persecuted with the gibes of his admirers about his being done by bunko confidence-men which led Oscar Wilde to depart so suddenly? Had he any fear of prosecution for being something of a confidence-man himself? He was clearly 'an esthetic sham,' but did he have to do with counterfeiting any other object than a ridiculous character? These conundrums excite club and society, not to say police, circles."

THE MERGER AGREEMENT.

The Mercantile Trust Company today began "buying" the claims of holders of the first preferred stock of the Manhattan Railway Company to the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent due Jan. 1, the payment of which is enjoined. The sum paid was the amount of the dividend. The Trust Company took receipts for the advance, or, rather, assignments of the claim, which covered a dividend for a like amount on the stock of the New York Elevated Railway Company, in place of which the first preferred was issued, in case the "merger agreement" merging the two companies should be declared invalid by the courts. An arrangement was, of course, made by Mr. Jay Gould and his associates for the Mercantile Trust Company to do this. In this way the New York holders obtained their dividend, while that due the Metropolitan was withheld.

THE MOUNTAIN EVANGELIST.

The "Mountain Evangelist," Barnes, who has been curing New York people of diseases by putting a little olive oil on their foreheads and giving them his blessing, has failed in the case of Mr. Bunting, the Superintendent of the Christian Home for Intemperate Men, in a way which is well calculated to discredit his whole system. Mr. Bunting is afflicted with rheumatism, and is somewhat skeptical about the "Mountain Evangelist's" miraculous power, but nevertheless submitted to the annointing, on receiving the evangelist's assurance that faith was not necessary. He was thereupon cured of his inflammatory rheumatism, which had kept him nine weeks in bed, for he got up and walked about. But in a day or two he was down with the gout, and is now as badly off as ever. This looks as if the "Mountain Evangelist" was not able to cope with more than one form of disease at a time, and could not take in all the ailments included under what the doctors call a particular "diatnesis."

THE NICKEL-PLATE.

A meeting of the Directors of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company (the Nickel-Plate Line) will be held tomorrow, when a complete change of management will be made. The names of the new Directors have not been made public, but it is generally understood that Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, and H. McK. Twombley will be members of the new board. J. H. Devereux will be made President.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

James Lacy, said to be a broker at No. 6 Wall street, was arrested this evening on a charge of swindling Mrs. Lydia K. Vandervort out of $1,600. She lives, she said, at No. 517 Grove street, Jersey City. She had owned a farm, which she sold, and in payment for it had received $1,600 in promissory notes. She became acquainted with Lacy, and he succeeded in obtaining the notes, depositing with her bogus securities in exchange. She then believed him to be a reputable broker in good business standing. She discovered afterward that the securities given to her by him were worthless, and she also ascertained that he had disposed of the notes obtained from her. It is believed that, when Lacy's arrest is known, a number of complainants will appear against him with similar charges.

LILLIAN RUSSELL BETTER.

Lillian Russell is somewhat better. Yesterday her disease reached its crisis, and since then there has been a decided improvement in her condition.

NEW YORK'S DEBT.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The city debt of New York is $96,000,000.

INDICTED.

George J. Rice, formerly Treasurer of the Utica, Ithaca & Geneva Railroad, has been indicted for forgery.

HORSES BURNED.

Fourteen horses were burned at 147 and 149 West Thirty-second street. The flames cut off the escape of the tenants by the stairways and windows, but fortunately they reached the roof and were saved. One boy was rescued by the firemen.

CONSECRATED GROUND REFUSED.

The Catholic Church authorities thus far refuse to permit McGowan, shot dead by Roundsman Delaney, to be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

OFF FOR GERMANY.

Prof. Henry Müller, the German astronomer, sailed for home today.

DEATH OF E. D. CARPENTER.

The death was announced on the floor of the Produce Exchange today of Mr. Elliott D. Carpenter, a grain broker, doing business at No. 39 Pearl street, and an old member of the exchange. Mr. Carpenter had been in the grain business for the past thirty years. Some four or five days ago he was stricken down with pneumonia, the result of a heavy cold, and died early this morning at his residence, No. 109 Clinton street, Brooklyn. Appropriate resolutions were passed by the exchange, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral.

RAILROAD ROBBERIES.

Within a week no less than eleven stations on the Montauk branch of the Long Island Railroad have been broken into and robbed of money. The thieving is done by an organized gang of professional burglars. Every effort is being made by the railroad company to detect the robbers, who have thus far completely covered their tracks. The Bellport station was broken into last night for the second time. The safe was blown open and about $20 stolen. A dark lantern and a leather tobacco pouch filled with gunpowder lay on the floor near the safe this morning when the ticket office was opened by the company's agent.

TRENOR W. PARK'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. Trenor W. Park, President of the Panama Railroad Company, was largely attended this morning at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church on Fifth avenue. The services were conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. E. B. Coe, who made a brief address. The hymns "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer My God to Thee" were sung by a quartet. The mourners present were Mrs. Park, the widow; Mr. Trenor L. Park, a son; and Messrs. J. G. McCullough and Frederick B. Jennings, sons-in-law, with their wives. The pall-bearers were Gov. John L. Barstow, of Vermont; ex-Gov. John W. Stewart, Mr. Edward Phelps, ex-Gov. Leland Stanford, and Messrs. D. O. Mills, S. L. M. Barlow, W. B. Dinsmore, and Joseph G. Mills. Delegations were present from the Boards of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, the Panama Mail Steamship Company, and the Wall Street National Bank. There were also in attendance a large number of the friends and relatives of the deceased from Vermont.

LOST ON THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The bark Star of the West, lost with all on board, on the voyage from this port for Bremen, carried the following officers and crew: Captain, Joseph M. Fickett, Portland, Me.; mate, H. M. Thiesen, New York; second mate, Andrew Carerey; steward, Ah Foo, China; cook, Ah Sinn, China; seamen, Peter Rohario, native of Austria; George Debar, of Spain; Peter Jensen, W. Siemering, Peter Hoff, John Bangsen, John Haminaster, Carl Petersen, R. Rehell, R. Lorrimer. The Star of the West was originally the R. R. Cuyler, on blockade duty during the Civil War, and later a privateer in the service of Peru.

FASHIONS.

The Latest New York Modes.

The Persian cloaks are sold for half the price they brought last spring.

Black silk beaded Jerseys are favorit waists for young ladies' black dresses.

Turbans with a fur band and gathered cloth crowns are worn with redingotes of cloth trimmed with fur.

Tan-colored silk stockings are worn with the tan-colored gloves that are part of many full-dress toilets.

Dashes of red appear everywhere in the toilet, from the plumes on the bonnet to the "clocks" of black silk hose.

Real bullion embroidery decorates the dog-collars of black velvet which are worn with low dress-waists, and which greatly enhance the fairness of the complexion.

The fashionable fan is of large ostrich-feathers, mounted with shell, amber, ivory, or pearl, and ornamented with a bird with long tail-plumage falling on the sticks.

The newest turbans of folded cloth or velvet are without brims, the folds reaching down to the hair, and are without trimming.

Brocaded flounces, with the figures of velvet raised on repped silk, are the elegant trimmings for the fronts of trained dresses of silk or velvet.

Theatre-bonnets are made of velvet, in small gathered puffs that begin in the middle of the crown, and are trimmed on the edge in front and back with frills of gold lace.

Floral buckles are used to catch up the folds of the drapery of evening-dresses. These buckles are large and square, and are made of cardboard covered with silk; small flowers are then sewed thickly upon them.

Gold-tinsel lace trims puffed white tulle skirts of ball-dresses. The puffs of lace arranged alternately form the skirt over its silk lining. The pointed waist is of gold-colored satin edged at the neck and sleeves with lace.

New ball-dresses are of shrimp-colored crepe-de-chine with white tulle flounces embroidered with white feathery floss. The low pointed bodice is of pomegranate-red satin with high square neck and elbow-sleeves, and is laced behind.

Straight English collars, with the points turned back in front, are made of black and colored velvet over a piece of stiff lining, and worn with a large jabot of cream-white lace that falls low on the dress-waist and forms its only trimming.

Black satin does not lose its prestige for the long-trained dresses worn at small dinner-parties. Jetted lace laid over pink or salmon surah trims the front of the waist and skirt. The sleeves are entirely of the jetted lace, the satin lining being omitted.

French gray cashmere combined with Ottoman velvet makes a charming dress for the house or street. The velvet skirt is plaited in hollow box-plaits; the cashmere waist is peaked in front, has short paniers attached, and the back is in Princess style with great fullness, made by raising the back of the skirt in box-plaits with erect heading high on the tournure.

Cloth costumes are made with two bodices; that for the house is a basque with vest-collar and cuffs trimmed with cord-gimp in designs of Gothic points; that for outdoor wear is a long pelisse with full plaiting at the back, trimmed with gimp twice the width of that of the basque. The skirt which is to be worn with either of these bodices is plain, in front falling on a balayeuse plaiting, and has all its fullness drawn to the back and massed in quadruple box-plaits.

The hair is dressed in the simplest manner, with the most elaborate toilets; no false hair is worn. The Psyche knot at the back cannot be too small, but must not be braided. The front hair is combed straight back, and the forehead is shaded by light and fluffy locks arranged in any irregular, unstudied way that is becoming; the forehead is less covered than formerly. The only ornaments worn are a panache of feathers, or some jeweled pin, or a comb of jewels.

The London Fog Demon.

London Telegraph.

We have had our annual visit from the Fog Demon. London, for the space of two whole days, has been enveloped in an atmosphere of impenetrable gloom. As with the snow, so with the fog in London; it is like no other fog that can be mentioned above the earth, and we devoutly trust under the earth as well. There are fogs by land and fogs by sea, whitish and bluish mists, very disagreeable, dense, and dangerous, but mists which do not taste and smell badly. There is a certain freshness and life in their embrace. They cling to you and wrap you round and awe you, whether on the mountains or on the waves, but they stop short of poisoning you. A London fog is a very different article. It blinds and it chokes. It is yellowish in color, grimy in appearance, and is accompanied by particles of irritating grit and coal dust. Present everywhere, it gets into your bed-room in the morning, and insinuates itself into the sitting-room all day. No system of double windows tightly barred arrests its impertinent progress. It chases you up one street and down another. We think we have missed it at one corner only to find it more aggressive than ever at the next. Handkerchiefs drawn carefully over the mouth and respirators tightly clasped round the jaws are but feeble protectors against the invasions of this well-abused enemy. The cough will come, the throat will be tickled, the sooty particles will work their way down into the lungs. Diplomatic householders think in their innocence to check the insidious advances of the foe by pretending that it is night, and that the day has been postponed. They murmur piously, and pray that the universe may be put back, and yesterday may be restored. The fire is poked up, the curtains drawn, all the candles lighted, but the tactics are useless. The fog comes down the chimney, under the cracks of the doors, through some crevice or cranny, and a haze of disagreeable vapor seems to weigh upon the room. Old gentlemen make a desperate effort, and, wrapping themselves up like mummies, haste with what speed they may to the club. There at any rate they will be warm and comfortable. Not a bit of it. The hall porter is scarcely visible, the hall and staircases are full of fog, the morning-room chimney has been smoking, and forgotten catarrhs are diligently remembered in the very coziest corner of the library. Clerks pore over their ledgers from the earliest hours solely with the aid of gas, and in the law courts barristers have to struggle with their briefs by the fitful light of a solitary candle.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Homeopathic family medicine cases, and books giving concise directions for their use, are a positive comfort as well as a saving in every household. A large variety in stock at Boericke & Tafel's Parmacy, 234 Wabash avenue, corner Jackson.

Jean Marioux French Suppositories for women, a sure cure. None of the injurious effects of an injection. Far superior for any purpose whatever for which an injection is used. Price $1. For sale by all druggists.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absolutely cures snuffles, running nostrils, distressed breathing, pains over the eyes, and all catarrhal symptoms. $1, of all druggists.

Redding's Russia Salve is an invaluable dressing for inflamed and sore joints. Price 25c.

FREEMASONRY.

Statements by a Prominent Mason in Reply to Certain Charges.

Jeff Davis Not a Mason, and Therefore Not Shielded by Masonry.

Why Lincoln Did Not Join the Order—Wilkes Booth Not a Mason.

Andy Johnson's Acquittal Not Secured by the Fraternity—Washington and Butler as Masons.

Cincinnati Commercial.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 2.—The recent interview with the Rev. Robert McMurdy, D. D., of this city, relative to the disappearance of Morgan and Masonic exposures, has created a wide interest, and today your correspondent called upon him again, and elicited facts regarding the relation of Freemasonry with some of the most prominent men of War-days, which have never before appeared in print.

"Doctor, I have come to see you again upon matters of which the people wish to learn—the people not only of Dayton, but over the State. Your late narrative was well received. I have come to you because I believe you to be the best source of information. Have you seen the statement of the *American Baptist*?"

WAS JEFF DAVIS A FREEMASON?

To many it is a mystery why the great leader of the great American Rebellion should escape the punishment which his notorious crimes have richly merited; and why he should receive the tender sympathies of some who have manifested the most stern loyalty to the Government which he has labored and fought to overthrow. To me there is no mystery, and never has been. It is just what I have predicted ever since his capture. This is the legitimate fruit of Freemasonry. Jeff Davis is a Mason. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is a Mason. Pretty much all our leading men, in and out of Congress, our Generals and leading politicians, North and South, are Masons. . . . . Mr. Davis could not be treated otherwise; he could not be brought to justice. . . . His Masonic oath is the reason why Mr. Greeley and his associates fled to his relief and espoused his cause to extricate him. . . . The Masonic Surratt did not receive the punishment due to the crime of which he is guilty.

"The entire superstructure of this article," said the Doctor, "is based upon Jefferson Davis, Horace Greeley, and John Surratt having been Freemasons; but, if so, would this prove the Masonic institution guilty of high crime? If so, then is the Baptist Church guilty of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward. For who was the assasin Payne? A Baptist, and the son of a Baptist clergyman—a Baptist clergyman accompanying the assasin to the scaffold. Then, also, must the Roman Catholic Church be guilty of assasination; for two of the condemned were Roman Catholics. Then, also, must the Episcopal Church be involved in guilt; for the scene-shifter attended Episcopal service. Then, also, must the Lutheran Church be involved; for one was a Lutheran. Indeed, the churches generally must, by this theory, be made the abettors of assasination.

"The meeting referred to in the *Baptist Journal* was a regular official meeting of the Scottish Rite, of which Dr. Mackay, Maj. French, and such stern patriots were members—such a Scottish Rite meeting as is held frequently in Cincinnati and Dayton.

"The relation of Jefferson Davis to the fraternity was settled in May, 1866, when I published the *National Freemason* in Washington City. I wrote to Dr. Craven, his keeper at Fortress Monroe, and a Freemason, for information. He replied that Mr. Davis was not a Freemason. I wrote to Mr. Davis subsequently; and he stated that he had not been initiated, and regretted 'not having availed himself of the opportunity early in life.'

"I was personally acquainted with the Chief Justice (Gov. Chase) in whose circuit Davis' case was considered; with Judge Underwood, the District Judge; with the prosecuting officers; and with Horace Greeley and the other gentlemen who became Davis' security. Not one of these was a Freemason. Chase was indifferent to secret societies, and Greeley and Underwood sympathized with the position of Thurlow Weed on Freemasonry."

WAS LINCOLN A FREEMASON?

"Were you personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln; if so, what about the stories of Mr. Lincoln's being a Freemason, and his wife being opposed to him in this respect?"

"I knew him and Mrs. Lincoln quite well," replied the Doctor. "Mrs. Lincoln had no objections to the Freemasons; indeed, her relatives were generally members of the order, and her father was made a Freemason just before his embarking for St. Petersburg to represent our Government at the Russian Court. Mr. Lincoln was not a Freemason, notwithstanding the assertion that he was. He had fully determined to present his petition to the lodge at Springfield, Ill., before his nomination to the Presidency. Afterward it was the subject of consultation with Blair, then Grand Master of Illinois; but, during the election, his singularly pure and independent mind thought it would look like a bid for votes, and he postponed. Again, after the election there was a conference as to the Grand Master exercising his prerogative and conferring the degrees at sight; but the idea of his appearing to seek additional support in his public duties amid the excitement preparatory to Secession was not agreeable, and the peaceful, quiet time never came. But Mr. Lincoln, I know, valued the order highly, and gave a gentleman of New York City and myself a commission to go ad libitum through the army to examine the eleemosynary efforts of the Masons for the soldiers in hospitals and camps."

ANDY JOHNSON.

"Was Andrew Johnson a Freemason?"

"He was an honest and earnest member of the fraternity—initiated in Greenville Lodge, No. 119, Greenville, Tenn. His sons, Charles and Robert, and his son-in-law, Col. Stover, were also Freemasons. When a journeyman tailor, Johnson had rescued Gen. Jackson from a peril of robbers by the wayside; and Jackson felt an interest in him when young Johnson commenced business in Greenville as a tailor. Andrew Jackson became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee and Andrew Johnson an Entered Apprentice of the order the same year."

BOOTH AND THE ASSASINATION.

"Doctor, were any of the conspirators Freemasons?"

"Not one. Booth's family were honored by the fraternity. Booth, the assasin, alone of the family had not been made a Freemason.

"The Masons of New York City, knowing of the terrible depression of Edwin Booth by reason of the enormous crime of his brother Wilkes, addressed him a fraternal letter, to which he replied: 'Your fraternal and consoling letter comes to me in my hour of greatest need—amid the dreadful darkness shrouding my present and my future. It has pleased God to afflict my family as none other was ever afflicted. The nature, manner, and extent of the crime which has been laid at our door have crushed me to the very earth. My detestation and abhorrence of the act, in all its attitudes, are inexpressible; my grief is unutterable. . . . You bear witness to my loyalty. . . . For the future I shall struggle on in my retirement, bearing a heavy heart, an oppressed memory, and a wounded name—dreadful burdens—to my too welcome grave.'

"Booth was the conspiracy. The other conspirators were generally ignorant and not of good repute, and could not have secured recommendations for admission to the fraternity if they had sought it. They were the humblest privates in assasination. As devotees of secession they heard frequently the exclamation in Washington circles of Lincoln as a tyrant and as worthy of a halter. They proposed not to kill the President and part of the Cabinet, but to abduct them and carry them South. Only the night before the assasination was murder determined upon. One of them was the son of a Baptist preacher of the South—a fanatic. He assasinated Seward. His father had imbibed the prejudice of his sect against Freemasonry. One was a witless Sunday scholar of the Episcopal Church of the navy-yard, Washington, too imbecile to serve as an apprentice-clerk in a drug-store. His employment was that of a theatrical scene-shifter. He was not of age, and could not have entered the order. They were generally stolid—the pliant yet stubborn tools of a genius like Booth."

SURRATT.

"Was not Surratt claimed to have been a Freemason, and thus to have escaped?"

"Surratt was in his nonage, and this sufficiently sets the story at rest. He and his mother and family were ardent Roman Catholics, and thus he could not be a Freemason. He was a member of the Papal Zouaves, and served as a guard to the Pope."

"How about the court that tried the conspirators, and the civil court in Surratt's case?"

"Judge Fisher, who presided at the trial of Surratt, was a high Mason; and so, also, the majority of the military court that convicted the conspirators. Edwin Stanton, the relentless operator against all the accused, guilty or innocent, was a Freemason, made in the jurisdiction of Ohio."

"What is Judge Wylie, now engaged in the trial of the star-route accused, and who issued his writ of habeas corpus in Mrs. Surratt's case the day of the execution of the conspirators?"

"The Judge is a Master Mason, issuing the writ in behalf of an anti-Mason; and an Episcopalian, issuing it in behalf of a Roman Catholic."

THE YELLOW-FEVER PLOT.

"Doctor, you recollect that it was stated under oath, before the military court that tried the conspirators, that the Rev. Dr. Robinson, and Blackburn, now Governor of Kentucky, had plotted to introduce the yellow-fever by old clothes into the cities of our country?"

"I recollect the sworn statement of Hyams, that he, being a Freemason, was approached by Masonic signs and grips by Dr. Robinson (a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of Kentucky), and Blackburn, when the yellow-fever plot was unfolded. We sought in vain for the proof of Hyams having been a Mason. It was never obtained. I knew Dr. Robinson intimately, and he was an anti-Mason in sentiment and feeling, and violent in his expressions as to the order in everything. Blackburn was not a Freemason at that time; and thus were these two men acquitted, as well as the order, of this crime. This statement, only at greater length, was in type at the trial of the conspirators, but was not permitted by the military authorities to appear in print at Washington. Upon the removal of the *National Freemason* to New York City the vindication of the order was made public."

"Then, Doctor, you do not think that there is any truth in the Blackburn story?"

"None. It is not consistent with the character of the men; and such monstrous known falsehoods in Hyams' narrative vitiate the whole statement and make it unworthy of credit."

JOHNSON'S IMPEACHMENT.

"Doctor, it was stated that such was the composition of the two Houses of Congress, and such the 'secret agencies' controlling political affairs, that the conviction of the President [Johnson] was an impossibility. Who moved the impeachment of the President?"

"Mr. Ashley, of Toledo—a Knight-Templar. Who more zealous and determined for the prosecution than, one of the managers of the prosecution, Gen. Butler, a 33°; Colfax, a Master Mason; and Bromwell, Past Grand Master of Illinois? The most determined opponents of impeachment were non-Masons, and its most determined friends Masons. The majority of the Republican members voting to impeach Andrew Johnson were Masons. Senators Chandler, Yates, Sprague, and many others voting to convict the President, were Freemasons. Of the seven Senators voting for his acquittal, but one was a Freemason."

"Was Gen. Butler a Freemason?"

BUTLER'S MASONRY.

"Gen. Butler was true to his country, and yet true to his Masonic associations. When he entered New Orleans all was consternation. As he was departing the Grand Master of Louisiana, himself a Rebel, told me that the city had never had such effective and healthy government; that he left the city clean and free from taint; that yellow-fever was unknown, and life and property were secure. He mentioned many incidents of Butler's Masonic history. One I will give you: When Butler appeared before the Tyler of the lodge all was alarm and confusion. The Master soon appeared in person, inquiring if he came as *General* Butler or *Brother* Butler. When informed that he came as a visiting brother he was in due time and by the usual method admitted. Towards the close of the lodge, in speaking of the good of the order, the General said: 'Brethren, I came here as a brother, and am pleased with my reception as such. I like your work and your Masonic spirit. I will protect your lodge and its meetings, for the country and the army war with no benevolent associations. You shall meet in peace and safety, provided you adhere to Masonic usages and Masonic principles; but, if you make the lodge a rendezvous of secession and treason (which I know you will not), I will close your lodge-room. I have spoken frankly, as a brother. I have done.'

"After Gen. Burnside's departure from the department including Newbern, N. C., the building owned by St. John's Lodge (a lodge originally organized in 1772, and receiving its charter from England) was taken from the fraternity, used for a hospital, and the furniture scattered. Gen. Butler interested himself, and issued a request to Gen. Halleck to have the property collected, restored to its original condition, and placed in the hands of a committee in trust. Gen. Butler succeeded."

GEN. WASHINGTON AND MASONRY.

"Several orders were issued by Gen. Butler during the War, restoring Masonic property, and forbidding any appropriation of Masonic buildings or property. In this he but imitated Gen. Washington and his army orders. While Commander-in-Chief of the army he encouraged traveling lodges, visited them, and participated in their labors. Capt. Hugh Maloy, of Ohio, told in 18[illegible] (then 100 years old,) of having been made a Mason in the marquee of Washington. The Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Peru possesses a jewel worn by Washington in a lodge of the army. It originally belonged to Bystrzanowski, who came over to this country with Kosciusko and served under Washington. It was used by Gen. Washington in Mark Lodge, returned to the brother on the disbanding of the army, and has thus been transmitted. When Washington learned that a detachment of his army, in overcoming a British force, had captured the working tools, jewels, and clothing of a military traveling lodge, he ordered restoration under a military escort, declaring that 'He waged no war against philanthropy and benevolence.' Gen. Washington made Lafayette a Freemason in a room of the old Freeman's Tavern, on the north side of the Green, in Morristown, N. J., 1777.

"Gen. Pettigrew, of the Confederate army, a Mason, wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, was brought to Washington to die. He made his will, and by his request it was made effective through Gen. Butler."

Costly Revenge.

Salt Lake Tribune.

A Bannack Indian boy about 12 years of age met with a horrible death at the flouring-mill at Fort Hall Indian Agency, I. T., on last Tuesday. The boy was idling around the mill at the time, and happened to get in the machinery, and was badly crushed and mangled before he could be taken from the gearing. He died soon afterwards. It is the custom of Indians to burn or destroy all things connected with the death of one of their tribe. For instance, if one meets death by being kicked by a horse, the animal is killed; and if from disease an Indian dies in a wickiup or lodge it is burned. The mill in which this accident occurred was built by the Government at a cost of $7,000 or $8,000, and was worth that amount of money. Between 6 and 7 o'clock on the morning of the 6th this mill was discovered to be on fire, and was soon entirely consumed, with a large amount of wheat and flour belonging to the Indians. The grain and flour was worth from $2,000 to $3,000.

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THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Small-Pox at Cambridge, Ill.—Indiana Agriculturists in Council—Hoosier Poultry.

Fatal Boiler Explosion at Muskegon, Mich.—No "Thumping" Shows Allowed in Milwaukee.

ILLINOIS.

SMALL-POX AT CAMBRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., Jan. 4.—Dr. Reilly, of Springfield, a member of the State Board of Health, came to this place yesterday in answer to a telegram, and announced that we had but two genuine cases of small-pox, all other reports to the contrary notwithstanding. There is fear of its spreading.

SUICIDE AT PLANO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill, Jan. 4.—Charles E. Slocum shot and killed himself tonight about 8 o'clock. Mr. Slocum was a railway mail clerk on the Chicago & McGregor Road.

DEATH OF A WEALTHY RESIDENT OF BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 4.—At Leroy, near Bloomington, this morning, Mr. Daniel Gilmore died very suddenly. He was aged about 76, and was an old resident and wealthy citizen. He came to this county from Arkansas twenty years ago.

INDIANA.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan 4.—The Delegate Board of Agriculture today passed the following resolution and ordered copies to be sent to Senators Harrison and Voorhees: "Resolved, That this society heartily approves of the Senate bill introduced by Senator Logan proposing a transfer of so much of the signal service as relates to climate and weather forecasts to the civil department of the Government, but we earnestly recommend that this transfer be made to the Department of Agriculture, where the subject of climate naturally belongs as being closely related to agriculture."

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.

The annual meeting of the Democratic State Editorial Association was held today with an attendance of about fifty. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. W. H. D. Hunter, Lawrenceburg *Register*; First Vice-President, R. E. Purcell, Vincennes *Sun*; Second Vice-President, Col. I. B. McDonald, Columbia City *Herald*; Secretary, W. J. Turpin; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. A. S. Parker; Treasurer, Luther Short, Franklin *Democrat*; Executive Committee—J. A. Applegate, New Albany *Ledger*; Col. J. B. Maynard, Indianapolis *Sentinel*; W. C. Ball, Terre Haute *Gazette*; John B. Stoll, Ligonier *Banner*; and E. A. K. Hackett, Fort Wayne *Sentinel*.

POULTRY SHOW.

The annual exhibition of the Indiana State Poultry Association began today, with the best display ever made. There are about 900 entries, including fowls from every State between Massachusetts and Missouri. Some Black Javas, a new bird, large, hearty, and good layers, are on exhibition also. The American Seebright, never shown here before, is among the interesting fowls displayed. The bantam class will triple last year's show in this line, and there is an extensive list of water fowls. B. N. Pearse, of Iowa, is judge.

A WEDDING AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 4.—The society event here this evening was the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Hoagland, eldest daughter of Piny Hoagland, one of the wealthiest citizens of this city, and Mr. Samuel R. Backus, commission merchant and son of Abner Backus, of Toledo. The gathering was large and fashionable. The fathers of the bride and groom were young men together, engaged on the Wabash & Erie Canal years ago.

MICHIGAN.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT MUSKEGON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Jan. 4.—At 1 p. m. the two boilers of the Peninsula Manufacturing Company exploded, killing John Connors, engineer, and his sons John and Fred, aged 14 and 4 years; also seriously injuring John Hawk and Silas Blodgett, who are not expected to live. The buildings, engine, etc., are a total loss, estimated at $10,000.

WISCONSIN.

"PARSON" DAVIES IN MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—"Parson" Davies, Elliott's man, and Will Sanderson, a Milwaukee sport, called at the Mayor's office and requested a license to give a pugilistic exhibition at the Exposition Building within the next three weeks. They claimed they would have great attractions, which would draw large crowds to the city. The Mayor says he will grant no such license.

IOWA.

HEART-DISEASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 4.—At 10:30 o'clock this morning Mr. Levi J. Brown, a prominent attorney of this city, dropped dead of heart-disease just as he had entered the door of the State Library. He fell forward, striking his forehead against the desk of Mrs. Maxwell, the Librarian, inflicting a severe bruise. The doctors say death must have been instantaneous. The deceased was a member of the firm of Brown & Dudley, a native of Ohio, graduate of the Michigan State University, 44 years of age, and a gentleman very much honored and esteemed.

THE WEATHER.

A Sharp Snowfall in Chicago—Bother with the Street-Car Lines.

Yesterday's snow-storm struck Chicago shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Its coming was duly heralded by the Signal-Service authorities. It began at the Gulf of Mexico early yesterday morning, and worked north and westward, covering the entire intervening territory. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was light snow at Cairo. At Vicksburg the storm took the form of rain, at St. Louis it was sleet, and at Dodge City snow fell. Chicago is wont to receive her heaviest installments of tough weather from the Northwest, but this was an exception. Yesterday afternoon clear weather was reported from every Signal Service station in the Northwest. At Fort Garry, in British America, the weather was bright and promising, although the mercury was apparently stationary at 28 degrees below zero. At St. Vincent, Minnesota, it was 15 degrees below, and at Bismarck 8 degrees below, with no signs of snow.

Last night a reporter for THE TRIBUNE climbed to the elevated perch on the corner of Madison and La Salle streets, where Mr. Norrington nightly receives and records weather statistics.

"It is hard to tell where this storm-centre is," said that gentleman. "It advanced on Chicago in solid or fluid phalanx. It was rain at Chattanooga and snow at Detroit."

"Will it be a long-continued storm?"

"No, sir. The barometer is above the mean all over the country, being the lowest at Deadwood, Cheyenne, and Denver."

"What is the velocity of the wind?"

"In Chicago at present it is about six miles an hour. On Mount Washington today, however, its speed was 144 miles an hour. It is safe to say this will not be much of a storm."

The snow which fell in this city between 2:30 and 8:30 p. m. yesterday was not remarkable in the matter of quantity, but its manner of distributing itself was exasperating to all who were obliged to be out of doors. A high wind prevailed most of the time. Its general direction was from the east, but it shifted frequently and sifted snow through key-holes, up coat-sleeves, down coat-collars, into the ears, leaving a deposit on all unsheltered things, animate and inanimate. By 5 o'clock drifts formed, and these rapidly increased in bulk until about 7 o'clock, when it was reported that detention had already been occasioned on the line of the Illinois Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Roads. At 9 o'clock last night the storm had abated its fury, and an hour later the snowfall had ceased, although it was still cloudy and threatening in this vicinity.

The snow interfered somewhat with

TRAVEL ON STATE STREET AND WABASH AVENUE—

did not block the cable, but caused delays which, however, were not very vexatious. A little after dark the loop, which is well worn now after a year's service, stranded, and had to be thrown out of gear. This was the first trouble, since it necessitated the shifting of the grips at Madison street. Horses were procured as soon as possible, and an attempt made to haul the trains around the circle, but this was abandoned after two grips had been broken in turning the curve. A jam followed, just at the time when people wanted to go home, but the cars were transferred to the up-track as rapidly as men and horses could do the work, and no one had to wait more than three or four minutes before he was on his way south. Later, when the snow-plows had run over the loop, the trains were pulled around without difficulty. The Wabash avenue cars also stopped at Madison street, and were switched on to the south track by horses, it being impossible while the loop tracks were covered with snow for the teams to pull the cars over the usual route. On the main lines there was no trouble and no delays, except at Twentieth and State, where a grip occasionally failed to make the jump of 150 feet from one cable to the other, and at Twenty-second and Wabash avenue, where the grips were shifted to the north track—a delay, however, growing out of the fact that the Twenty-second street cable is not working. On the whole, the cable-road did very well during the first severe snow-storm of the season, and the experience of yesterday demonstrated that the cars can run as well, if not better, since there were no stalls along the route, as those propelled by horses.

The storm showed very strikingly, among other things, the bad policy of

THE NORTH CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

in not having cars enough to do the business of its lines. For some time back that company has been furnishing poorer accommodations than any other Chicago line. It has averaged more money to the car than any of the others. In other words, it has packed more people into a car. At present this crowding system is getting to be unsatisfactory. There ought to be put on at once at least thirty more cars between 4 and 7 o'clock on the State street and Clark street line. While this would temporarily cut down the average per car it would really add to the profits of the company. Street-car business always follows closely on the heels of the accommodations furnished. The State street line is an illustration of this. For a short time after it started the cars were almost empty. Then they began to fill up along about the going-home time. Now, during the evening, they are packed to the utmost capacity. If the North Side Company has any regard for its finances, and also, for the rights of its customers, it will immediately proceed to enlarge its accommodations. This is especially needed at night. At present two cars run forty minutes apart on North Clark street after 12 o'clock. One of these runs on Lincoln avenue, the other on North Clark, Chicago avenue, Larrabee, and Clybourn avenue. It is very exceptional when each of these, northbound, especially the Lincoln avenue car, is not filled with people who are compelled to stand up. During this season of dances and parties, it is generally filled to overflowing every night. The other evening at 1:26, it was so jammed that some women got transportation only by hanging on to the steps. The accommodations at night should be doubled, and even then the cars would pay well.

Yesterday evening at half-past 4 o'clock there was no bridge-horse at State street, and the result was that several cars had the greatest difficulty, loaded as they were, in rising the grade. In one case a number of the passengers had to get out and help push, which is not part of the business of a passenger on a street-railway, although it used to be on a stage-coach. And, later in the evening, about half-past 6, a car was stalled for quite a time at Ohio street, and was only started on its way by the aid of the snow-plow-men who happened to be coming down about that time on the other track. While the road makes excellent time, better, perhaps, on the average than nearly all the other lines, it is away behind in other respects in the accommodation of its customers.

Snowfalls Covering a Wide Extent of Country.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 4.—It began snowing here about 3 o'clock quite fast. The storm soon increased to a regular blizzard, and the snow is now falling thick and fast. If it keeps on this way until morning trains will be blocked.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 4.—Snow has been falling since noon between here and Waterloo, and since morning from the latter point west. Fortunately there is little or no wind, and trains are moving, but are behind time on account of heavy wheeling. If the wind rises there is a good prospect for a blockade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., Jan. 4.—Snow has been falling all the afternoon, and the indications now are good for a heavy fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 4.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed throughout this portion of the State since noon. Several inches have fallen already, and the storm will doubtless continue through the night. The temperature is milder than yesterday, and there is but light wind.

MT. WASHINGTON, N. H., Jan. 4.—A terrible storm of wind and snow is raging here. The wind is blowing at the rate of 144 miles an hour, and the temperature is zero.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 4.—This is the third snow-storm here within ten days.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL-OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal-Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the St. Lawrence Valley and low in the Ohio Valley. General rains have fallen in the South Atlantic Gulf States and Tennessee, general snow in the Northwest, Lake region, and Middle States. Northerly winds prevail in the Northwest, northeasterly in the Lake region, Middle, and South Atlantic States, and northwesterly in New England. The temperature has fallen from 20 to 30 degrees in New England, about 10 in the Middle States, and risen from the Northwest and Lake region to the Gulf of Mexico. The temperature is 20 below at Quebec, 14 at Montreal, and 7 at Eastport. The cold wave in New England and the St. Lawrence Valley will disappear during the day. The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m yesterday: Washington, 35; Norfolk, 39; Savannah, 55; Atlanta, 44; Jacksonville, 74; Pensacola, 65; New Orleans, 71; Galveston, 60; San Antonio, 49; Tucson, 57; Los Angeles, 57. Fair weather is indicated Saturday in the South Atlantic States and clearing weather in New England.

INDICATIONS.

Lower Lake region, cloudy weather with snow, northeasterly winds, backing to northwesterly, stationary or higher temperature, lower pressure.

For the West Gulf States, local rain followed by clearing weather, winds mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature, and stationary pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy weather with rain or snow, variable winds generally shifting to northwesterly, and stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

Reports from the Northwest and Upper Lake region are generally missing.

The rivers will remain stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Ludington, and St. Joseph.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Alpena	8	12	E.	Brisk	.01	L.snw.
Bismarck	—8	—10	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	15	14	N.E.	Light	*—	L.snw.
Cairo	38	37	N.	Light	.01	Th'ng.
Cheyenne	39	24	W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	21	23	E.	Fresh	.06	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	29	31	E.	Light	.08	Sleet.
Denver	45	37	S.E.	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	11	13	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	20	19	N.E.	Brisk	.04	H.snw
Duluth	—6	8	E.	Fresh	.07	Fair.
Escanaba	9	8	N.E.	Fresh	.01	L.snw.
Indianapolis	22	25	E.	Light	.01	Sleet.
Keokuk	19	20	N.	Light	.10	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	2	9	N.	Light	.08	L.snw.
Leavenworth	17	21	N.	Light	.08	Cl'dy.
Marquette	12	12	S.W.	Light	.01	L.snw.
Milwaukee	18	23	E.	Brisk	.15	H.snw
Mackinaw	11	15	E.	Fresh	.07	L.snw.
Omaha	6	8	N.W.	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	26	26	E.	Fresh	.08	H.snw
Springfield, Ill.	26	27	E.	Light	.04	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	28	28	N.	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	1	6	N.	Light	.02	Cl'dy.
Toledo	17	19	N.E.	Brisk	.15	H.snw
Yankton	—2	—6	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.473	21.0	84	N. E.	12	*—	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.477	20.0	76	E.	15	0	Lt snow.
2:18 p. m.	30.313	21.0	64	E.	15	*—	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	30.275	21.9	77	E.	16	0	Lt snow.
10:18 p. m.	30.224	23.0	76	E.	17	.08	Cloudy.

*Too small to measure.
Maximum temperature, 23.2.
Minimum temperature, 18.8.
Mean daily barometer, 30.357.
Mean daily thermometer, 21.7.
Mean daily humidity, 74.7.

THE INDIANA BOOM.

A Meeting of Bourbon Editors at Indianapolis Nominates McDonald for President.

Ex-Senator Hendricks Writes a Long Letter to Save All His Rights.

He Makes Himself Solid with the Mossbacks by Denouncing Civil-Service Reform.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—The Democratic editors held a meeting in the Supreme Court-room tonight to add impetus to the McDonald Presidential boom. A large crowd of legislators and politicians was in attendance, and everything seemed to be arranged perfectly for carrying out the object of the gathering. After a few unimportant speeches by visiting statesmen and others, Dr. W. F. Sherrod, physician of the Southern Penitentiary, and one of the leading Democratic lights in Southern Indiana, formally nominated Mr. McDonald for the Presidency on behalf of the Democrats of Indiana. The nomination was

RECEIVED WITH TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE,

and the distinguished gentleman responded. He did not grieve the party by declining the honor, nor yet is he on record as accepting it. He plunged at once into the subject of civil-service reform and the tariff. On the former question he said the Pendleton bill did not meet with his approval, although he was in favor of necessary reform, but he did not explicitly declare what he was in favor of. As to the tariff, he thinks a reduction of internal-revenue taxation should wait upon tariff revision. When he had finished, John W. Dodd, a warm friend of ex-Gov. Hendricks, arose and fired

A TEN-PAGE LETTER FROM HIS CHIEF

into the meeting, and, like his recent reference to that person, the communication from Mr. Hendricks did great damage to the recently revised and amended McDonald boom. Mr. Hendricks, in his letter, said:

The victory must have its legitimate results. The judgment pronounced by the people must have complete execution. I would not claim it as a purely partisan victory. Democrats, Conservatives, Nationals, and Liberal Republicans adopted the Democratic organization and rallied under its banner, and thus carried the day. They united for important reforms, for reductions of revenue, tariff adjustments, for reduced expenditures, and for the integrity in the departments. When I had the honor to address your association before the election, I said 'genuine and efficient reforms must include a vast reduction in officeholders, in official salaries, and in appropriations.' Who at that time thought that a law regulating the manner of appointing and removing subordinate officers would accomplish the will and demand of the people? But, since the election, all other propositions of reform are ignored by a large class of partisan newspapers or confused in the clamor for the regulation of official tenure.

WE SHOULD NOT BE MISLED.

The purpose is not to improve the civil service. It is to save the party from harm. By unprecedented majorities and over vast regions of country the party in power and its management of public affairs have been condemned and repudiated. At such a time, and with the popular judgment unanswered, we are told that it is statesmanship and an assurance of better Government to provide by law that the officeholders who have been the party agents and instruments in maintaining the measures and policies so condemned shall be made more permanent and secure in their offices than ever before. We know that the struggle for the control of the patronage has disrupted a powerful party, but the people who followed the banner of reform cared naught for that. They are for the improvement of the civil service, not

THE STRENGTHENING OF THE PARTY.

If partiality and favoritism have so prevailed that States and sections are denied their just proportion of the patronage, let it be regulated by law. If it be found expedient to appoint examiners, after the manner of the school system, let that also be done. I will have faith in it when I see its fruit. But when the officeholding class is made permanent by law, or the removal made difficult, I will expect fraud to become more secure and reform more difficult. Changes in the agents that transact public business facilitate the discovery of whatever ought not to be concealed. To guarantee a pure Republic, I do not believe we need to establish an officeholder class. During many administrations by the Democratic and Whig parties official frauds were almost unknown, with the absolute power of appointment and removal in the hands of the President and his Secretaries. In accepting the nomination of

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

I said what I then thought on this subject, and what I yet believe. For more than twenty years the Republican party has been in power. It has been proscriptive, exclusive, and selfish. From year to year, and from Administration to Administration, it has become conspicuously so. To provide places for the increasing demands of its followers, it has added to and increased the number of public offices and employments until now those engaged in the civil service of the country and paid out of the Treasury exceed 100,000. In the army of a hundred regiments of officeholders no Democrats are allowed. Upon the demands of partisan hate and greed they are remorselessly excluded. "Partisans shall stand upon guard" has been the watchword, and "To the victors belong the spoils" has been the demand and inexorable policy. It has served a man for naught that he has been known as honest and faithful. It has been all the same that he has fought for his country in the War, won laurels, and suffered wounds. In the distribution of their country's employments and in the enjoyment of its honors

THEY ARE PUSHED ASIDE

only because they have not served the party and its managers—pushed aside for men lacking their merits and qualifications.

The expectation prevails that the Democrats will carry the election of 1884. That expectation may not be realized, but being entertained now, to legislate so as to exclude them from the usual control of public affairs could only be justified by a want of confidence, and would be an indignity and an insult to a majority of the people. A minority defeated at the election have no right to offer such an insult.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Breeze Over the Action of the Connecticut Legislature on the Subject of Black Ballots—A Congressional Convention in Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—Following close upon the action of the State Legislature yesterday legalizing the black ballots polled in New Haven comes the action of Chief-Judge Park today. Judge Park made the decision last month that the ballots were illegal. Under that decision cases were brought by defeated Republican candidates for New Haven city offices, black ballots to the number of several thousand having been voted by Democrats in the city election early in December. The hearing in these cases was to have been resumed in New Haven this morning, but the Judge did not appear. The Clerk of Court received the following postal from him: "The Legislature has validated the black ballots. It is no use to proceed further with the cases at New Haven. Please notify counsel." This signifies that the Judge has finally abandoned the cases in view of the legislative action, and the result is that a controversy is happily terminated which only a few days ago had a very threatening aspect. There is considerable sharp criticism by Republicans on the legislative action. The majority opinion is that it is unwise, and this is strengthened by the discovery that the affair was prompted in the first instance by either Gov. Waller himself or an intimate legal friend of the Republican faith. Certain it is that Gov. Waller fully indorsed the project of having the Legislature validate the black ballots. A prominent Republican manager claimed today that the act of the Legislature is unconstitutional, because it was retroactive, and was not a validating act in form, but a declaratory act. However, there is no doubt that the matter will be dropped where it is.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—The convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, vice Herron, deceased, met at Baton Rouge today. It was found that nearly half the parishes were represented by double delegations, and it was impossible to proceed any further than to appoint a committee on credentials and adjourn until tomorrow. Each parish in the district has a candidate, and the contest promises to be a bitter one. This district is now represented by the Hon. Edward W. Robertson.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—The Democrats have nominated John B. Manning for Mayor.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Failure of Business Firms at Davenport, Ia., and Elsewhere—Labor Troubles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 4.—The firm of T. Richter & Co., dealers in hats, caps, and furs, made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors. The failure is one of the worst ever reported here. No detailed list of creditors is appended to the assignment, but the amount is placed at $70,000. The resources consist of accounts, goods, and real estate, all of which will not realize $20,000 above incumbrances. The assignment was hastened by a fire this morning, which completely destroyed Richter's store and stock of goods.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 4.—D. E. Wenger & Co., of this city, dealers in notions, made an assignment today. Liabilities, $10,000; assets, $8,000. Col. E. S. Pierce is the Assignee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 4.—The striking coal-miners returned to work today without preventing the reduction from five to four and one-half cents. They succeeded in securing pledges from the operators against a further reduction, and with that understanding they resumed their labors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Jan. 4.—All the men employed in the Centralia Iron & Nail Company's nail department are on a strike. They went out today in sympathy with the puddlers, who struck yesterday. No trouble is anticipated.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 4.—F. N. White and Toby Hanna, manufacturers of baby-carriages, have assigned. The lack of capital was the cause of the failure.

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 4.—The stove-mounters in E. & C. Gurney's foundry struck on account of a threatened reduction of wages.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—The Hickman Trunk Manufacturing Company has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Marcus A. Wolfe. Assets $34,000; liabilities not given.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 4.—The committees of operators and the miners of the Massillon and Tuscarawas districts meet tomorrow at Massillon for a conference concerning the proposed reduction of 10 cents a ton for mining. The Tuscarawas Valley miners' committee are instructed to fight the reduction and urge the adoption of a sliding scale.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—Campbell's cotton mills, at Manayunk, are closed. Cause, depression in trade.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Arrest of a Member of a Denver Business Firm on a Charge of Embezzlement—The Daily Budget of Misdeeds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 4.—C. T. Vanvleit, of the firm of Morrison, Vanvleit & Co., extensive awning and tent manufacturers of this city, was arrested today on a charge of embezzling $10,000 of the firm's money. Vanvleit was bookkeeper for the firm, and it is alleged that he has covered up his discrepancies for two years past by altering the books. He pleaded guilty to the crime, but for only about half of the amount stated.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—The Sheriff of Waupaca County passed through the city tonight with a prisoner coming from Council Bluffs, proceeding north on the midnight train. The officials positively refuse to make a statement besides the fact that the prisoner is connected with the murder of H. C. Meade, the banker, of Waupun, Oct. 7, last year. Two thousand dollars reward were offered for the guilty parties.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—Late last night five pickpockets boarded a car on the Olive street line and attempted to pick the pockets of Leslie A. Moffett, late Police Commissioner, and Charles Dickson, Street Railway Superintendent. They were repulsed, and then they attacked the two gentlemen, beating them about the face with brass knuckles. This same lot of ruffians boarded the cars of this line Monday and Tuesday nights. On Monday night J. L. Peters lost a valuable watch, and Tuesday James Grant lost a pocket-book. Thieving is done at 11 o'clock, an hour when the police are changing their watch. This proves that the band are professionals. Citizens generally are much excited over these attacks.

SKIPWITH, Miss., Jan. 4.—Yesterday morning the body of Kate Wilson, a white woman, was found on the borders of Lake Washington. From all appearances she had been choked to death. A white man named Jesse Lucas has been arrested for the crime. Tuesday night he was in the deceased's cabin, and was beating her, when her cries alarmed neighbors, who saw Lucas fleeing as they approached.

MT. VERNON, O., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Stilwell has made a still further confession that she murdered her mother at Ottumwa, Ia., after she had been injured in a railroad accident. She says she is guilty of other crimes which she will not divulge. When asked of what her father died she said: "Cut throat." Her father mysteriously disappeared. A physician pronounces her of sound mind.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 4.—Armistead Barksdale, during a feast in Bedford County, cut the throat of Scott Clayton, and then killed himself. Both were colored.

DECORATIVE ART.

The Objects and Aims of the Chicago Society.

This country has witnessed during the last fifteen years such an increase in wealth and luxury as marks an epoch in its existence. The same class of people who two decades ago were quite content with the simple necessaries and comforts of life, and whose modest dreams of art were fully realized by the possession of an engraving of the Father of his Country to be hung over the parlor mantelpiece, or a mezzotint of Shakspeare and His Friends, with key, to adorn the walls of a very anomalous "library," finding themselves with a surplus from the year's expenditures and a nascent love of the beautiful in their souls, begin to put forth faint feelers in the direction of "objects of art and virtu." At the same time increased advantages of travel and culture on the part of our higher classes, together with the reciprocal acquaintance of our people with foreign artists and artisans, brought about by the Centennial Exposition, have greatly stimulated the demand for such works of luxury and art as come from abroad. That universal law of demand and supply which rules winds and waves and clouds and storms regulates also the invisible tides, and, when a human soul with money in its hand calls for beautiful things, be sure the beautiful things, true or false, genuine or counterfeit, will not be long in presenting themselves. But just here is a provision of the law to which it is well to pay good heed:

IF THE CRY BE FOR REAL BEAUTY,

and if it be sufficiently urgent, then things of real beauty will be evolved; but if the demand be that of an uneducated or mistaken soul the answer will come in the form of false and meretricious things, misshapen counterfeits of beauty, which, like the owls and bats of a morning twilight, have only one cheerful portend—they herald the coming day. It may seem cruel to mention just here the decorated horseshoes, banjos, pipes, and flatirons, the sunflower screens and rag-carpet portières, the cabinets built on the models of cheese-presses and which hold nothing of value, and the pictured candles which are never burned, with which we are all familiar, but really to classify them with the owls and bats aforesaid is about the only cheerful way of viewing them.

In this universal reaching forward of people of all classes for something to satisfy the esthetic instincts of the soul is a great opportunity, but, like all such opportunities, it imperatively requires the guiding hand of a true insight to bring about the best results. It is out of this need that the societies of decorative art in our great cities have sprung. They are associations originally of ladies to whom wealth or culture or a natural love of the beautiful has brought a sense of this great social need, and who from their endowments and advantages would seem to be the most fitting persons in the community to set in motion and guide such an investigation into the principles of taste and art as shall lead to some true and beneficial results. By means of the simplest machinery—a workroom, a library, a series of meetings for the free discussion of the principles which underlie their work—it is sought to disseminate through the community true ideas of what is beautiful, and to provide that such objects as really conform to the standards of taste may be placed within the reach of buyers.

THE PUBLIC BENEFITS

of such a society are obvious.

It may and should become a great educator in the principles of taste and beauty.

It leads the way in banishing from our midst depraved tastes and productions, and enabling every person who has money to spend for beautiful things to procure such objects of real value as shall not conform merely to an ephemeral fashion but be so truly in accord with the immortal principles of art and beauty as to be possessions of imperishable value.

The pursuit of objects like these has a moral as well as an esthetic value, and helps to cultivate the soul in some of its highest and grandest attributes.

Such are some of the aims and objects of the Chicago Society of Decorative Art. Its terms of membership are the very simplest. Any person, lady or gentleman, that has $5 and is willing to part with it, and is besides sufficiently in sympathy with the objects of the society to desire to be associated with it, has only to signify the same to any officer of the society, deposit his $5, and receive a ticket of membership, and the thing is done, no other voucher being required. A hearty coöperation on the part of this community would place means at the disposal of the society for the consummation of its objects, and bring besides to its meetings the inquiring mind and the coöperative zeal which alone can insure results worthy of the importance of the work.

INDIANA STATE AFFAIRS.

The Legislative Deadlock—Civic Legislation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—Tonight the members of the House determined to communicate to the Senate the Appropriation bill passed this afternoon by its Clerk, and thus to offer that body an easy way to break the deadlock. If it refuses still to acknowledge the House through this medium of communication it will simply prevent the progress of business and fail to provide funds for its own expenses.

The meeting of Mayors of the cities of Indiana adjourned today after agreeing to recommend to the Legislature a number of changes in the laws governing cities, all of which are intended to secure to the officers now in service an extension of term, and to prevent the abolition of any of the offices. A banquet tonight, tendered by the Indianapolis city officers, enabled the visitors to catch the early trains out of town. The appointment of a committee to present the proposed changes to the Legislature has been left to Mayors Bridewell, of Evansville, and Grubbs, of Indianapolis.

OBITUARY.

Charles Gossage.

Mr. Charles Gossage, who has been sick for many weeks, is on his death-bed, and probably died early this morning. His illness was enlargement of the liver.

Charles Gossage, one of the pioneer dry-goods men of this city, and during the last years at the head of one of the largest dry-goods establishments of Chicago, was born in North Hamptonshire, England, Jan. 21, 1830, and if he had lived until the 21st of this month would have been 53 years of age. His father, Thomas Gossage, dying when Charles was quite young, he was put under the care of his two uncles, who were his guardians.

His education was finished at Brighton, England, where he attended boarding-school. During his school days he spent his vacations in Paris. In the year 1853, when at the age of 23 years, Charles and his brother, Brooks W. Gossage, who was then 21 years of age, came to this country, the two youths took passage in a sailing vessel, the voyage lasting four weeks, and when the shores of America were sighted both expressed regret, as they had had such a pleasant trip. The brothers staid at New York six months, when they separated, Brooks going to Canada and Charles to Charleston, S. C. In the year 1857 Mr. Gossage removed to Davenport, Ia., when the dry-goods firm of Gossage & Boyles was established, but not long after Mr. Gossage removed to Cincinnati, where he entered into partnership under the firm name of Deland, Gossage & Cuyler, dry goods. At the breaking out of the Rebellion the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Gossage went back to England, but soon after returned, and with Mr. Boyles, his former partner, came to Chicago and entered into partnership with William M. Ross, the name of the new firm being Ross & Gossage. In July, 1871, the name of the new firm was changed to Charles Gossage & Co., which continued until the great fire in October, 1871. The fire consuming both building and contents, a new start was made, the firm locating on West Madison street, but moved two years afterwards to their present location on State street. Nearly every resident of Chicago, and especially those who do a good deal of shopping, has seen or heard of the big iron lions which stand out in front of the Gossage store. During the great fire these lions were either stolen or lost; at any rate they disappeared in some unaccountable manner. One day soon after an old lady walked into their West Madison street store and said she had hunted the city over for the iron lions in order to find Gossage & Co., but without success. This amused Mr. Gossage so that he ordered new ones to be purchased and set up in front of the store. In June, 1870, Mr. Gossage married Miss Margaret Anna Walker, daughter of George Walker, Esq., of Ottawa, Ill. Mrs. Gossage died in June, 1874. About five years ago Mr. Gossage moved with his family to Kenwood. Being much pleased with the locality and the people, he soon after decided to build, and the result of this decision is an elegant mansion located on the corner of Forty-seventh street and Hyde Park avenue. He leaves two children—Mary Elizabeth, aged 11 years, and Margaret Gertrude, aged 9 years. His niece, Mrs. Charles Hempsted, has lived with the family as head of the household since the removal to Kenwood. Mrs. Herrington, of this city, is another niece.

The Rev. John C. Smith, a Pioneer Methodist Minister of Indiana—Other Deaths.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—The Rev. John C. Smith, a pioneer of Methodism in Indiana, died this morning, aged 74 years. He was born in Madison County, Kentucky, but moved when a lad to Madison, this State, where he was licensed to preach in 1830. He filled appointments at Indianapolis, Greencastle, Bloomington, Crawfordsville, Evansville, and Centerville, and was Presiding Elder of several districts. In 1854, after twenty-four years' active work, his health broke down, and he chose the superannuated relation and moved to this city, where he since has lived. His life and labors abounded in earnestness, piety, and good works, and he was blessed with especial success in revival efforts. It was under his ministry that the great revival of 1838 occurred in Indianapolis, when 300 persons in a town of 4,000 joined the church, and in New Albany in 1840 he was even more successful. He opened the first session of the Legislature in the old State-House in this city with prayer. He was prominent in the general conferences of the church, holding among other offices thereof that of principal Secretary of the Conference of 1838, and the Chairmanship of the Itinerancy Committee of that of 1848. In later life he wrote an entertaining book of reminiscences of early Methodism in Indiana. While preaching at Greencastle in 1847 he received into the church Senator Voorhees and Col. John W. Ray, son of the minister by whom he himself was received. The last time Mr. Smith appeared publicly was at the semi-centennial of the establishment of the first Indiana Conference, which was celebrated in this city on the 17th of October last. He leaves a wife and four children, one of them Joseph Arthur, the actor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 4.—J. M. McDonald, a well-known journalist, who died in the Union Veteran Hospital in this city, was buried today. He has been connected with most of the leading dailies of New York, and claimed to be the reporter who interpreted the famous cipher dispatches.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 4.—P. J. Quattlebaum, the engineer in charge of the United States Government works on the Chattahoochee River, died today. The remains will be taken to Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—John E. Addicks, Health Officer of this port, died suddenly at half-past 10 o'clock tonight of congestion of the lungs.

Marrying Four Wives.

New York Correspondence Portland Argus.

At lunch yesterday a gentleman told the following story of metropolitan life: Some thirty years ago a young Greek came to this city and entered into business. He had rooms in a business block, and was supposed to be unmarried. A few months since he died, leaving property to the amount of $1,200,000. His lawyer found among his papers an informal will written by himself, whereby he gave this property to his four wives in equal parts. Attached to the will was an explanatory paper to the effect that, desiring vigorous and healthy offspring, and being in doubt in regard to the national blood which would form the best admixture with his own, he had married four wives—English, French, German, and Spanish, and was raising a family by each wife. He requested the lawyer to call these wives together after his death and tell them the true story of his life, and divide the property equally between them.

Upon looking into the matter it was found that the four marriages were informal and by contract, and that each contract bore the same date—to wit: 8 p. m., Nov. 16, 1870. Each wife told the same story of her marriage. Each said that she was engaged to the Greek, and one evening when he was about leaving the city for a few weeks he sent for her to come to the hotel where he then lived. She went. He came into the room where she was with the written contract in his hand and both signed it, after which he hastily left for the train, as she supposed. When he returned to the city they commenced housekeeping, and he spent such time with her, as his business would permit. You see, he wrote four marriage contracts of the same date. Then he had the four girls come to his hotel at the same hour. He hastily stepped into the room of each girl and signed the contract with each, so that in the coming years neither wife could claim priority of marriage. It was also found that in naming these wives in his will and the explanatory paper he wrote them alfabetically, and called attention to the fact that he did so.

After the husband's death, when the four wives met in the lawyer's office and heard the true story of their one common husband, and examined each other's marriage contract, their astonishment can be imagined. Neither could claim priority of marriage. Neither could claim to be the one legal wife. Fortunately all were sensible women, and they readily agreed to divide the property equally and avoid all publicity. Each took her $300,000 and went her way quietly.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

Subjects Which the American Consul at Sydney Thinks of Special Import—The Wool Tariff and the Pacific Mail.

Mr. Charles Kahlo, American Consul at Sydney, Australia, who arrived in Chicago Wednesday noon, after a thirty-days' trip, via San Francisco, from his post of duty, was met at the Palmer House last evening by a representative of THE TRIBUNE, who had an interesting conversation with him relative to Australian affairs in general, and particularly as to the commercial relations existing between this country and Australia. Mr. Kahlo, whose home was lately at Logansport, Ind., will be remembered as the gentleman to whose appointment as Consul-General at Berlin so much opposition was offered by the German press because he voted, while a member of the Indiana Legislature, in favor of submitting the prohibitory amendment to the people. Mr. Kahlo has, during his sojourn in Australia as representative of this Government, become thoroughly conversant with colonial affairs, and his visit to "the States" is in part for the purpose of laying certain matters of international importance before the State Department.

"The most important matter which I shall bring up when in Washington," said Mr. Kahlo, "is that of

SUBSIDIZING THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

which runs between Sydney and San Francisco. Just before leaving Sydney I had an interview with Sir Henry Parks, Premier of New South Wales, the Hon. Alexander Campbell, Postmaster-General, and other gentlemen of prominence, about this matter, and obtained from them their views in the premises. We found that our views accorded. You see, until within a few years nearly all foreign trade was carried on with the mother country. Since this steamship line has been in operation, however, the Australians have become convinced that the inventive genius, skill, and industry of the Americans make commercial relations with this country very desirable. Since the establishment of this line, trade between the United States and New South Wales has increased four-fold. The imports from the United States to Australia in 1870 reached only $474,000, but in 1881 they had reached nearly $3,000,000. The imports from Australia to the United States increased to the extent of about $3,500,000 in the decade. Take away the steamship line and you virtually take away this trade, for it is the only line operating directly between the two countries. It is not self-supporting, and the United States, which now contributes only a paltry $15,000 for its mail service, had better take warning and increase its contribution before New South Wales withdraws its subsidy and the line is abolished. This country could, of course, get its mails and some trade by the way of London, but the extra time required by this route would be disastrous to the trade.

"Another question of importance," continued Mr. Kahlo, "is that of

REDUCING THE PRESENT HIGH TARIFF

on wool imported to the United States from Australia. The staple product of the colonies is wool, and although exports of this article do take place to some extent from the imperative need of the American manufacturer for the quality of wool grown in Australia, the increased cost puts it out of his power to compete in foreign markets which are untrammeled by these duties."

"What do the Australians think of Americans personally?" was asked of Mr. Kahlo.

"They look upon Americans and American institutions as models in a great many respects. On holidays, and on all important occasions, they fly the American, the English, and the colonial flags—none others."

"What is the population of Sydney?"

"Sydney has a population of 265,000, Melbourne of 285,000—and all Australia of 2,800,000."

"What are the accommodations for travelers?"

"The railroad accommodations are poor in the way of rolling-stock and rapid transit. There are steam street-railways, and, the streets being narrow, this causes great inconvenience and many accidents. The hotels are miserable—the best there would not rank fifth rate here. What the people in Sydney are clamoring for is a first-class hotel built on the American plan and run by an American. It would prove a gold mine to any one knowing how to run a hotel. If any American will put up $50,000 toward a hotel in Sydney and furnish an American to fit it up and run it, he can raise a million or two toward the scheme inside of twenty-four hours. I intend to talk the matter up here somewhat."

Mr. Kahlo will leave the city tonight, first visiting his mother in Ohio, and then proceeding to Washington. He left his wife and family in Sydney. He is accompanied on the trip by Mr. J. W. Butcher, formerly of St. Louis and now an extensive importer at Sydney.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. Langtry at Haverly's.

Mrs. Langtry's Hester Grazebrook, which she performed last night in presence of a house that was large in spite of the snow-storm, distinctly confirms the favorable expectations raised by her Juliana. The character, for one thing, is more completely within the range of her abilities, as it makes less demand on the emotional powers, and it is moreover the one in the presentation of which she has had most practice. It also affords admirable opportunities for the display of precisely those graces and accomplishments, combined with that air of distinction peculiar to high breeding, which are usually associated with courtly and aristocratic circles. Her appearance throughout was charming, and whether as the simply-dressed country maiden in short gown and kerchief, the loving but timid and embarrassed wife in the Baronet's drawing-room, or the lady of the world, in a bewitching silver-gray silk, with rose-trimmed parasol and hat to match, she presented a picture of fresh and gracious loveliness, which, being a thing of beauty, the memory will embalm as a joy forever. Nor was her acting out of keeping with her winsome and satisfying presence. Although never great, and often defective, her Hester is a thoroughly-artistic, carefully-studied, well-delivered, and nicely-rounded personation. True, the character affords no chances for what the French call explosions of great passion, and for that very reason is doubtless all the more satisfactorily rendered by Mrs. Langtry. So far, therefore, as its personation is regarded as a test by which to estimate the range of her powers it adds nothing to what was previously afforded by her Juliana, and merely serves to confirm a suspicion that that range is decidedly narrow, and confined moreover either to parts which deal with the lighter phases only of feeling and thought, or with that sort of passion in which tenderness has little or no share. Hate and scorn Mrs. Langtry might possibly portray, but not the softer and more gracious qualities of an essentially tender and womanly nature.

Such defects as detract from the undoubted excellence of her Hester Grazebrook are, with one exception, defects of detail. Her elocution is more than once at fault. Thus, to give a few out of many instances: Her delivery of, "I would rather die than cause *him* unhappiness," which emphasises the "cause" and slurs over the "him"; of "And while *she's* here Harry must make comparison," where the "she" is not accented; and "I still enjoy it [nature]—from a carriage," which is spoken without any pause after "it"—a pause which is necessary to give effect to the irony. So again when she exclaims, "She shall not wreck our happiness," neither the "she" nor the "our" is emphasized; and the passionate outburst, "Though it break my heart, I will not spy upon my husband," was ineffectively delivered, and the "husband" treated with rhetorical contempt. Neither did she give the word "snug" in "I'll keep the house snug" with sufficient unction, and even the "pig" in "We must have a *pig*" hardly received sufficient attention, though as usual it evoked laughter. Once or twice, too, she failed to show sufficient emotion, as when, on being told that her lover is not plain Harry Arncliffe after all, she exclaims, "O, *Bessy*, can this be true?" and again, shortly after, when she says, "I'm better now," where the recovery from the fainting fit is too sudden, impressionless, and sharp. But apart from those small and comparatively trifling defects, which further experience will almost certainly cure, the impersonation is on the whole one of exceeding beauty and grace. Its faults are faults of detail; viewed as a whole, it is a very charming and artistic piece of work. As on the first evening of her appearance, the audience was coldly critical through the earlier portion of the play, and it was not until towards the close of Act 2, when in her interview with Mrs. Montressor she rose without an effort to the full requirements of the situation, and brought a telling display of passion to a climax by an effective exit, that the house fairly thawed into what might be called spontaneous and hearty applause.

The one cardinal defect of her acting still remains to be considered. It is her failure to completely identify herself with her character. Mrs. Langtry too frequently gives the impression that she is merely playing a part, as a schoolboy might recite a piece which he had learned by rote, and been coached to deliver by a professional elocutionist. Hence her occasional lapses into coldness and apparent insincerity, and the lack of warmth of color and imaginative glow that detracts from her best personations. There is intelligence, intellectual sharpness, natural dramatic power, grace, appropriateness of gesture, self-possession, ease; but there is too frequently no heart. So, too, with her face, so far as vivid expression goes. "Faultily, faultlessly, icily regular, splendidly null," would perhaps be too strong a criticism, but it contains sufficient suggestion of truth to justify the quotation. Of the support accorded Mrs. Langtry it may be broadly said it is much better than that given in "The Honeymoon." At least three of the company perform with an excellence that falls little short of being brilliant—Miss Kate Pattison, Miss Kate Hodson, and Mr. Frank K. Cooper, and Mr. J. G. Taylor, in spite of the offensiveness of his sea-sick pantomime, merits an emphatic word of praise as well. Miss Pattison is an actress of more than ordinary intelligence and much more than ordinary culture, and her Mrs. Montressor is a very bright, vivid, and effective performance. Mr. Macdonald would do better as Sir Sowerby Honeywood if he were quite familiar with his lines and burlesqued less, and Mr. Henry Crisp makes a respectable, if not sufficiently virile, blacksmith. Of W. E. Shepherd's Dr. Botcherby it need only be said it lacks almost every quality it ought to possess, and possesses a great many qualities it ought to lack. It has neither precision nor character, being utterly wanting both in distinctness of outline and warmth of color. The rest do not call for notice, and it only remains to say that the piece is better mounted than was "The Honeymoon," though, as it could hardly have been worse, the praise must be accepted with a qualification.

Dramatic Notes.

Robert Arthur, who has been in the city in advance of Miss Minnie Palmer, will manage "The Black Flag" next season. He goes to Europe with Miss Palmer at the close of this season.

N. C. Goodwin Jr., the comedian, was presented last evening with a solitaire diamond stud, valued at $1,000, by his business and professional partner, Mr. Edwin Thorne. The presentation was quietly made, but Mr. Goodwin appreciated the gift none the less.

Mark Pendleton, who was with Joseph Jefferson's company last season, was in the city Monday on his way East from his farm near Iowa City. He goes to Boston to create the leading part in Archie Gunter's new play, "Courage," which will be produced about Feb. 1 at the Park Theatre. Manager Palmer, of the Union Square company, is after Mr. Pendleton to take the place of Charles R. Thorne, and Mr. Jefferson wishes to engage him for next season.

Next season Nat Goodwin leaves "The Black Flag" company, and stars alone, under the management of Mr. John Russell, who has been in advance of the company this season. He will gradually work into the legitimate, first playing Major Wellington de Boots in a new version of "Everybody's Friend," called "The Military Gentleman." He will also have "Hobbies" and "The Member from Slocum" in his repertory, and will study Bob Acres and other old comedy parts, preparatory to playing them.

BILLY M'GLORY'S BALL.

A Procession with Music and a Late Supper at the Hotel Brunswick.

New York Sun, Dec. 29.

There was a masquerade ball in Billy McGlory's dance-house in Hester street on Tuesday night. Seventy-five young women were on the floor, dressed in gorgeous but somewhat worn and tarnished costumes, and masked. The men did not wear costumes. The waiters were dressed in scarlet coats and white pantaloons, or in Indian war-dresses. A brass band played in the balcony. The dancing program was handsomely printed on a silk-fringed card. The names of the officers of the ball also appeared on the card. They were John Conroy, Patrick McGowan, Ikey Breeze, Carey Walsh, and Pop Brown. Fifteen numbers of the program were finished by 1 o'clock. At that hour a jelly cake was placed on a stand at the head of the hall, and twelve colored couples walked for it. The winning couple found a $10 gold-piece in the cake.

At the conclusion of the cake walk Billy McGlory asked the young women in costume to go down to the street and take carriages. Thirty hacks were jammed in the roadway in front of the place. The young women stepped into them. A few of the masqueraders wore wraps. Most of them went without additional covering. The brass band was packed into an omnibus, and went ahead. Billy McGlory and several men whom he had invited to accompany him rode in the rear. The procession moved up Mulberry street and through Broome street into the Bowery. The band played as the carriages rolled up the Bowery to Bleecker street. The costumes glittered in the electric lights. Wayfarers stopped and saloons and restaurants were emptied. Policemen hugged their long night clubs and looked doubtfully on. Turning into Bleecker street the procession received an ovation from the patrons of The Allen's place. From that point the route was up Broadway to Madison square and to the Café Brunswick.

At this fashionable restaurant the procession stopped. The young women passed into the hotel, where they were received by attentive waiters. Covers were laid for fifty in the new dining-room on the second floor. Twenty-five were accommodated in the café. The menu was:

Bouillon.
Fried oysters.
Oysters with sauce.
Chicken croquets.
Quail on toast.
Water ice.
Champagne.

The service was deftly performed, and the eating and drinking were hearty. The water ice only was left untouched. At 4 o'clock the supper was finished, and the procession again started. It passed down Broadway. At Union square the band struck up. At Grace Church three policemen seized the heads of the omnibus horses and ordered the music to cease. Billy McGlory sprung from his carriage and pushed and expostulated with the policemen. The policemen stood aside and the procession rolled on. Billy McGlory's place was reached, and amusements were resumed. Two colored women, weighing respectively 280 and 290 pounds, had a boxing match at 6 o'clock. Beer was poured over them between the rounds. There was more dancing after that, and it was long past daylight when the ball was concluded.

THE IMMORTAL WILLIAM'S A B C.

For The Chicago Tribune.

A—is Autolycus, a rogue without pity;
B—stands for Beatrice, brilliant and witty;
C—is Cordelia, ever constant and dutiful;
D—Desdemona, true, loving, and less beautiful;
E—is Emelia, well known in "Othello";
F—is Jack Falstaff, with sack ever mellow;
G—is the Ghost, with its story of wo;
H—stands for Hamlet, philosophic and slow;
I—is Iago, with vices alarming;
J—stands for Juliet, impulsive and charming;
K—is for Katherine, shrew, sullen, and sour;
L—for poor Lear, bereft of his power;
M—is Mercutio, too bright to live long;
N—is the Nurse, who lulled "Jule" with song;
O—is Ophelia, with the sad, silent heart;
P—is fair Portia, shrewd, witty, and smart;
Q—is Dame Quickly, not overdiscreet;
R—stands for Rosalind, romantic and sweet;
S—is for Silvia, who for Valentine sighs;
T—stands for Touchstone, with the "lack-lustre eyes";
U—is Ulysses, a Greek warrior of old;
V—stands for Viola, who her love never told;
W—is Wall, in "Midsummer Night's Dream";
X—Pardon this last, such a name might have been;
Y—is proud York, whose rivals were few;
Z—ounds! 'tis too bad! I must bid you adieu!

ROY G. EDMOND.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1882.

Kalakaua's Crown and Robes.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Col. Judd, Chamberlain to King Kalakaua, is in the city on his way from the East to the Sandwich Islands. He carries with him to the islands King Kalakaua's crown and sceptre, the Queen's crown, and a set of royal robes to be worn by the couple on the occasion of their coronation. The ceremony will take place in the new palace in Honolulu on Feb. 12 next. These appurtenances of royalty are very expensive and elegant. The crowns were manufactured in London after models of those worn by the Czar and Czarina of Russia, and, though not so expensive as those which ornament the brows of the Russian sovereigns, they will properly sustain the dignity of the Sandwich Islands potentate. The King's crown is somewhat larger than the Queen's. Both are oval in shape, ornamented at the apex with a cross, which is profusely studded with diamonds. The rims inclosing the head are of solid gold, inlaid with diamonds and other precious stones, while on each side are leaves of gold. King Kalakaua's sceptre is made of silver, inlaid with gold, while the royal robes, also purchased in London by Col. Judd, are made of purple velvet, with ermine borders. There is about them no suggestion of the stage king's costume—usually a velveteen robe with dabs of cotton sewed upon it—but all is rich and elegant. The King's new palace at Honolulu, in which the coronation will occur, is furnished with furniture manufactured in Boston, the throne-room being decorated with crimson, the music-room with old gold, and the library with green. The whole outfit, including the crowns, was designed by the King himself, who intends that hereafter the palace shall be one of the sights of Honolulu. Col. Judd and party will leave on the next steamer.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

Gubernatorial Inaugurations and Messages in Seven Sovereign States.

Delivery by Ben Butler of a Characteristic Address as Governor of Massachusetts.

Lengthy Recommendations of the Incoming and Retiring Executives of Michigan.

Prohibition and Female Suffrage Vigorously Defended by the Governor of Maine.

Taxation, Railroad Legislation, and State Institutions Discussed in All the Documents.

Inaugural Message of Benjamin F. Butler, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—The State-House and its approaches were never so crowded as today to witness the inauguration of Gov. Butler. "Veni vidi vici," doubtless, was in his mind, for it shone resplendent all over him from his triumphant entry to the eloquent peroration of his inaugural, in which he practically revealed the mainspring of the heroic but unsuccessful efforts of 1871, 1873, 1878, and 1879, and the final success of 1882: "To pay the earnest-penny of my gratitude to the Commonwealth." All circumstances were breathing the same sentiment. The people were there in force to witness the inauguration of the man of their choice. For hours in the forenoon they struggled and jostled. Policemen at the foot of the stairs gently repressed their affectionate entrance to the upper stories of the building, and so they were herded on the steps, fringed on the sidewalks, and leaned against the fence of the Common, looking up at the great yellow dome of the State-House, barely content to scan

THE OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING,

and to think that they could at least see the hither side of the wall which hid him, and the roof which sheltered his beloved form. Hosts of men who voted for him never got inside the hall, for the Senators, Representatives, and dignitaries had the floor by right of eminent domain. The ladies' gallery was kept for their friends, the members' gallery for the friends of executive officials, and Gov. Butler wanted the men's public gallery for his friends. It was a cold day for the average Democrat without "influence."

Beside the great centrepiece in the panorama of the day, the proceedings in the Senate and House were of minor importance. They were merely the narrow end panels on each end of the gorgeous revelry of the picture of the "Prodigal Son." They played their subordinate parts in helping on the great spectacle for an hour and a half. It was nearly half-past 12 before the joint convention was seated and the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Honorable Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. Sheriff Clarke entered, followed by Chief-Justice Morton and Judges Field, Devens, William Allen, Charles Allen, Coburne, and Holmes. "The Governor" was then announced, and

GEN. BUTLER ENTERED.

He was neatly arrayed in evening dress, wide shirt-bosom, white kids, and white tie, carried a gold-headed cane, and wore the traditional button-hole bouquet. He was accompanied by his son, Paul Butler, Col. Samuel Dalton, Gen. A. P. Martin, and Cols. Train and Kingsbury, and was applauded as he sat on the platform beside the Speaker's chair. Next were announced the Lieutenant-Governor-elect and the Council. Oliver Ames came in leaning on the arm of Lieut.-Gov. Weston, followed by all the members of the outgoing and incoming Council. Afterward came many well-known men, but the army and navy of the United States were not represented, for the first time in many years. President Crocker, of the Senate, then with solemnity administered the oath of office to Gov. Butler, lining it off clause by clause in the usual manner, the Governor repeating it after him. Having

REPEATED THE OATH

with its vow of allegiance to the State and United States and its "so help me God," he signed his name to the oath. As he wrote applause broke forth on the floor and in the galleries, shared by perhaps a quarter of the persons below, and a much larger proportion of those above. Almost instantly pealed out the first gun of the salute by the battery on the Common. At 12:56 the signature was written and Benjamin F. Butler became Governor.

Proclamation thereof was made by Secretary-of-State Pierce, and the applause broke out again. Oliver Ames was then sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor, and due proclamation made also by the Secretary. President Crocker then presented to the joint convention "The Governor of Massachusetts," and then every one applauded.

The Governor immediately began the reading of his address. As he read, he was frequently applauded, and he injected an occasional pleasantry, so that the delivery bore a resemblance to his familiar public speeches. Only a few people went out, and the hall remained crowded to overflowing till the close. It was half-past 3 o'clock when he finished, and he received liberal applause.

THE MESSAGE.

Gov. Butler, in his inaugural address, presents his views upon free and equal suffrage at great length. He suggests that a nominal poll-tax for State purposes be assessed, as now on polls of citizens, and then if any citizen chooses to pay it by doing his duty as a citizen by voting, let that act be a discharge and payment of such tax. He recommends a revision of the registration laws, and that they be sufficiently guarded to prevent frauds without being an actual obstruction to, and burden upon, the voters. Regarding a free ballot and fair count, the Governor says: "Why not provide that all votes shall be inclosed in self-sealing envelopes of the same size, quality, and color, to be furnished by the State? Then the size and complexion of the ballot will be immaterial. The law still remains on the statute book, which requires that envelopes for such purpose shall always be furnished at the polls. The legal machinery is ready and will make it effectual if the permissive clause is only made obligatory."

The suggestion is made that a law be passed allowing women to vote, under the same regulations as men, in municipal elections, which law shall take effect when it shall be accepted by a majority of women voting at some general election, provision to be made obviating the objection that women may have to go into ward-rooms and voting-places for the purpose of exercising the right of suffrage.

ELECTIONS.

The Governor recommends that the election of City Governments take place on the same day as the general election, and that election-day be made a legal holiday. The law restricting naturalization to Supreme and Superior Courts should, the Governor says, be repealed. The labor question will form the subject of a further communication.

Considerable space is devoted to the question of crimes, and the Legislature is asked to pass an act providing that whoever is convicted of willfully attempting to derail a moving railway train shall suffer death. The evils of dealing in futures and cornering wheat, corn, etc., are dwelt upon and legislation recommended to stop the abuse.

Considerable attention is given to reformatory, correctional, and pauper institutions, and it is shown that expenses for salaries and agents are more than all other expenses for supporting the poor by $1,200. Legislation is suggested looking to the improvement of discipline of persons and making the institutions efficient as reformatory, causing labor-prisoners to be self-supporting, providing every prisoner may work off a portion of his sentence every month, and an investment of a certain percentage of the earnings of the prisoner in a fund to be given him when discharged to start him in the world again. The employment of

CONVICT LABOR

of several houses of correction outside the walls in raising food they consume is spoken of as probable. The following institutions the Governor says should be abolished: The State Reformatory Prison for Women, the Reform School for Boys, and the Industrial School for Girls. They are too costly for any supposed good they do.

The message favors an asylum with kind treatment for idiotic and feeble-minded youth, but not a school. "When the State shall have sufficiently educated every bright child within its borders it will be time enough to undertake the education of the idiotic and feeble-minded. A well-fed, well-cared-for idiot is a happy creature; an idiot awakened to his condition is a miserable one."

Careful consideration is given to the insane of the State. The extravagance in buildings and general management of this class of people is severely commented upon, and an appeal made to the Legislature to change all this in the future, and provide a management upon economical and business principles. The Governor says the doors of insane establishments, both public and private, are opened entirely too easily inward, and with too great difficulty outward, in the reception and discharge of their inmates. This matter should be carefully guarded by legislation.

A recommendation is made that a purchasing officer for all State supplies of every name be appointed, with a salary sufficient to insure the services of a competent business man, to be commissioned by the Executive for three years.

The Governor congratulates the commonwealth that one branch of the civil-service reform—viz.: fixedness of tenure of office—is already in operation in the State, and has been since 1879.

Messages from the Retiring and Incoming Governors of Michigan—Financial Condition of the State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4.—Gov. Jerome's message was listened to with marked attention, the audience completely filling the large chambers. Being the retiring officer, he naturally devoted his attention to the condition of the State as he leaves it. The points of chief interest in the message are as follows:

The State is in admirable financial condition. The bonded debt made it necessary to provide means for its extinguishment. The Constitution required the creation of a sinking fund for that purpose. This has been complied with, and within the last thirty years over five million dollars have been used for that purpose from revenues derived about equally from direct taxation, from sales of educational lands, and from specific taxes collected from corporations. These funds were constantly accumulating. Loans to banks would not yield the rate of interest the bonds were bearing; prudence dictated that bonds should be retired before maturity, so far as practicable. This was done. The surplus funds in the Treasury that could not be so used were loaned at the best rate of interest obtainable. While from the latter source the interest earnings have reached nearly $700,000, they are small compared to the benefits derived from paying the bonds in advance of maturity.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The condition of the Treasury up to the 30th day of September last is as follows:

Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1880	$1,578,643.01
Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1881	2,607,288.07
Total	$4,185,931.08
Disbursements for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1881	2,392,569.01
Balance	$1,793,362.07
Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1882	2,916,084.45
Total	$4,709,446.52
Disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1882	2,951,513.31
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1882	$1,757,933.21
Add United States bonds in sinking fund	300,000.00
Total	$2,057,933.21

This money belongs to the following funds:

General fund—applicable to the appropriations heretofore made and the current expenses of the State accrued and accruing	$ 650,920.91
Normal School interest fund	925.88
University interest fund	8,548.60
Primary school interest fund	423,394.03
Sinking fund—cash	588,000.00
United States bonds	300,000.00
St. Mary's Falls Ship-Canal fund	68,924.12
War fund	11,703.39
Sundry deposits	5,516.28
	$2,057,933.21
The amount of specific appropriations unpaid Sept. 30, 1882, is	$ 392,277.90

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

This institution is the head of the educational system of the State, and has been steadily competing for place until it ranks with the first educational institutions in the country.

With appropriations made by the last Legislature and other facilities material improvements have been made. The more prominent are the erection of the Eye and Ear Infirmary; a system of sewerage perfected; the capacity of the chemical laboratory enlarged nearly double; the museum completed and the new fireproof library building far on the road to completion; a school of political science has been established, and gives evidence of becoming a popular addition to the department of literature. Progress has also been made by elevating the standard of literary preparation for admission to all the departments, including the professional schools, and by lengthening the course in some of the latter.

At the close of the year ending Sept. 30, 1882, there were students in attendance in the different departments as follows: Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, 513; Department of Medicine and Surgery, 380; Homoeopathic Medical College, 71; College of Dental Surgery, 75; School of Pharmacy, 100; Department of Law, 395; making 1,534 in all. Of this number 184 are women. A good proportion of the women who have graduated here are now successfully engaged in professional and literary work, which proves the wisdom of the advanced step taken by the institution in admitting them as students.

You will be asked for appropriations for the coming two years amounting to $90,000.

Funds held by the State for the University:

Avails of sale of lands donated by the United States	$485,601.80
Due on same	57,715.86
287.75 acres on hand, at $12	3,453.00
Total	$546,770.66

FISH CULTURE.

The Board of Commissioners in charge of this work has become involved in a difficulty. Some months since it dismissed James G. Portman from the position of Superintendent. The legal right to dismiss this officer is denied by the latter, and considerable embarrassment has followed in the conduct of the business. The board reports the books in the custody of the deposed Superintendent, and in consequence the regular report cannot be made. He is also in possession of the hatchery at Paris, and refuses to relinquish it. The law governing this department is defective, and should be amended in many ways. The board is now acting under the direction of the Attorney-General in this complication. A new Superintendent has been employed, and is in charge of the hatchery at Detroit, where whitefish fry are being hatched with success. Some 25,000,000 are on hand there, and 500,000 trout at the Paris hatchery.

The board has confidence in the beneficial results of its work and urges its continuance. Since its organization 100,000,000 young fry have been planted in the waters of the State. It asks for an appropriation of $8,500 for the year 1883 and $7,000 for 1884. I commend their wants to your careful consideration.

RAILROADS.

The report of the Commissioner of Railroads discloses some interesting facts.

The present length of road within the State is 4,544.90 miles—making an increase for the last ten years of 1,722.90 miles, and for the last two years of 721.90 miles.

The roads are generally in good condition and well managed. The traffic is increasing, and with the increase comes a gradual reduction in the charges for hauling freight. Eight years since there were 1,082,955,795 tons carried one mile at an average charge of one cent three mills and seven-tenths of a mill per ton. In 1881 there were 5,747,847,621 tons carried one mile at a charge of 9 2-16 mills, and with some corrections made by the Commissioner the latter rate is reduced to 7 62-100 mills per ton per mile. He also cites the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern that only receives for its entire freight traffic, local and through, 6 17-100 mills for the same service.

This reduction is largely due to the better construction of roads by the use of steel rails and the improved rolling-stock used. Both of these add to the economy of operation, and, what is vastly of more importance, decrease the liability of accidents to the traveling public.

During the last two years the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Railroad has been completed from the City of Marquette to the Straits of Mackinaw, a distance of 150 miles. It has been accepted, and the lands donated for its construction by the State has been deeded to the company.

The extension of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw and the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads to the Straits, there making connection with the first-named road, has opened new avenues of outlet and inlet to the upper peninsula.

HOUGHTON & L'ANSE RAILROAD.

On the 14th of June, 1881, the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands, acting under authority of Act No. 197, Laws of 1875, entered into a contract with the Houghton & L'Anse Railroad Company to construct a railroad from the Village of Houghton, in the County of Houghton, to the Village of L'Anse, in the County of Baraga, a distance of thirty-three miles, more or less.

Said contract calls for the completion of ten miles within two years and the full completion of said road within five years. The lands withdrawn from market and reserved to said railroad company are situate in the Counties of Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, and Ontonagon, and aggregate 69,745.97 acres.

ONTONAGON & BRULE RIVER RAILROAD.

The attention of the last Legislature was called to the effort being made in Congress to forfeit a certain land-grant made to the State to aid in the construction of a railroad from Ontonagon on Lake Superior in a southerly direction to the Wisconsin State line. An act was passed to consummate and give force to the action of the Board of Control of railroads in conferring the grant upon the Ontonagon & Brule River Railroad Company. The company entered upon its construction and completed twenty miles thereof from Ontonagon to a point south of Rockland. This affords means of transportation to a large number of copper mines heretofore compelled to suspend operation for the want of such facilities. This section of road has been examined and accepted as complete, and whatever action Congress may hereafter take the State has secured the benefits of so much as is already constructed. There are reasonable prospects that the road will be completed to the Wisconsin State line at an early day and there form connection with the railroad system of the West.

Gov. Begole's message was listened to with disappointment in some respects.

Following are some of the

GEMS FROM GOV. BEGOLE'S MESSAGE:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The term Senator and Representative indicate somewhat the duties with which you are intrusted, but the word Governor seems harsh and inappropriate. A designation that would more nearly define my real position as a principal servant would be more agreeable.

What I say must be somewhat general, and such as might suggest itself to any intelligent citizen.

No political organization is to be held responsible for my views on any subject.

To inaugurate a civil-service reform in Michigan by perpetuating in office the men of one party, appointed under a system which even their own party leaders denounce, would not be in accordance with the popular will, as indicated by the results of the elections. While no removals shall be made for opinion's sake, I shall, as terms of office expire, endeavor to nominate good men for the positions thus made vacant, regarding their personal character for integrity and their fitness for the place as of more importance than their services in behalf of any party or candidate.

Our humane institutions compare favorably with those of any other State, and will, I feel assured, be liberally dealt with by you. I believe the State should care most tenderly for her unfortunate children, following, however, the example of the Master, who, though able to supply the wants of the people by miraculous power, was careful of the fragments "that nothing be lost."

The State Public School, at Coldwater, is a temporary home for the children of the poor, as yet untainted by crime. It has always been a source of gratification to me that as a member of the Senate of 1871 I assisted in organizing this school.

The Michigan State Reform School for Girls meets a long-felt want, and I can from personal observation commend its general features.

Among the various State institutions I have occasionally visited, there is none in which I have felt a deeper interest than the State Reform School at Lansing. I was delighted when its prominent prison features were abolished and it assumed more the form of an educational institution.

EDUCATION.

The common schools of the State are supported wholly by the public. The taxation of a citizen for the education of the children of others finds its justification in the fact that under our republican form of government a certain amount of education is necessary for an intelligent exercise of the elective franchise. The amount of educational instruction necessary to secure good citizenship, and which the State is bound to supply, should be determined, as nearly as possible, in justice to the taxpayers and all concerned. If the expensive graded schools of our cities and villages, with their advanced, and advancing, high-school courses of instruction are necessary for the safety of the Commonwealth, they should at once be established by law in the rural districts of the State. Intelligent voting and good citizenship should not be confined to cities and villages. If, on the other hand, the ordinary common-school education afforded by the district school is sufficient to meet the demands that may be justly made upon the State, the taxpayers of our cities and villages should be relieved of a heavy burden of taxation which, in that case, would be mere robbery under color of law.

I must not be understood as undervaluing education. I only raise the question as to how much should be expected of the public, and how much left to individual taste and opportunity. I believe our educational system could not have attained its present form and dimensions had not intelligent men been deterred from expressing their views by the charge, so sure to be made, that they are "opposed to education," and desire to "break down the schools." I believe the time for a calm and intelligent discussion of the question in all its bearings has arrived, and commend it to your consideration.

MILITARY.

Our position as a border State, as well as the painful experiences of the Civil War, indicate that the military spirit should be fostered among us.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

To amend the Constitution of the State it is necessary that the proposed amendment be submitted to a popular vote for adoption or rejection. Such amendment cannot be so submitted unless it is agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house. In accepting the nomination for Governor I said: "I cannot see how, in a republican government like ours, there should be any hesitation in submitting questions which concern the interests of the State and the well-being of its inhabitants to a popular vote. I certainly, for one, am willing to submit any and all questions which concern the voters of this State to themselves for their determination, and abide by the result."

I still think that "personal liberty" and the "freedom of the citizen" demand that the voters of the State have an opportunity of expressing their views on all questions in which they are interested. I also believe that opposition offered in the Legislature to such submission, when it is asked for by any considerable number of voters, will injure the party or cause it is intended to benefit.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The last report of the Commissioner of Railroads shows that during the year 1881 there were 331 casualties to railroad employés in this State, of which sixty-one resulted fatally. The number of employés killed was one for every 286, and of injured, but not killed, one for each seventy-one. The companies might be required to set apart a small percentage of their earnings for the relief of dependent families of employés killed in the performance of duty.

CONVICT LABOR.

The matter of selling to contractors the labor of convicts in our prisons should receive your attention. I do not think the State can afford to conduct these establishments in a way that will injure the industries of the State. Manufacturers, with large capital invested in buildings and real-estate, and who employ self-respecting mechanics and laborers, should not be forced into a ruinous competition with convict labor controlled by contractors. The prisoners should, I think, be employed under the prison management, and the goods manufactured sold to the trade at fair market rates. If a percentage of the profits was credited to well-behaved prisoners, to be paid them on their discharge, it would be a motive to willing labor and good conduct, and furnish them means to begin life anew with when their terms expire.

FREE PASSES.

The acceptance of free passes on the railroads by members of the Legislature is of doubtful propriety. I do not say that the vote of any member would be influenced thereby when legislating on the subject of railroads; but at least one party has denounced the practice in its platform, and good men of all parties regard it with disfavor. Its practical effect is to materially prolong the session. So long as members can go home weekly, not only without expense, but with a reduction of their board bills, Saturday and Monday will be almost wasted, and the session prolonged by several weeks.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Let not a false economy induce you to cripple any interest of the State. This Legislature, composed of intelligent and practical men, will not, I feel assured, adopt a "penny wise and pound foolish" system of appropriations. The growing State of Michigan, with many of its industries yet in their infancy, cannot afford to adopt the methods and economies of some of the older States. Remember that with the State, as with the individual, the best is the cheapest. Let us, however, see to it that every dollar appropriated is honestly and judiciously expended, holding all public servants to a strict accountability, and making instant removal from office the penalty of neglect of duty.

AMUSED.

A few days after my election I was amused to see a statement in one of the papers that when I reached Lansing I would find a Senate and House opposed to me. I am satisfied that it is not true, but that the most kindly feelings are entertained toward me by the party in the majority in both Houses.

Finance, Insanity, Female Suffrage, and Prohibition Discussed by Gov. Robie, of Maine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4.—Gov. Robie's inaugural message delivered today receives universal commendation. He reviewed at considerable length the progress and development of the State in wealth and population, as refuting the somewhat prevalent impression that Maine is not a prosperous and vigorous Commonwealth. He repelled the flippant insinuations that Maine is a good State to emigrate from. Its prosperity demonstrates that it is one of the best States in which to live. Her interests were never more prosperous, and her future was never more promising than it is today. He recommends legislation to increase the efficiency of schools in the rural districts, and the introduction of instruction in the elements of agriculture in the course of study in the public schools. Of the finances of the State he submits a tabular statement showing a decrease of the total bonded debt, less the sinking fund, from $4,576,948, in 1881, to $4,178,715 Jan. 1, 1883. There is a marked increase in the number of prisoners serving life sentences. Insanity, Gov. Robie says, appears to be on the increase, and larger hospital accommodations are called for. Insane criminals should be separated from other patients, and a more liberal management was urged. A thorough investigation of the reform school is called for to ascertain if many of the serious causes of complaint do not have their origin in the want of proper legislation. The lack of suitable arrangement for proper classification of pupils is a question which should be considered. It is recommended that the Legislature investigate the present system of taxation as far as practicable, that measures may be devised to provide that all kinds of property and interests be reached, so that in a just way public burdens may be equalized; and that a proper tax be levied on telephone companies doing business in the State. Constitutional prohibition and female suffrage are favorably mentioned and Communistic heresies denounced. The late election is regarded as a triumphant vindication of the Council in its contest with Gov. Plaisted.

Recommendations Made by Gov. Dawes, of Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 4.—The leading event in the Legislature today was the inauguration of the newly-elected State officers in the presence of the joint Houses and of a large number of spectators. The inaugural address of Gov. Dawes was listened to with attention and greeted with applause at the close. The address is one of the best of the kind ever delivered in the State, and is so considered by everybody. It speaks of the satisfactory condition of the affairs of the State, educational, financial, etc.; recommends the retiring Governor's message to the people as a document worthy of close perusal and attention; advises the Legislature now assembled to see that their enactments are for the best interests of the State; advises judicious railway legislation, declaring that if evils exist the remedy is with the people; doubts the propriety of State officers and legislators accepting favors from the railroads; advises economy in all things and cautions the Legislature against delay and inattention to business, allowing the exciting Senatorial contest now at hand to interfere with their regular duties; and favors a thorough geological survey of the State, a closer attention to military matters than heretofore, and the enactment of a law against the introduction into the State of fraudulent patent-rights. In conclusion, he promises, as Governor of the State, to give his best efforts in the services of the people. The address was short and very much to the point. The aged mother of Gov. Dawes, from Ottumwa, Ia., was present, as was also Maj. W. J. Dawes, of Milwaukee, Wis., father of Mr. Dawes. Senator Sanders, ex-Senator Paddock, Gen. Manderson, Gen. Cowin, the Hon. J. H. Millard, of Omaha, and several other candidates for the United States Senate witnessed the inauguration.

Abstract of the Address of Gov. Hubbard to the Minnesota Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—Gov. Hubbard delivered his first message to the Legislature this afternoon. After referring to the widespread prosperity of the State at large, the Governor greets the Legislature in their new halls, the cost of which he fixes at about $300,000; recommends that $40,000 given by St. Paul business-men be refunded them, and that the city be paid for the twenty-two months' use by the State of the market-house.

The State Treasurer's report shows that overdrafts of $148,810.36 nearly use up the apparent surplus, and leave nothing for current expenses of the present Legislature. The Cox trial,

REBUILDING OF THE CAPITOL,

and interest on adjustment bonds, are assigned as reasons for the deficit, and the Governor thinks the last Legislature should have provided increased revenue by larger taxes. The present means of relief suggested is by a temporary loan, which would not increase the tax-levy to any appreciable extent. The school funds are reported as in marvelously good condition, and the swamp-lands reversion is likely to swell the permanent fund to $20,000,000. The internal improvement land appropriation having been adopted by the State, a sinking fund is provided sufficient to redeem the railroad-adjustment bonds when due. All the State institutions are reported to be in a flourishing condition.

The report of the Public Examiner, besides statistics, contains many suggestions relative to bonds of disbursing-officers, absence of checks upon County Treasurers, and the system of accounting under the law by the State Auditor and Treasurer.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

has done good work, but needs more clearly-defined powers under the law. More than 100,000 people have been added to the population of the State within the last two years by immigration alone.

Considerable space is devoted to the consideration of railroads, and the Governor is of the opinion that the State should exercise control over these "creatures of its authority." The recommendation of the Railroad Commission for the creation of a Board of Control to regulate questions of freight and and passenger rates, etc., is given the weight of the Governor's approval. Careful consideration of a system of uniform inspection and grades of grain is enjoined upon the Legislature, the Governor remarking that such systems have worked well in other States. The adoption of a constitutional amendment for the removal of Judges by legislative address, for any reasonable cause, impeachable or otherwise, is recommended.

An increased appropriation for the militia of the State is also deemed proper. The advantage accruing to the State from biennial sessions of the Legislature is noted, and the suggestion made that it would be well were elections to occur but once in two years.

Tennessee's State Debt as Treated in the Governor's Address.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4.—The Governor's message to the Legislature today announces that under the provisions of the Funding act of the last session $13,196,000 in bonds have been taken up and canceled, whereby the principal of the State debt has been reduced $5,500,000. He recommends that further time be given to such creditors as have not funded their claims under the act of last year, and that provision be made for the payment of interest as it falls due.

Gov. Jarvis, of North Carolina, in Favor of Increased Valuation and a Lower Rate of Taxation.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 4.—Gov. Jarvis recommends that the valuation of the property of the State be nearly doubled and the rate of taxation lowered. A railroad commission is urged.

TIN-PLATE.

Absurdity of Fostering Its Manufacture in this Country.

In a dispatch from Pittsburg printed yesterday it was stated that the Western Iron Association at its regular monthly meeting had, among other things, adopted a memorial to Congress protesting against the reduction of the tariff on tin-plate. In this memorial they claim there are no obstacles in the way of developing the tin-plate industry in this country; that it lies within the power of Congress to furnish means for employment to 100,000 people by this industry alone; that, if fostered, the industry would consume 300,000 tons of pig-metal, 2,000,000 tons of coal, and require at least 100 rolling-mills, and 200,000 workmen to supply the demand. The memorial closes with the recommendation that if any change is made the present tariff of 1 1-10 cents be doubled.

To all of this argument and recommendation one of the largest dealers in tin-plate in this city says, as he said yesterday to a reporter, "Nonsense! These people don't know what they are talking about, and if they put their plans into operation would very soon find, as I very well know, that the only persons who would be benefited by it would be the proprietors of the only tin-plate factory in this country, located at McKeesport, Pa. Under the most favorable circumstances it would take ten years to build the industry up to one-tenth of what these gentlemen claim it might grow to if protected, and even then I doubt it. This country cannot compete with the scale of prices paid in the tin-plate factories of Wales and elsewhere in Europe, and besides I think this country's iron is too flaky for the making of good tin-plate. I feel convinced there is no show for building up a tin-plate industry in this country, and it can only be done at the expense of other industries. Nearly all the tin-plate brought into the country is used for canning fruits, vegetables, meats, and all sorts of compounded foods and delicacies, and for oils, and for roofing purposes, and so on. Fully 90 per cent of the coke-plates are used by the canning establishments, and a very considerable portion of their goods is shipped out of the country. For all such the law allows a rebate of 90 per cent. The only persons benefited by an increased tariff, as I said, would be the McKeesport manufactures. Moneyed men might also keep some portion of the benefits of such a tariff in ways which I need not now explain."

"What then would you recommend concerning tin-plate?" inquired the reporter.

"Just what I have already recommended—a reduction of the present tariff from 1.1 to 1 cent, and a reduction of the rebate from 90 per cent to 75 per cent or lower. And that is what I think Congress will do, too."

THE RAILROADS.

An Ironclad Agreement Adopted to Regulate Chicago and St. Louis Business.

Left Out in the Cold—A Suit Against the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Road.

The New General Mortgage Bonds of the Reading Being Successfully Placed.

The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by William G. Swannell against John C. Cushman, the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company, J. D. Harvey, and T. P. Bonfield to compel the exchange of certain railroad bonds. He sets out that in 1870 the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad Company was organized out of an Indiana corporation of the same name, consolidated with the Kankakee & Illinois River Railroad Company of Illinois, the capital stock of the consolidation being $2,500,000. In July, 1871, the company issued 3,600 bonds for $1,000 each, due in thirty years with 7 per cent interest, and to secure them executed a trust-deed on its property and road, extending from Plymouth, Ind., to Bureau Junction, Ill. Only about 398 bonds were ever issued, of which complainant owns three. Default having been made in the payment of the interest, eleven holders filed a bill in July, 1874, in the United States Circuit Court, to foreclose the trust-deed, and in August, 1876, a decree of foreclosure was entered.

After the entry of the decree the bondholders entered into an arrangement with John C. Cushman by which he was to buy in the road at Master's sale, and a new company was to be formed to which Cushman was to convey the road. The bondholders were to have their old bonds exchanged, dollar for dollar, for bonds in the new enterprise, and the coupons were to be paid in second mortgage or income bonds. Under this arrangement Cushman bought the property at Master's sale June 12, 1877, for $4,000, the road never having been built beyond the grading, but the sale was not confirmed until February, 1881. In July, 1881, the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company was incorporated out of the débris of the old Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Company, J. D. Harvey becoming its President and Cushman its Secretary. Before the confirmation of the sale Cushman promised that he would see that complainant and the other bondholders were protected, but latterly he seems to have forgotten his agreement, and now refuses to exchange the bonds of the old for those of the new company. When the sale was confirmed in May, 1881, the property was ample to pay the bondholders in full, but now that it has been conveyed to the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Company complainant fears he will lose his money, though the latter road, as he claims, took the property with full notice that Cushman only held it as trustee for the bondholders. In July, 1881, and prior to the execution of the deed to the new road, T. P. Bonfield, a bondholder in the old road, filed a bill in the Kankakee Circuit Court, which of itself was sufficient notice to the new road. It is claimed the new company and Harvey and Cushman have made $800,000 out of the purchase of the old road, which they are trying to keep for themselves. The complainant avers that he has never had any benefit from the sale, but has lost what he contributed to Cushman to buy the road, the $4,000 having been absorbed in fees and costs, and he now files the present bill on behalf of all the bondholders, and asks that Cushman may be compelled to keep his agreement that the property of the old road may be decreed to be held in trust by Cushman for the benefit of its bondholders, that the new road may be charged with the same trusts, and that the defendants may be compelled to issue bonds of the new road in place of those of the old company, and may be restrained from mortgaging the property of the old road until such settlement is made.

An Ironclad Agreement Adopted to Regulate the Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City Business.

The Southwestern agents and managers continued their session in Commissioner Midgley's office yesterday afternoon. The plans for the strict maintenance of passenger rates between Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, and St. Louis and Kansas City were satisfactorily agreed upon. The position of Secretary of the association was tendered to Mr. James Barker, at present General Agent of the Wisconsin Central, and the gentleman was informed of his appointment. The agreement decided upon will take effect Feb. 1. The penalty for cutting tickets was left to the Secretary and Passenger Agents, and the penalties for breaches of other portions of the agreement were fixed at $250 for the first and $500 for the second offense. The agreement will remain in force one year. No disposition was made of the Lake Erie & Western tickets.

At the conclusion of this meeting a session of the Southwestern Railway Association was held, all of the members being present. It was decided to enforce the new lumber rates which had been arranged on the basis of 18½ cents from Chicago to Missouri River points from Jan. 15, by which time it is thought business at present contract rates will be disposed of. The association then adjourned to April 3.

The Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans—Mr. Osborn to the Board of Directors.

Mr. W. H. Osborn, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Road, in retiring from his position after surrendering the property and assets to the Illinois Central Company, issues a valedictory reviewing the history of the road from its inception up to the time of consolidation. In conclusion he says:

You take this productive property, with a surplus in hand, and with all the powers necessary for its future management. You now own $5,000,000 of the 5 per cent bonds, for which there is no immediate use, as the requirements of the Southern Line upon capital account are drawing to a close, and can readily be met from the earnings of the property. I therefore beg to suggest to your consideration the cancellation of this $5,000,000 of bonds, thus reducing the debt to $18,000,000, upon which the interest charge will eventually be $850,000. This reduction of interest charge will enable you to pay larger dividends upon the $10,000,000 of stock now the property of your shareholders. This step will reduce your entire fixed charges to about $1,350,000 on 1,535 miles of railway.

For the next thirteen years you have no debt to provide for—$2,500,000 of your bonds fall due in 1895. It seems unwise to hold $5,000,000 of your own executed obligations available at any moment. The experience of nearly thirty years strengthens my impression that prosperity (leading to unwise expenditures) is ofttentimes as dangerous as adverse crops, with the consequent loss of traffic affecting income. The specific for accuracy in accounts and economy in expenditures appears to be to take all expenses, including construction, out of income and divide the surplus only.

Mr. Gowen Finding No Difficulty in Placing the New Reading Bonds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—The facts in regard to the issue of $5,000,000 of 7 per cent general mortgage bonds by the Reading Railroad Company warrant the belief that Mr. Gowen will succeed in placing them at par. A list of most respectable names, with quite respectable figures opposite them, was handed about among gentlemen with large bank-accounts as an incentive to further subscriptions. The figures of the list showed that Mr. Gowen has succeeded in disposing of a little more than $3,000,000 of the $5,000,000 without going very far outside the coterie of solid backers who have so much confidence. He yesterday went to New York, and it is expected the august name of Vanderbilt will be on the list when it returns. Mr. Gowen's friends are so sure of his success that they predict the bonds will be all taken, and that even the road will be out of the hands of the Receiver before the 1st of March. This is not the talk of the street, but of capitalists who are putting new money into Reading. It was said that the new bonds are now being signed at the Reading office, and the whole transaction will be closed on Jan. 15, but the public is to know nothing about it until after the annual meeting next Monday. It was believed on the street that some of the holders of the old general mortgages who were subscribing to the new bonds were selling the old at 92⅛. If Mr. Gowen places his bonds he will have $5,000,000 in cash with which to pay off the floating indebtedness of the road, and, with the securities in his possession which were formerly used as collateral for loans, and the large surplus of last year, which is presumably in the treasury, he ought to be able to take care of those pressing obligations which have kept the road out of the hands of the stockholders since 1880.

Settlement of a Long-Pending Land Question in Boston in Which the New York & New England Road Is Interested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—One of Gov. Long's last official acts was the approval of the agreement between the State Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners and the New York & New England Railroad, acting for the Boston & Albany Railroad, which settles a long-pending bargain relative to the conveyance of a large section of the South Boston flats, so called, being made land in the upper harbor, now occupied by the New York & New England for wharves, piers, freight-houses, and other terminal facilities. These flats were released to the New York & New England by the Boston & Albany July 15, 1880. The agreement is in effect that the total sum of money due the Commonwealth from the New York & New England Road on account of existing agreements is $100,000, with interest at 5 per cent from May, 1882; this sum, with the interest, to be paid before or at the expiration of ten years from that date, the Commonwealth agreeing to accept in lieu thereof a conveyance of 1,976,654 feet of land bounded by Congress and B streets, land of the Boston Wharf Company, Fort Point Channel, and the twenty-five-acre lot, so-called, this conveyance to be subject to any rights which the City of Boston may have acquired in Eastern avenue or Congress street. The New York & New England Road is to do all the filling and other work which the Commonwealth is entitled to have performed by the Boston & Albany Road, and to complete the wall on Pier No. 4 in such way as shall be approved by the Harbor and Land Commissioners. The Boston & Albany Railroad, in consideration of this bargain and of $330,000 previously paid, is released from all debts and obligations under previous agreements.

Surveying the Line of the Chicago & Evanston Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Jan. 4.—A party of nine surveyors for the Chicago & Evanston Railroad passed through this place yesterday, surveying a line for that road from Libertyville to some point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The line is already located from Libertyville to Nippising Point, near Richmond, and thence will run parallel to the Northwestern Road to this place. If the C. & E. Co. can get possession of the old grade of the C., P. & L. S. Road north of this place, it is understood that they will extend their line to Portage City. Mr. E. G. Nourse, formerly of the C., M. & St. P. Engineer Corps, is the engineer in charge of the survey.

A Wabash Side-Track at Litchfield, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway will build an additional side-track or switch on the west side of the main track in this city, and extending nearly a mile in length. It will be used as a passing track for freight-trains. The heavy traffic on this division of the Wabash renders some approach to double-track facilities an imperative necessity.

St. Paul Earnings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system for the fourth week of December were $650,000, against $594,000 for the same week in 1881; increase, $56,000; total earnings for the month of December, $1,965,000, against $1,854,000 in 1881; increase, $111,000.

Eads' Successor as Receiver of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Road.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The United States Circuit Court this afternoon appointed Charles Howard, of Boston, Mass., Receiver of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad, to succeed James A. Eads, resigned, fixing the bond at $25,000, the court reserving the right to increase the amount at pleasure.

Must Let Whisky Alone.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Jan. 4.—Thirteen train men on the third division of the Pan-Handle Railroad have recently been discharged for violating the ironclad orders of Superintendent Watts, which prohibit them from drinking intoxicants and visiting saloons and gambling-houses while on duty.

Going to Sell Out.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Directors of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railway have decided to sell all their road's interests west of Schenectady to the West Shore Road.

Miscellaneous Items.

The earnings of the Chicago & Alton for 1882 were $8,213,108, against $7,557,740 the previous year, being an excess of $655,368.

It is stated that the annual report of the Illinois Central for the last year will be the most satisfactory to the stockholders that has ever been issued.

Mr. Innis Hopkins has been appointed Agent of the Mobile & Ohio Road at St. Louis, vice W. W. Cox, resigned on account of ill-health.

Commissioner Midgley has issued a circular announcing the rates on broom-corn by car-loads from Cherryvale and Columbus, Kas., to St. Louis to be $54, and to Chicago $63.

D. Wishart, General Passenger Agent of the "Frisco Line," has issued a circular announcing the extension of the line to Fort Smith, Kan.; also that it will extended further in a short time.

Notice is given that Mr. Charles H. Wood has been appointed General Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road at Kansas City and Argentine, and also local freight agent at Kansas City.

Two car-loads of emigrants from the steamer Kohn will arrive in this city today over the Baltimore & Ohio Road. The Michigan Central brought in thirty-seven emigrants from New York.

Mr. Fred Farrington, who has for some time filled the position of Claim Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad with satisfaction to shippers and the company, has been promoted to Division Freight Agent of the same road, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kas.

Mr. James D. Brown, who for ten years has occupied the position of Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, has resigned, and the position has been abolished. Mr. Brown has been actively engaged in the railroad business for over twenty years. He will go to Cleveland, where he will stop for some time, and devote himself to the education of his two daughters.

A general meeting of the Commissioners having in charge the organization and conduct of the National Exposition of Railway Appliances was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, continuing throughout the day, and much business of importance was transacted. Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, who is the President of the Commission presided. The other gentlemen present were O. W. Potter, J. McGregor Adams, George M. Pullman, and E. H. Talcott of this city; E. V. Cherry and J. W. Doane of Cincinnati; C. W. Rogers, of New York; Aaron French, of Pittsburg; and William Chisholm, of Cleveland. Rules and regulations governing exhibitors and shaping the conduct of the exposition were adopted. An extensive premium list was prepared, which involves the awarding of several hundred gold, silver, and bronze medals, and about every detail pertaining to the preparations for and conduct of the exposition was fixed. The Commissioners examined the Exposition Building, and pronounced it particularly well adapted to the purposes of such an exhibition as this, and approved of detailed plans which had been prepared regarding the exhibition. Action was taken looking to a most vigorous prosecution of preparations, and both President Fairchild and Secretary Talbott propose to devote most of their time to the work from this time forward.

A STOLEN BOND.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—Allison Z. Mason, a Boston business-man, has sued Aaron K. Frick, a flour-dealer and note-broker of this city, to recover a $1,000 Denver City bond. Six thousand dollars' worth of such bonds were stolen from Mason's safe last July. No clew to the robber was found until Frick wrote to a bank in New York inquiring whether such bonds were of value. Frick claims to have received the bond with others as security for a loan.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Great Excitement Over the Cooke Murders—The Liberal Convention at Toronto—The Budget.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LORIGNAL, Jan. 4.—Intense indignation prevails among the people of this section over the Cooke murders, and there is a general opinion that the gallows is too good for the brutal murderer. Nothing but lynching appears to meet the general idea, and it will not be at all surprising if a raid is made on the jail before the preliminary trial is through. Last night when the prisoner was being driven from the Calumet Station to Lorignal a crowd of infuriated citizens of Hawkesbury followed him. They were provided with a noose and other things essential for lynching, but, through the vigilance of Sheriff Merrick and High-Constable Costello, their efforts were thwarted. The prisoner is now safely lodged in jail and carefully guarded. He refuses to communicate with the clergy, and is as silent as the grave as to the motive which led him to commit the terrible butchery. He is perfectly calm and betrays no symptoms of uneasiness. Last night he ate a hearty meal and

SLEPT WELL.

This morning he breakfasted somewhat lighter, and spent his time in glancing over the pages of a religious tract furnished by Jailer Cameron. He says he is 19 years of age, and was born in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, being a member of the Church of England. In conversation with a detective he gave his name as Bob Stevens, but, on being asked if his name was not Frederick Mann, he replied "Yes," and said he lived with Mr. Cooke, and committed the murder. He is about five feet seven inches in hight, light complexion, narrow forehead, blue eyes, with a beardless and rather innocent face. His eye is the only attractive feature. It is quick and penetrating. The young man arrested as an accomplice is a Swede named Randell, who worked on the Grenville Canal works. He is quite communicative, and it is evident that he had no connection with the crime, but merely met Mann by accident near La Chute. He will probably be liberated Friday. Mann this morning was arraigned before Judge Daniel for preliminary examination. The court-house was crowded. He appeared quite calm, and met the gaze of the crowd with perfect indifference. No evidence was taken, the County-Attorney asking for a remand of forty-eight hours to enable him to get the witnesses together. Mann was subsequently photographed.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 4.—The Liberal Convention being held here is the largest ever held in Canada. Over 6,000 delegates are present. They came pouring in from towns, villages, and rural districts, until the hotel accommodation of the city was strained to the utmost, and not a few visitors were subjected to serious inconvenience. The influx is comparable only with that which always takes place in connection with the annual industrial exhibition. The ovation tendered to the Premier of Ontario was as enthusiastic and heartfelt as any ever tendered to a public man. Those who came to do him honor were delighted with the character of his brief but comprehensive reply to the address presented to him, and in keeping with his remarks were those of other prominent members of the party. Sixteen resolutions were passed by the convention, one of which declare the Rivers and Streams act in no manner illegal, and that the repeated disallowance of the act was a violation of provincial autonomy. Another resolution asserted that the boundary award should be final and conclusive, that the award was accepted by the Government of the Province as in honor bound, but was repudiated by the Government of the Dominion; that such repudiation is, in the opinion of the convention, a violation of public law and national faith, and an indefensible denial on the part of the Federal authorities of the just claims and territorial rights of this province. Another resolution set forth that the convention recognizes the successful working of those extensions of the franchise which have from time to time been placed on the statute-book. It records its opinion that the extension of the franchise should form a plank in the platform of the Reform party at the coming election, and it is hoped that the popular voice will indorse the proposal and will return a Liberal majority authorized to accomplish the reform.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 4.—A case against Sydney Bowlby, charged with disturbing the congregation of the Methodist church in London South, was tried before 'Squire Hannah today, and developed a most extraordinary scene. The evidence was clear that he was given to loud shouting, but it was very contradictory as to whether or no this was an annoyance. Several ladies and gentlemen testified that it was not annoying to them; and one of the ladies remarked that it would not annoy any one who was saved, and she was not concerned about the annoyance of those who were unsaved. The scene was more like a revival meeting than a court-room, and the pious ejaculations were incessant. At the close the magistrate announced that he found the defendant guilty, but he would suspend judgment. When defendant heard this, he exclaimed, "Praise the Lord!" He declared he would pay no fine, as the Lord told him not to. He would go to prison if need be, and shout there, he was so full of glory.

WILLIAM COOKE'S CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAWKESBURY, Ont., Jan. 4.—William Cooke, who was so badly injured in the struggle with the murderer Mann, now lies in a most critical and it is feared hopeless condition. Fannie's injuries are less serious, and she may be said to be progressing favorably.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Arrived, the Hermann, from Antwerp, and the Gellert, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Arrived, the Persire, from Havre, and the State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—Arrived, the British Prince, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Belgenland, from New York, and the Cadoxton, from Galveston, have arrived out.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powers. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

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Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Gov. B. B. Sherman, of Iowa, is at the Tremont.

William H. Barnum, Connecticut, is at the Grand Pacific.

Sam F. Fifield, Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, is at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Lipe, formerly of this city, but now residing at Denver, are at the Sherman.

H. J. O'Neill, Winona; J. C. Collitt, Terre Haute; J. K. Powers, Des Moines; and E. G. St. Clair, Ishpeming, are at the Tremont.

John Kinney, charged with the manslaughter of Vigo, was yesterday released from the county jail under bonds of $10,000.

Special-Agent Harrison, of the Post-Office Department, is expected in Chicago in a day or two to examine into the practicability of introducing the van system for carriers.

The Rev. Alfred Eddy, formerly pastor of Olivet and the Ninth Presbyterian Churches in Chicago, is lying very ill at his home in Niles, Mich. His friends are very anxious as to the result.

Maggie Moore, the colored woman who was so horribly burned at 158 Pacific avenue, yesterday morning, died before noon at the County Hospital after several hours of great agony.

The Master Masons' and Builders' Association yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George Tapper; Treasurer, E. F. Gobel; Secretary, George C. Prussing.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company yesterday reëlected John Tyrrell President and B. L. Smith Vice-President. Messrs. H. E. Lowe, Cashier, and F. C. Osborn, Assistant Cashier, hold over.

Henry Page, New York; George Holbrook, Grand Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Voske, St. Louis; M. Nichols, Duluth; P. H. Tallman, Syracuse; and E. M. Christian and C. O. Nash, Minneapolis, are at the Sherman.

St. Patrick's Society was to have met at the Palmer House last evening to arrange for the coming lecture by Bishop Ireland, but on account of the weather a quorum was wanting. Another meeting is called for Wednesday evening.

They tell a good story on John Wentworth. He attended last Wednesday a meeting of Directors of a bank in this city, and deposited his ballot with the names of seven old ladies as his nominees for Directors to serve the ensuing year.

The *Union Signal*, of this city, the official organ of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, has begun the new year with a new dress. The paper is edited by Mrs. Mary B. Willard, and is laboring hard in its work of reform.

Judge Prendergast, of the County Court, yesterday issued an order for all of the Constables of the county to appear before him at 10 o'clock Monday morning for the purpose of having the sufficiency of their bonds inquired into by the court.

A dramatic entertainment, under the auspices of the Deborah-Verein, will be given by the Colmer & Isenstein German company at the North Side Turner-Hall Wednesday evening, the 10th inst. A hop will follow. The proceeds are for the poor.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 22 degrees; 9 a. m., 22; 10 a. m., 22; 11 a. m., 22; 12 m., 23; 1 p. m., 24; 3 p. m., 23; 6 p. m., 22; 8 p. m., 20. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.82; 8 p. m., 29.66.

The "Friends of Animals'" report for December shows: animals rescued from torturing death, 16; animals rescued from cruelty and ill-usage, 11. During 1882 there were animals rescued from cruelty and ill-usage, 51; animals rescued from torturing death, 43; slungshots given up by members, 20.

The annual meeting of the Board of Underwriters was held yesterday afternoon and the following officers were elected: President, Thomas Goodman; Vice-President, T. S. Cunningham; Treasurer, J. H. Moore; Secretary, T. A. Bowden; Fire-Patrol Committee, John J. Janes, H. H. Brown, and R. W. Hosmer.

Mr. J. G. Anderson and wife have brought suit against the Eighth Presbyterian Church Society for $95, which amount, the plaintiffs allege, is due them for services rendered the church as choir singers. Mr. Anderson's claim is for $75 and his wife's for $20. The case will be tried before Justice Brayton Jan. 9.

The opening of the Arcade Opera-House at Pullman is to be made quite a social event Monday evening. The entire "Esmeralda" company will appear, and a train of palace-cars will take the invited guests to Pullman and return them to the city. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, will deliver the inaugural address.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Howe, Boston; W. G. Wait, Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Freeman, New York; Judge W. J. Knight, Dubuque; J. C. James, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pow, Ravenna, O.; George H. Downer, Belleville, Ont.; George E. Gardner, Troy, N. Y.; and J. T. Hickman, Chihuahua, Mexico, are at the Palmer.

A number of French citizens met last evening at the Grand Pacific for the purpose of taking action on the death of Leon Gambetta. Messrs. Loventhal, Dubois, Demars, Guerelt, Guelan, and Davoust were appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions, to report at a meeting to be held Monday evening at the same place.

It is understood that after the election of the officers of the Stock-Yards Company, which takes place next week, Mr. John B. Sherman will resign the position of Manager or Superintendent which he has held so long and so acceptably. His health has not been very good of late, and it is understood that he is desirous of getting out of so onerous and responsible a position.

R. Rasmussen, of 260 West Indiana street, was brought before Justice Kaufmann, charged with violation of the building ordinance, Secs. 1,003 and 1,103. Rasmussen was shown to have converted a barn in the rear of his house into a dwelling-house, and to have made frame additions to the house proper, leaving an open space of eight feet between the two frame buildings. He was fined $100 by the Justice.

Thomas F. Doyle, of South Chicago, who was arrested on a charge of perjury because he swore he owned certain property when qualifying as a bondsman for A. C. Jordan, the Marshalltown merchant, had a hearing before Justice Woodman yesterday, and was discharged. Doyle was not called upon to prove that he owned the property in question, because the prosecution offered no evidence to show that he did not own it.

The following portion of a letter was picked up on a writing-table in the Grand Pacific last evening: "Dear sister I am not working at present and I am a little short of money and if I thought I could get that money of Thomas that is my shair I will go to Pittsburg and get it you may think it strange about me not having money but I got on a spree and——" Here the letter suddenly stopped.

The Rev. Dr. Ellis, who has just received a call from the St. Paul's Universalist Church, was interviewed by a reporter yesterday, to whom he said: "I cannot yet say whether I will accept the call or not; certainly I will not be able to give an answer for a week or ten days." It is stated that, should Mr. Ellis decline the call, efforts will be made to secure the Rev. James M. Pullman, of New York.

Lewis Williams, Cleveland; John McLeod, Louisville; Aaron French, Pittsburg; Dr. Scott, Montreal; W. W. Mason, Boston; T. H. Bresman, New York; John Whittaker, St. Louis; Judge and Mrs. Tracy, Burlington; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Emorey, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bacon, Superior City; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Canfield, Aurora; and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blythe, Burlington, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Sons of Vermont are actively engaged in preparations for their annual banquet, which occurs at the Palmer House on the evening of the 17th inst. It is expected that a more extended opportunity will be given for social greetings, dancing, and promenading than heretofore, so that with the fine orchestra in attendance the coming banquet will undoubtedly equal, if not exceed in enjoyableness any of its predecessors.

Before Justice Hawkinson yesterday afternoon a part of the evidence for the defense was heard in the case of Morris Meyermeister, who was arrested on a charge of sand-bagging a man named Stewart and robbing him of $41. The hearing of the evidence was begun at the wrong end, because some of the witnesses for the defense said they could not be present this afternoon, to which time the case had been continued. From the statements of these witnesses it would appear that the trouble between Meyermeister and Stewart originated in a restaurant on Clark street, near Ohio. Stewart was accompanied by his wife, and, fancying that Meyermeister had insulted her, requested him to come outside and fight. Meyermeister refused, and wanted an officer called to arrest Stewart. Meyermeister finally left and Stewart followed. The latter returned in a few moments and said some fellow had robbed him of $41.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Exchange for Woman's Work was held yesterday in Parlor O of the Palmer House, the President, Mrs. Nickerson, presiding. The various reports showed the society to be in a most flourishing condition. The number of articles sold at the repository, No. 163 Wabash avenue, during December was 1,078, of a total value of $1,922. The receipts for cake alone were $770; fruit, $179.

The funeral of Orson W. Goit, President of the Chicago Coal Exchange, took place yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the family residence, No. 58 Throop street. The remains were incased in a coffin strewn with flowers, while above on the wall hung a large draped portrait of the deceased, which had been painted when he was in the prime of life. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. T. Morrison Jr. The pall-bearers were J. L. Hathaway, O. Olcott, J. B. Hall, C. McGill, Dr. Ingals, and William Ripley. The remains were interred at Rosehill.

A somewhat peculiar case of alleged adultery was brought to light in Justice Woodman's court yesterday morning when Lewis Mommey swore out a warrant for the arrest of Lizzie Mommey, his better half, and Lame Strickland. It appears that several years ago Strickland and the woman were married, and only a few months ago were divorced. After the divorce Lizzie married Mr. Mommey, and, apparently not satisfied with the change, went back to her old love and divorced husband. They now live at No. 756 West Lake street, and may be arrested today.

The representative of the Mapleson opera company, which is to open here on the 15th at McVicker's, received a telegram from Col. Mapleson yesterday stating that the advance sale for the nightly performance at Philadelphia footed up $11,800. This, added to the subscription sale of $14,000, makes a total of nearly $26,000 for the eight performances of the troupe in the city of Brotherly Love. Yesterday five applications were made for the single box at McVicker's Theatre. All five of the parties wanted the box for the entire season.

A number of leading society people have waited upon Miss Emily Faithfull at the Palmer and urged her to deliver her lecture upon "The Condition of Woman in the Nineteenth Century," which attracted so much attendon in Boston when she delivered it there. Miss Faithfull leaves the city Saturday week, and therefore, if she decides to give the lecture it will be on some evening during the coming week. With the lady's work in behalf of woman the world is familiar, and her lecture, should she decide to deliver it, will undoubtedly draw a very large and intelligent audience.

Thomas G. Maur died suddenly in this city last Tuesday afternoon, at the age of 36 years. Mr. Maur was a native of Sheffield, England, and came to this country about eighteen years ago. During the last fifteen years he was a well-known Bessemer-steel "converter" in Cleveland and this city. His skill placed him in the front rank of Bessemer men. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Good Shepherd Saturday afternoon, after which the remains will be taken to Oakwoods Cemetery, where services will be held under the auspices of Hesperia Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. C. M. Albenson reported a sad case of destitution yesterday, of which the Humane Society or the proper authorities should take cognizance. At the northeast corner of Oak and Franklin streets live a family by the name of Dall. The husband in summer works as captain of a tugboat, but now occupies his idle time in drunkenness, coming to his wretched family late at night, and to add to their tortures of cold and hunger treats them with brutality. Two children are sick in bed, while a third one, a boy about 15 years of age, is crazy, and adds to the mother's trials by mischievous actions of all sorts.

The annual meeting of the Press Club was held yesterday afternoon, and the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, W. E. Curtis; Vice-Presidents, John F. Ballantyne, N. A. Reed Jr., and Martin J. Russell; Secretary, R. B. Peattie; Financial Secretary, Edgar L. Wakeman; Treasurer, J. B. Bradwell; Board of Directrrs, Sam V. Steele, W. A. Taylor, J. H. Ballard, John Ritchie, and O. H. Perry; House Committee, J. E. Fitzgerald, W. L. Severing, and W. M. Knox; Library Committee, E. H. Talbot, John B. Adams, W. H. Freeman, C. M. Pepper, and James Maitland; Visiting Committee, Arnold Pierce, A. F. Shuman, and C. M. Faye.

The lady managers of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls met in monthly session yesterday at the Sherman, Mrs. G. B. Marsh presiding. The Superintendent reported a long list of donations during the month, also that there had been no sickness in the institution. The Treasurer of the Supply Committee reported receipts amounting to $117; disbursements, $103; balance on hand, $13. A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. L. M. Stone and Morton, of Evanston, for their services on Christmas. Mrs. G. B. Marsh was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee and Miss Clara Hunt its Secretary. Messrs. U. P. Stone and G. W. Woodbury were added to the committee to fill vacancies.

Micky Blake and Jim Beck, two notorious crooks who were arrested on State street a few nights ago with several other well-known thieves, were booked at the armory yesterday on a charge of burglary. The watch and pair of gold bracelets found in the room occupied by Blake and Beck were identified as a portion of some plunder taken by burglars recently from a room at No. 414 State street. Hence the charge of burglary against the prisoners. The case was continued to Jan. 13, the defendants being held in $2,500 each. They will also be prosecuted for having burglars' tools in their possession. The other members of the gang were fined $100 each and given twenty-four hours to leave town.

The officers at army headquarters in this city laugh at the charge of Rufus Hatch that a Western military ring desired to get hold of the Yellowstone Park, and thus prevent its leasing to him and his partners. One of them said to a TRIBUNE reporter that no officer would dare to become interested in such a project, since his connection with it would be discovered and his dismissal follow. The officers wanted the Government to retain the park and improve it, since no private individuals could or would spend the money which should be laid out to make the park popular as a resort. Another officer said he would be satisfied with a lease of the great geysers alone for the sum Mr. Hatch proposed to pay for everything.

It was announced by the Chicago *Evening Journal* of yesterday that Messrs. Andrew Shuman and John R. Wilson had purchased a controlling interest in the paper. For some time back they have been leasing it from Mrs. Wilson, paying her a rental of $10,000 a year. Now, it appears, they have bought out the greater part of her interest. The price paid is unknown. The new proprietors announce that the only change involved is one of business relationship; that, instead of publishing the *Journal* as lessees, they will publish it as controlling proprietors; and there will be no change in the policy or general character of the paper, except so far as it may be possible for them to make it a better newspaper than ever before. Mr. Shuman will be editor and Mr. Wilson publisher.

Col. Cameron pretended a week or two ago to be very "hot" about the manner in which a fellow calling himself "J. W. Brown & Co." was running an employment agency at No. 149 Monroe street, and promised to have the license revoked forthwith. He failed to do it, however, and complaints are made at the armory every day against "J. W. Brown & Co." It does no good to issue warrants, because the scheme is carried on in a technically legal way. Cyrus Davis, a well-appearing colored man, who alleged that he had been victimized by the agency, tried to get a warrant at the armory yesterday, but Justice Wallace told him it would be useless, and took occasion at the same time to express his indignation at the neglect of the proper authorities in the matter of revoking the license. Two complaints of the same character were yesterday made against a fellow who carries on his business at No. 116 Randolph street.

At about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening Officer Edward Coleman, of the Diversey Street Station, was murderously assaulted by three Bridgeport thugs named Tim Hickey, Buck Kelley, and Jack Callihan at the corner of Cologne and Main streets. The officer was hit with broken bottles and beer-glasses. Of late the above-named thugs have annoyed the citizens of Archer avenue and the precinct east of the river. Their slugging propensities are strong, and on sundry occasions they have been arrested. A few evenings ago in a Bridgeport saloon Hickey became intoxicated and assaulted the bartender. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and Wednesday evening was placed in Officer Coleman's hands for service. Not expecting any trouble, he went in search of Hickey and found him in a saloon at the corner of Main and Cologne street in company with several other fellows. Coleman read the warrant to Hickey and was about taking him to the station when he declined to go, and so the officer started to take him away. At the corner Callihan and Kelley emerged from the saloon, and with bottles and beer-glasses attacked the officer, wounding him badly. During the fracas Hickey escaped the officer's grasp and is still at large.

REOPENING OF THE SOUTH CHICAGO STEEL MILLS.

Hearing a rumor yesterday that work was to be resumed at an early date in the blast furnaces of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills at South Chicago a TRIBUNE reporter called at the office of the company to investigate the truth of the rumor. In answer to his inquiries Superintendent Parkes stated that it was the present intention of the company to start the entire mills with a full force of men early next week. In order to do that the blast furnaces would be started Friday, and work in all departments would follow Monday or Tuesday. If it were found impossible to get things in shape to start up the blast furnaces Friday they would be started Monday or Tuesday, and the other departments would follow as soon as possible. He expects to have everything in full operation by the middle of next week. Most if not all of the men employed in the mills, some 1,600 in number, were still in South Chicago. None, as far as he knew, had left. The resumption of work would apply only to the mills at South Chicago. Considerable repairing had been done since the shutting down, and unless there was some sudden change in the plans of the company work would be resumed as stated and continued steadily for an indefinit length of time.

THE RESULT OF RECKLESS SHOOTING.

Wednesday night the police at the Twelfth Street Station were informed that Nicholas Redmond, a 17-year-old youth living at No. 10 Nebraska street, knew more about the shooting of young Mose Johnson New-Year's night than he would likely be willing to tell. So Nicholas was arrested, and to Lieut. Blattner he acknowledged firing the shot that struck Johnson, but explained that he was only celebrating the arrival of the new year by firing his revolver, and had no intention of wounding young Johnson. The prisoner was booked for assault with intent to commit murder. The particulars of the shooting are these: New-Year's night John Johnson and his son, Moses Johnson, 17 years old, residing at 4 Nebraska street, while walking along the sidewalk near the corner of Throop and Kansas streets, were fired upon by a crowd of drunken boys with revolvers, and young Johnson was probably fatally injured, a bullet entering his right side and penetrating nearly to the spinal column. Soon after a number of boys, supposed to have been connected with the gang, were arrested and locked up in the Twelfth Street Station, but no evidence of any importance was developed against them. The condition of the wounded youth is considered hopeless.

EARNING THEIR PASSAGE.

The male passengers who boarded the "limits" car on the Clark street line shortly after 6 o'clock last night had just wedged themselves into the car when they were informed the car could not possibly proceed until they got out and pushed. On account of the heavy fall of snow, which had not been cleaned from the tracks, they were obliged to repeat this maneuvre several times during the trip, until they felt they had more than earned their ride, but besides paying for it were obliged to submit to many discomforts. Every one seemed disposed to make the best of it, however, and entered into the work with enthusiasm, especially two individuals who had apparently prepared for a long trip, and took an occasional draught from a suggestive-looking and more suggestive-smelling bottle. The sentiment was very freely expressed that the company could have easily prevented the annoyance by placing an extra team on the car, while from the jaded condition of the horses it was readily seen that such a provision was almost a necessity.

ANOTHER CASE OF SAND-BAGGING.

Yesterday morning shortly after 12 o'clock John McLane, who keeps a saloon on South Water street, was turning the corner of South Water and Franklin, when he was set upon by two men, knocked down, and robbed of his watch and chain. He pulled his revolver and fired at his assailants as they were fleeing from the scene, but brought neither of them to the ground. A young man named Ed Cuyler, alias Leonard, who was caught running along South Water street about that hour, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the robbers. Mr. McLane could not positively identify him, however, and as the plunder was not found in Cuyler's possession he was discharged.

THE CITY-HALL.

The street, water, and sewerage laborers will be paid Saturday for December work.

There is small-pox at No. 274 Forquer street, No. 436 West Jackson, and No. 228 Mohawk.

Charles Crane, of the Collector's Department, is to be appointed Cashier of the Water-Office in place of Mr. Schweisthal, who resigned.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at the following places: No. 3800 South La Salle street, No. 3521 Ellis avenue, No. 2246 Prairie avenue, No. 3550 State street, No. 17 Bryant avenue, No. 3445 South Halsted, No. 204 West Adams, No. 38 North Paulina.

Health-Commissioner De Wolf was happy yesterday on account of the decision of Judge Tuley declaring the smoke ordinance valid. This will give an impetus to the suppression of the nuisance, and enable Mr. Merki, the successor of Dr. Paton as Inspector, to prosecute the work more vigorously.

Mr. Harkness, of the Law Department, who has charge of the proceedings for the opening of Union street, said yesterday that in his opinion the assessment was none too high for the improvement, as the property when the street was opened would bring much more than now on account of its advantages. The inside property between Madison and Twelfth and Canal and Halsted streets had not increased 15 per cent in value in twenty years. With Union street open the lots would, in a short time, be as good as those on Halsted or Canal street. The total cost of the extension would be $458,680, of which sum the city was to pay $106,000. The award was very reasonable, and not at all extravagant. Nothing like such low prices could be secured by another condemnation suit. The property-owners were opposed to the improvement only because it was difficult for them to pay the assessments, not because they were opposed to it or failed to appreciate its benefits. If the ordinance was repealed, it was probable the improvement would never be made. Whether Union street was opened or not, Clinton and Jefferson streets should be widened from Harrison, to Twelfth. An ordinance covering the latter street, which was only forty feet wide, was now pending in the Council.

Leading-Feather and Little-Thunder, chiefs of the Chippewas, from Red Lake, Minn., were at the hall yesterday, and called on Mayor Harrison, who greeted them cordially but was unable to make them a speech as he doesn't talk Indian. They were introduced by the Rev. Father Tomazin, a Catholic missionary, who had letters of introduction to Collector Onahan from the Governor of Minnesota and Bishop Sidenbush. Little-Thunder is the son of the chief who died here not long ago, and he has made arrangements to have the body of his father taken home. The party are on their way to Washington, to arrange for a treaty by which the tribe proposes to cede certain portions of its 3,000,000-acre reservation to the Government in consideration of assistance in the development of the remainder. These Indians are industrious and anxious to cultivate their lands, but so far have received no encouragement. They need implements and cattle. Father Tomazin said they number 1,200, of whom 700 are Catholics. The land is divided up among the families, who are struggling hard to imitate the white man's way of living. The chiefs had never been far away from their reservation before, and they were pleased with what they saw here. These Indians have discarded blankets, feathers, etc., and these representatives wore store clothes and appeared at ease in them.

CHILD LABOR.

Nothing will be done by the Commissioner of Health toward enforcing the ordinance prohibiting the employment of children under 15 until the Council takes final action. The matter is now in the hands of the Committee on Health, and Dr. De Wolf said yesterday:

"I suppose the committee will call me before them. My information is that children are employed as cash-boys and girls in stores and as messengers by the telephone and telegraph companies. Ald. Lawler's complaint was that the cash-boys and girls were overworked during the holidays, which are past, so nothing can be done now, as the children go to work at 8 and quit at 6. No children are engaged in any place where machinery is dangerously exposed. During the school intermissions large numbers of boys and girls work in the factories; but they are not within the provision of the ordinance. All the children who now come under it are the messengers. They wait in the offices until called for, and it is a question what should be done as to them. At present I can see no necessity for interference, but perhaps Ald. Lawler has some facts that I am not aware of. The committee will decide what is necessary, and if the Council concurs in their recommendations I will do my duty."

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

In the last few days old executions to the amount of nearly $50,000, against James Couch, have been placed in the hands of the Sheriff for satisfaction.

An order was entered in the County Court yesterday, calling upon James and Michael Doyle to show cause on or before the 10th inst., why they should not be attached for contempt in failing to respect an order of some months ago requiring them to support their aged mother.

Mrs. Judge Lawrence and several other ladies interested in the Training School for Nurses met the hospital committee yesterday to urge a more liberal allowance for the nurses in some of the wards in the hospital. They were kindly received, their arguments listened to, and it was finally agreed to visit the institution today to look into the justice of their demands.

Isaac Spinger, who is reputed to have several trunks of jewelry, located at No. 305 Thirtieth street, had some dealings with the Sheriff yesterday. His effects were levied upon to satisfy claims of William Smith and others for $4,161, and of Raswald Blackstone for $768, and of T. F. Arnold for $1,582. The Chicago Electric Manufacturing Company was also levied upon to satisfy claims in favor of Mary J. Wakem for $1,624.

A PLACE FOR SOME ONE.

The Printing Committee met yesterday, and had before them the proposition to employ an agent to purchase stationery and printing for the county, and the establishing of a bureau from which such supplies should be distributed to the various offices on requisitions. The sentiment appeared to be in favor of the scheme, but action was deferred until today, when it is hoped that all of the members will be present, and that the whole subject will be thoroughly discussed. The printing and stationery bill last year amounted to over $40,000, which is nearly twice as much as it should have been, so the importance of changing the order of things will be seen to be very important. Whether the appointment of a purchasing agent, however, would be an improvement remains to be seen.

AN OUTRAGEOUS BILL.

Among the bills presented at the last meeting of the board was one from Clark & Edwards for printing, amounting to 100. It is a little strange how the work ever went to them, since the contract for printing belonged to another firm, but they did it, and it appears that they did not forget to charge good round prices. For 500 quasi-criminal calendars for the Criminal Court they charged $25; for 300 calendars for Judge Tuley's court they charged $20; for 100 calendars for Judge Williamson's court they charged $10; for 500 "criminal calendars" they charged $30; and for 2,000 cards with the names of the committees of the board on them they charged $15. Looking up the work done, and getting prices for it from other firms, it was yesterday found that the calendars for which $25 had been charged ought to have been printed for $6; that the calendars for which $20 had been charged ought to have been printed for about $6; that the calendars for which $10 had been chaaged ought to have been printed for $3; and that the cards for which $15 had been charged could have been had for about $8. A specimen of the calendars for which $30 had been charged could not be obtained, consequently no comparison could be made; but what is given ought to be enough to establish the fact that the prices are all outrageous, especially since the reporter's figures were gotten from one of the leading houses in the city, and a house having the reputation of doing the best work and charging the highest prices. As the bills stand, it will be seen that the work for which $70 has been charged could have been had for $23, and at the same time the printer would have made a reasonable profit. This is a fair instance, perhaps, of how the county has been imposed upon in having its printing done, and the committee having the matter in charge will fail of its duty if it neglects to look carefully into the bill in question before recommending its payment.

MRS. LANGTRY.

SOME FEMININE CRITICISMS ON HER ACTING AND HER ACTIONS.

A lady who knows Mrs. Lily Langtry pretty well, told a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that the Miss Langtry who is now traveling with the "Jersey Lily" is not Mrs. Langtry's sister-in-law, but only a distant relative connected with the Langtry family of Brooklyn, N. Y. She bases her statement upon the fact Mrs. Langtry's husband has no sister living.

"I am sorry," said the lady to the reporter, "that Mrs. Langtry has acted as she has since she has been in this country. Chicago seems to be pretty well determined not to recognize her. In England she was very indiscreet, but I thought that when she came to this country she would turn a new leaf and lead a different life."

"Does Mr. Langtry live with her at home?"

"O no. He has not lived with her for several years."

"Is he divorced?"

"No, he is not, and he has put himself quite beyond obtaining a divorce in England. You know the Prince of Wales had quite an intimacy with Mr. Langtry, and I presume for that reason no action was ever brought."

"Is Mrs. Langtry a kind-hearted woman?"

"O, she's civil enough, but she is quite devoid of feeling and intelligence, and I think that she is perfectly heartless. I hardly think that Gebhardt is coming here. You know they booted him on the streets of Philadelphia. Her engagement in Brooklyn was quite a failure, though she did well in Philadelphia and Boston. She plays Rosalind next week, and I'm quite sure people won't go more than once to see her in it. Mr. Abbey has put Mrs. Langtry forward as a star, while the members of her company, nearly all able people, have been held down and made mere puppets of, as nearly as that could be done. Lawrence Barrett said in New York recently that Mrs. Langtry's actions had put the women of the stage twenty years backwards socially. It is a shame that it is so. She cannot act. She speaks her lines without feeling and rants about the stage. Mr. Abbey might quite as well have engaged poorer support for her at less expense, for, while they are actors and actresses, they are kept in the background as much as possible."

MRS. LANGTRY'S WARDROBE.

Paris American Register.

DEC. 1, 1882.—As there have been various erroneous statements respecting Mrs. Langtry's wardrobe, I, the undersigned, do hereby declare that the following, being the bulk of her dresses for the stage, were made by me at No. 11 Dover street, Paccadilly, London. KATE REILY.

For "An Unequal Match"—Blue foulard gown, with ecru embroideries. Gray satin gown, with chenille and bead fringes specially designed. Hat and parasol to match.

For "As You Like It"—Old gold brocade dress (which has been much admired, and by many people credited to Worth). Pale green brocade dress over white satin petticoat, and gold embroideries.

For "The Honeymoon"—White brocaded velvet gown, front chenille and silver embroidery, studded with masses of jewels. Peasant dress, in Violette de Parme, the corsage of black velvet, etc. The simple but extremely graceful dresses of plain white muslin.

In addition to the above the following were also made for private and occasional stage use:

1. White cream frappé velvet, with graniture of white chenille and gold.
2. Evening dress, in a lovely shade of marigold, satin, and plush.
3. Brown Victoria Sicilienne, front Indian gauze beaded with brown chenille.
4. Moss-green Lyons velvet and brocaded velvet.
5. White satin duchesse gown, with pearls.
6. Black velvet walking dress, with chenille jet and passementerie.
7. Dress in two shades of gray satin, with feather trimming. Hat and muff to correspond.
8. Electric blue velvet and satin in lighter shade, with beaded tablier.
9. Gray broché velvet costume with cape to match, trimmed gray marabout.
10. Black Lyons velvet mantle, lined and trimmed with white Russian fur. Brown velvet mantle, lined with Russian sable.
11. Peignoi in fancy broché, with ruby velvet, over cream satin merveilleux skirt, trimmed, beaded, passementerie.
12. Ecru lace gown, over Fraise satin, with beaded fringes. Parasol and hat to match.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

LOBDELL—PHILPOT.

The wedding of Miss Annie Philpot, daughter of Brian Philpot, Esq., and Mr. Edwin Lyman Lobdell, of the Board of Trade firm of Nash, Wright & Co., took place last evening at 7 o'clock in Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. A large and fashionable assemblage of friends of the bride and groom was present, and the ceremony was performed by Bishop Cheney, rector of the church. The bridal party entered the church in the following order: Mr. Sam Eldridge and Miss Van Inwagen; Mr. Albert Philpot, brother of the bride, and Miss Sallie Carter; Mr. Andrew Dickson and Miss Mary Booth; Mr. Fred Philpot, brother of the bride, and Miss Lobdell, sister of the groom; the bride and her sister, Miss Emma Philpot. The groom and his "best man," Mr. Harry Knott, met the bridal party at the chancel rail. The bride was becomingly attired in a rich bridal robe of white ottoman silk, trimmed elaborately with lace, and the bridesmaids wore white silk. After the ceremony the bride and groom were tendered an informal reception at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2443 Prairie avenue, at which only the relatives and the bridal party were present. The happy couple left on the evening train for the East, and will make Chicago their home on their return.

WARREN—PARSONS.

Miss Fannie Parsons, daughter of Mrs. L. V. Parsons, and Mr. William S. Warren, of this city, were quietly married at noon yesterday by the Rev. Clinton Locke, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 1256 Michigan avenue. It was an exceedingly quiet affair and was witnessed only by a few relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Warren left on the afternoon train for Philadelphia and the East, whence they will return in a few weeks to reside permanently in this city.

A RECEPTION.

Mrs. C. M. Henderson gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her Prairie avenue residence in honor of Miss Hattie Glenn, of St. Louis, who is the guest of Miss Florence Henderson. About seventy young ladies were present at the grand dinner.

THE SALOONKEEPERS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE NORTH SIDE ASSOCIATION—A SPY TO BE EMPLOYED.

The North Side saloonkeepers held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon in Turn Hall on North Clark street. The President of the association, Rudolph Ansbach, called the members to order shortly after 3 o'clock. The attendance was large, as it was thought the association might take some action relating to the recent increase in the price of beer by the brewers, as noted in these columns. When the Secretary of the association, Augustus Koblitz, had called the roll, Paul Schuster and Charles Billeter were elected to full membership.

The President then read his annual report, which showed that there were 111 members, and that their united efforts the last year to protect their business interests had been highly successful.

John Lampert, the Financial Secretary, read his report for the year just closed. It was of a character to please the members of the society. The Treasurer, Philip Enders, accounted for the funds intrusted to him, and Chairman Steinmuller, of the Finance Committee, reported that the expenses for twelve months had been $786, while the receipts had been $828, leaving $35 in the hands of the Schatzmeister.

The Secretary read some letters from Milwaukee saloonkeepers, who want to know what the society proposes to do about the recent action of brewers in raising the price of beer. The letters were tabled without debate.

The association elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Rudolph Anbach; Vice-President, Philip Steinmuller; Treasurer, Philip Enders; Recording Secretary, August Koblitz; Financial Secretary, John Lampert; Trustees, Philip Kroeck, Robert Sohns, Quirin Regniri, Edward Six.

A member of the society has been charged with keeping a disorderly house and with selling drinks to minors. It was alleged that the informers could not substantiate their charges. After considerable discussion, in which Adolph George and Secretary Koblitz took a leading part, it was decided to proceed legally against informers who gratuitously malign members of the association.

Mr. Koblitz believed in vigorously defending all cases brought against members of the association.

After considerable discussion it was decided by a unanimous vote to ask the Chicago members of the State Assembly to introduce a bill to authorize the five societies of saloonkeepers in this city to engage a spy to watch the members of the Citizens' League and their families.

The subject of the advance in the price of beer was not discussed. One of the members said:

"It is really no advance. It means that those who get trusted for their beer must pay $8.40 a barrel. Retailers who pay cash can still buy from any Chicago brewer for $8. As for the 10 cents on a keg which the drivers used to spend, we can get along without that; in fact, we are better off without it, and so are the drivers."

BOARD OF TRADE.

THE ELECTION NEAR AT HAND—YESTERDAY'S CAUCUSING.

A caucus was held in the Board of Trade hall at 3:15 yesterday afternoon to nominate officers for the annual election, which occurs Monday. President Dunham called the meeting to order, and Judge G. W. Conch was called to preside. Mr. William Dickinson, with appropriate remarks, nominated H. W. Rogers Jr. for President of the Board of Trade. The nomination was warmly seconded and unanimously adopted. Mr. J. P. Rumsey then placed before the meeting the name of C. L. Hutchinson for Second Vice-President. This selection received prompt approval.

The Chair was then authorized to name a committee of five to select names for candidates for the right Directors to be chosen this year, also a committee of five to report names of candidates for five members each of the Committees of Arbitration and Appeals.

The committee to make up a ticket for Directors is composed of J. H. Dwight, G. H. Sidwell, J. R. Bensley, J. T. Rawleigh, and E. P. Baldwin. After the committee was announced the caucus adjourned to Saturday at 1 p. m., when the committees' reports will be received and acted on.

The nomination of Mr Rogers for President is looked upon very favorably by many members of the board. They point to his popularity while President two years ago, and think his reelection at this time would be a move in the right direction. It is said that Mr. Rogers reluctantly consented to accept the nomination.

The resignations of three members of the Board of Trade Directory have been tendered and accepted. The terms of these three did not expire for two years, but now that vacancies have occurred the board will be called upon to elect eight new Directors Monday—three in addition to the five chosen annually. Mr. Ira Younglove, Mr. J. B. Ream, and Mr. J. B. Robertson are the three Directors who have resigned. Mr. Younglove resigned on account of ill-health, and the other two gentlemen owing to the pressure of private business. They say the Directory has had a great deal of business to attend to the past year, and finding it impossible to spare the time from their private business to do justice to their duties as Directors they thought it best to retire.

Among the decisions of the Appellate Court Wednesday was one affirming Judge Gardner's decision that certificates of membership in the Board of Trade were assets which could be seized and sold for the satisfaction of a debt. This is not final, however, insomuch as it is the intention to carry the matter up to the Supreme Court. As a general thing, the members of the board are opposed to the decision, and are in favor of carrying the question up to a higher tribunal, which may reverse the finding of the two lower courts.

THE TRADES-UNIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THEIR PROPOSED BUILDING ON THE LAKE-FRONT.

Work was begun yesterday for the new trades-union building at the foot of Madison street on the Lake-Front. A large temporary house for the accommodation of the workmen was put up, and it is expected to begin laying the foundation in a few days. Very little excavation will be done, but the foundation stones will be laid nearly on the surface and earth will be filled in around. The plat of land set aside by the city for the building is 100x262 feet, but fifty feet back from Michigan avenue will be reserved for a small ornamental park. This will be raised about four feet above the level of the street. About four steps will lead up to the walk through the park to the main entrance of the building, where there will be another short flight of steps. The plans for the building, which have been prepared by skilled mechanics connected with the unions, show a front of pressed brick and cut stone with ornamental vestibule entrance. There is a sub-basement six feet in hight for furnaces and ventilating purposes. The building is 100 feet front by 212.4 feet in depth. There is to be a rear entrance on the south side. Entering the first floor there is a ticket-office on each side; next come two small halls on either side 24x36 feet, with the stairway leading to the second story between them. Back of these are two larger halls 37x46, and at the rear are still larger, 82x60 feet, making five halls for small meetings and committee purposes on the first floor. Ascending the stairs the main hall is reached, with a floor capacity of 1,500 seats and gallery capacity of about 500, making the capacity of the hall fully equal to that of the ordinary theatres of the city. In front of the hall is a barroom, with ladies' dressing-room on the right and gentlemen's on the left, and, at the rear are the stage and two green-rooms. All the rooms, as well as similar ones on the gallery floor, are also intended to be occupied for small meetings and committees. The building is expected to cost from $25,000 to $30,000, and will be completed next summer. Several thousand dollars have already been contributed, and all the trade unions are expected to contribute largely towards its erection, as all will have the privilege of occupying it free of rent.

Mr. George P. Dwyer, of the Painters' Union and Chairman of the Building Committee of the Trades' Assembly, has supervision of the entire work, and is giving his energies gratis to the cause, as he has from the inception of the undertaking. The plans given above are subject to alteration, according as improvements may be suggested as the work progresses. It is intended that the building shall be an ornament to the city as well as a great boon to the working people. Above the main entrance are the words: "Trades' Union Assembly."

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

Morton Clark, a young man about 18 years of age, living on Sixty-second, near School street, with his widowed mother, died Tuesday night under circumstances which the police thought indicated that poison had been administered to the young man through a joke, but the investigation showed that he died from pneumonia. Still the investigation so thoroughly scared John Brice, a clerk in Pierpont's drug-store, who prepared the dose which was supposed to have killed Clark, that he left for parts unknown. The circumstances are as follows: Young Clark was in the habit of frequenting Van Duser's stable, on the corner of Wentworth avenue and Sixty-second street, and occasionally helped himself to a bottle of whisky and glycerine which the stable-men had laid away for their own use. One of the men, to cure him of the habit and play a joke on him at the same time, took the bottle over to the drug-store and told Brice to put something in it to make the young man sick the next time he helped himself to the bottle. Brice put in, it is claimed, six drops of croton oil. Clark drank from the bottle, as did another young man, but the dose only seemed to affect Clark, who was made quite sick at the time, but, as this occurred some two or three weeks ago, it is claimed that the last sickness could not be laid to this cause.

Charles Bradley, who was taken to the pest-house last Saturday after breaking out with the small-pox, expects to be able to leave there in a week.

Indians Trying to Protect the Buffalo.

Montana Independent.

A Poplar Creek dispatch says that the Yanktons, under the leadership of their Chief, Black Catfish, have seized and confiscated the property of seven white hunters whom they found hunting on their reservation. The hunters were left on foot on the prairie. Over 1,000 white hunters are following the buffalo in the territory lying between Dry Fork and the Musselshell Creek, south of the Missouri, and in consequence buffaloes are becoming scarce in the vicinity. Unless the buffaloes should soon cross to the south side many of the hunters will crowd on this reserve, which Chief Catfish has sworn to protect.

TIED AND GAGGED.

A Band of Robbers Descend on a Quiet Farm-House Near Lemont.

The Inmates Captured and Disposed Of—Eleven Hundred Dollars in Money Taken from the Safe.

The Marauders Then Seize the Farmer's Horses and Ride Rapidly Away.

The robbery at the house of Isaac F. Arnold, near Lemont, which was briefly mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was a much more outrageous affair than appeared from the item published. Mr. Arnold is a well-to-do farmer who was for many years at Oswego, Ill., and who is very well known in this city as the public street-sprinkler, which business is now carried on by his sons. Last spring Mr. Arnold sold his place near Oswego and moved upon a moderate-sized tract of ground about two and one-half miles north of Lemont, on the road leading from that place to Downer's Grove. His household consists of seven persons—himself, one son and a daughter, a housekeeper, a female servant, a young man of 26 years who has been in his employ for some years, and another and younger man who has not been in his employ so long, and of whose antecedents he knows but little. Having never been molested before the old man is perhaps a little careless about keeping the doors locked and keeping a lookout for suspicious characters, and when he had once put his ready cash and valuables

INTO A 1,000-POUND SAFE,

which he kept in the house for the purpose, he never stopped to think about the possibilities of thieves breaking in and robbing him. Nor did it ever strike him, although he handled large sums of money at times and was aware of the fact that a great many people knew this, that he was likely to be picked out as a mark either by robbers or burglars. In his day Mr. Arnold has been a large, powerful man, well able to defend himself from any attack which might be made upon him even by three or four men. He is still a man of about 250 pounds weight, and, though not yet 60 years of age, rheumatism has left him as helpless for purposes of self-defense as any centenarian. He was also quite ill during the last summer, and is now but just recovering. The robbers knew all this when they picked him out as an easy prey. Mr. Arnold's farm-house stands facing the turnpike, and its neighbor, the house of a farmer named Walton, is some forty rods away. There are no other houses in the immediate vicinity.

The robbers had informed themselves thoroughly concerning the house, its inmates, and their habits. They were four in number, and evidently had some rendezvous in the neighborhood, for they were not noticed upon the premises in the early evening, and it is believed did not come there until the family went to supper. They then secreted themselves in the barn, and, with their faces concealed beneath silk handkerchiefs and with cocked revolvers in their hands, they awaited the coming of the two hired men, who were in the habit after supper of going out to the barn, watering the stock, and closing up for the night. As the men entered they were each

SEIZED AND SILENCED BY THE REVOLVERS

and the threats which accompanied the presentation of the weapons to their heads. They were then bound fast hand and foot with a stout cord, such as is used for binding with harvester machines, and to prevent them from making any outcry wooden gags which they brought with them for the purpose were fastened into their mouths. They took their time about all this, and when both hired men were perfectly helpless upon the floor the conspirators put some harness upon four of the horses in the barn and got them in readiness for making their departure. They then sneaked into the house by the rear door, and, overpowering the servant in the kitchen,

THEY SUDDENLY RUSHED INTO THE DINING-ROOM,

where Mr. Arnold and his housekeeper were seated upon opposit sides of the table discussing the evening meal. She saw them entering the room, and, uttering a feminine shriek, rolled off the chair, and offered no resistance to them when they began binding her hand and foot. Before Mr. Arnold could comprehend what ailed his housekeeper he was confronted by the muzzles of three or four revolvers, and was threatened with death if he dared speak a loud word or do anything he was not told to do. He remained perfectly quiet, and they began to bind him fast, as they had already done with the others, but upon coming to hands they were about to tie them fast behind his back, when they seemed suddenly to recollect that rheumatics had made it impossible for him to put his hands behind his back. Or perhaps they forebore tying them in order to give him the use of his hands in throwing open his safe to them—an act which they then compelled him to do. As Mr. Arnold says, he was in too bad physical condition to relish or withstand any maltreatment—he was wholly at their mercy, and there was no hope for aid; and, though they committed no actual violence upon any of their victims, they were free enough and nasty enough in their threats. Mr. Arnold hesitated at first to

OPEN THE SAFE,

but he soon saw that it was useless to hold out against them and risk his life, perhaps, so he threw it open to them, it containing something more than $1,200 in cash. The money was in three parcels—one of $500, which Mr. Arnold had in readiness to pay a note which was about falling due, another of $700, which he had recently received as his share of the business carried on by his sons, and besides some $10 or $15, most of which was in silver coin. The thieves took nothing else in the safe, or for that matter in the house, and after warning the trio, upon whom they forebore using the cruel gags, that they must make no noise, they secured the old man in such a way as to prevent him from following them, and then took their departure.

All five of them would undoubtedly have remained tied up in their uncomfortable position had it not been for a flaw in the cords with which the feet of one of the hired men were tied together. He, in his struggles, broke the cord, and, finding all the rest tied and himself unable to help them, ran to Mr. Walton's house and got them to remove the gag and the cords which bound his hands and hasten back with him to release the others. It was 6:30 o'clock or thereabouts when the marauders first appeared in the house, and it was nearly 7:30 before Mr. Arnold found himself at liberty. The ground was frozen hard, there was no snow or mud to give traces of the direction in which the horses were driven, and to give chase was wholly out of the question. The next best thing was done, however, by telegraphing to this city, Joliet, and other points within a radius of forty or fifty miles, asking that a sharp lookout be kept for the quartet. Some two hours after the departure of the robbers

ONE OF THE STOLEN ANIMALS,

an intelligent mare, came trotting homewards. She had either thown her rider or had been abandoned by him upon reaching some incoming train on either the Burlington & Quincy or the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The latter is now thought to be the more probable, although no trace has yet been found of the other three horses.

Mr. Arnold came into the city yesterday for the purpose of lodging complaint at the Central Station, and stopped during the day at the residence of his son, No. 78 Throop street, near where he was seen, and the above story gained from him by a TRIBUNE reporter. He was at first loth to tell anything about the affair for publication, the detectives having as usual warned not only him but every one else to say nothing about it, else they would ruin all chances for arrest. Even as it was, Mr. Arnold withheld a great deal of what he knew, feeling that by doing otherwise he would be casting possibly undeserved reflections upon certain persons whom he suspected in his own mind, or might, perhaps, be furnishing the thieves with the very warning to "skip," which they were doubtless anxiously awaiting. It can do the case no harm, however to assert that there is no such mystery involved in this affair as there generally is in robberies of the kind. That the quartet were

WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE PERSONS

whom they tied up is proven by several incidents related by Mr. Arnold. The hired men—whose names, by the way, are John Blanch and Charles Peters—knew and recognized them, despite their disguises, and one of the four, calling Peters by name, said it was a pretty cold night, and that he wished he had his coat on. He hated to go away leaving him tied up in the cold, he said, but it couldn't be helped. The housekeeper, when the maskers first entered the room, exclaimed, "Oh, Louis! don't; take that thing off your face," from which it would appear she mistook the headcentre of the band for her brother Louis, who visited her at the house only a day or two before. Mr. Arnold is also quite positive that he recognized at least two of his assailants. There is a great deal more of the same sort which leads to the conclusion that the arrest of the band is only a question of a short time.

That the robbers came prepared for more desperate work and much more of it than they were obliged to do is shown by the fact that they left behind them seven gags, only two of which were used. Three they forebore using; the remaining two were doubtless intended for the son and daughter, who generally live at home. It is quite fortunate that they were away, especially the latter, else the quartet might now be wanted not only for robbery but for murder. The son would have been likely to offer strenuous resistance, and would either have fared badly at their hands or made some of them fare badly at his. The daughter is afflicted with heart-disease, and came to this city for the purpose of being treated last Sunday, and has since been stopping at the home of her brother on Throop street. She in some way had an inkling of the robbery before seeing her father yesterday, and went to Central Station for the purpose of making inquiry. Even a recital of the facts caused her to fall back almost speechless in her chair, and she acknowledges that had she been present she never could have survived the shock. This young lady has been her father's bookkeeper, and places the amount in the safe at about $1,100. But the horses, which her father values at $100 each, she says are really worth much more, two of them, nicely mated, being worth $600 for the team. Her father, she says, will be seriously crippled by the loss of such an amount just at this particular season, when his notes are falling due, but nevertheless she is very well pleased that no harm physically was done the old gentleman or any member of the household.

Several detectives were at Mr. Arnold's request promptly assigned to the case by Lieut. Shea, and were instructed to use all possible means to accomplish the arrest of the robbers. None of the suspected parties had been found, however, up to a late hour last night.

THROUGH TO FLORIDA.
"The Monon Route," L., N. A. & C. Ry. Co., the only line running Pullman palace sleepers to Thomasville, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla. Ticket office, 122 Randolph street.

Merit Tells—Over 400 Andrews' Folding Beds sold in four months at 195 Wabash avenue.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Henry Rinkel, Chicago	[illegible]
Katie Straus, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank Hoffman, Chicago	[illegible]
Anna Staer, Chicago	[illegible]
Richard Garnet, Chicago	[illegible]
Emily B. Owsley, Chicago	[illegible]
Waclav Wanacura, Chicago	[illegible]
Torny Novak, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank Heeler, Lambstown, Ill.	[illegible]
Minnie Nichols, Chicago	[illegible]
Anthony Thomas, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Wolf, Chicago	[illegible]
Fridtnyof Petersen, Chicago	[illegible]
Martha Hansen, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph Diwok, Chicago	[illegible]
Walbinga Braunsperger, Chicago	[illegible]
Thomas Kelly, Grand Crossing	[illegible]
Anna Howard, Arwood, Ill.	[illegible]
Louis Herz, Chicago	[illegible]
Theresa Black, Chicago	[illegible]
Julius Arndt, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Grosklaus, Chicago	[illegible]
Alex. O'Reilly, Poygan, Wis.	[illegible]
Alice Kelly, Chicago	[illegible]
Christian Amundsen, Chicago	[illegible]
Ellen Jordal, Chicago	[illegible]
John L. Braustad, Chicago	[illegible]
Mathea Anderson, Chicago	[illegible]
George Hurst, Chicago	[illegible]
Lizzie Springen, Chicago	[illegible]
James J. Cusack, Chicago	[illegible]
Emma J. Dobson, Chicago	[illegible]
Thomas D. Williams, Maplewood	[illegible]
Mary Alice Brown, Chicago	[illegible]
John Eling, Chicago	[illegible]
Kate Doolittle, Chicago	41
Albert Willer, Chicago	[illegible]
Johanne Lindenberg, Chicago	[illegible]
Daniel Willer, Chicago	[illegible]
Augusta Lamke, Chicago	[illegible]
Philip Kohn, Chicago	[illegible]
Carrie Levy, Chicago	[illegible]
William Allaby, Chicago	[illegible]
Alma Welch, Chicago	[illegible]
Walantin Kemtzki, Chicago	[illegible]
Maria Bricka, Chicago	[illegible]
Nicolaus Urbanouski, Chicago	[illegible]
Royalia Stefanski, Chicago	[illegible]
Jens Carl Jespersen, Chicago	[illegible]
Christine Levinsen, Chicago	[illegible]
Edward Harzfeld, Chicago	[illegible]
Leonora Strauss, Chicago	[illegible]
Michael Fitzgerald, Chicago	[illegible]
Margaret Ryan, Chicago	[illegible]
Jan Sladek, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Wancura, Chicago	[illegible]
Gilbert Beth, Chicago	21
Eliza Glover, Chicago	18
Otto Gunther, Chicago	27
Agnes Gibon, Chicago	[illegible]
Richard Keessling, Chicago	31
Margeritte Gueddens, Chicago	[illegible]
John Crowe, Westside, Ia.	[illegible]
Ellen Waldron, Chicago	[illegible]
John Lowe, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Burchholdt, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph Powelzik, Chicago	[illegible]
Julia Noroda, Chicago	[illegible]
Jacob Anderson, Chicago	[illegible]
Marie Petersen, Chicago	[illegible]
Christ Ahrens, Chicago	[illegible]
Rosa Ackerman, Chicago	[illegible]
Adolph Schurke, Lake View	[illegible]
Minnie Soloman, Chicago	[illegible]
Erastus Thomas, Emmetsburg, Ia.	[illegible]
Fannie E. Baton, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank Taylor, Chicago	[illegible]
Lina Rasmussen, Chicago	[illegible]
Michael Oswald, Chicago	[illegible]
Magdalena Eisenhofer, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles Muller, Chicago	[illegible]
Sophie Kahrs, Chicago	[illegible]

DEATHS.

SHAW—The funeral of Jonathan Shaw takes place Friday, the 5th, at 11 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, 648 West Madison-st., by cars to Rosehill.

SWITZER—Lottie Delia, beloved child of Mr. Byron B. and Mrs. Emma Switzer.

Funeral to take place Friday, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock, from their residence, 270 West Ohio-st., to Graceland Cemetery.

SHAW—Martha, wife of Joseph Shaw, after a lingering illness of several weeks, aged 52 years 8 months and 21 days.

Funeral Saturday next at 1 o'clock p. m., at the residence No. 22 North Curtis-st., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

PRESTON—At Lockport, Ill., Jan. 4, Isaac Preston, aged 90 years.

CHAMLERS—Mary Chamlers, wife of William Chamlers.

Funeral from her late residence, 410 South Ashland-av., Saturday morning at half-past 9 o'clock to St. Columbkill Church, Indiana-st., corner Paulina, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MAUR—Thomas G. Maur, aged 36 years, at 3102 Archer-av., Jan. 2, 1883.

Funeral services at the Church of the Good Shepherd at 11 a. m. Saturday, Jan. 6. Burial at Oakwoods Cemetery.

SMITH—In Marshalltown, Ia., Jan. 4, Mettie, wife of the Hon. D. T. Smith and sister of Mrs. C. M. Hotchkin and Mr. E. P. Palmer, of this city.

HAGIST—Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 4:30 p. m., Mrs. Alvina Hagist, relict of the late Dr. L. Hagist, aged 68 years.

Funeral from 27 North Clark-st. Saturday, Jan. 6, by carriages to Graceland.

CANFIELD—On Jan. 4, of acute meningitis, Willie T., son of Ellenor A. and W. B. Canfield, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Funeral from residence, No. 347 South Morgan-st., at 12 m. Jan. 5, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GEO. WILLIAMS, OF SCOTLAND, formerly an actor, will lead the noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today. Mr. Williams will relate his experience in connection with his conversion at this time.

HARRY MONROE WILL LEAD THE noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today.

THE VOCAL MUSIC CLASS OF THE Young Men's Christian Association in Farwell Hall, taught by Prof. L. W. Tomlins, meets at 8 p. m. today. Ladies can join this class for $1 by applying at the office within one week.

By T. E. STACEY.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

The entire stock at AUCTION of lately damaged goods of

D'ANCONA, at 133 State-st.,

On Friday, Jan. 5, at 10 a. m.,

And continue until all are sold, consisting of Fur-Lined Garments, Capes, Muffs, Seal and Beaver Gloves, Hats, Caps, Robes, etc., etc.; also a fine assortment of Silk, Alpaca, and Gingham Umbrellas. The above described goods will be sold regardless of cost. All goods delivered day of sale, and all goods warranted as represented. Open at 9 a. m. for inspection. T. E. STACEY, Salesman.

GUNTHER'S CANDY. Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 MADISON ST. Send $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail box by express (charges light) of the best candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

Turkish, Electric, … Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. … Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' and Gentlemen's hours, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

THE COURTS.

A Female Property-Owner in Hyde Park Goes for the Trustees.

Charging Them with Extravagance and Contracting Indebtedness Beyond the Constitutional Limitation.

An Unsavory Case in Which Ex-County Treasurer McCrea Figures as the Defendant.

The Criminal Court—The Second Trial of Gribler.

The case of John C. Gribler, charged with jury-bribing, which had a hearing once before Judge Moran and once before Judge Barnum, and in the latter case was only partially heard owing to some irregularities connected with the jury, was commenced again yesterday afternoon before Judge Williamson. The defense has for counsel W. W. O'Brien, his partner, Mr. Schissler, and Dan W. Munn. Assistant State's-Attorney Thomson has John Lyle King to assist him in the prosecution.

When the case was called Dr. Hooper was put on the stand to testify to the present inability of Mrs. Weckler, an important witness, to be present. The Doctor thought she would be well enough to be present next week.

Judge Williamson said he thought the case had better be proceeded with. There had been numerous delays already, and he hoped counsel on both sides would agree to go to trial at once.

Counsel having agreed, the work of getting a jury was then begun. Thirty-three jurymen's names were placed in a hat and twenty-four of them drawn out to select therefrom, if possible, a jury of twelve. The work was very slow, counsel on both sides subjecting the jurymen to a rigid examination as to their knowledge of the case, their opinions of the jury system, and everything possible having a bearing thereon. After the first four had been selected by the prosecution, Mr. O'Brien said he would ask that a panel of twelve be selected before he examined any. Mr. Thomson objected, the statutes and decisions were appealed to, and the Judge decided that the old rule of four would govern in the case. It took about two hours to get eight jurymen, although only four—two on each side—were excused or challenged. The names of the eight are as follows: Fred W. Long, printer, 142 South Morgan street; William Lyons, car-driver, 2606 Wallace street; Dennis Norton, dairyman, 125 Elk Grove avenue; E. P. Yates, livery-stable keeper, 19 Peoria; Charles Edlam, upholsterer, 151 Hurlbut street; George A. Rhodes, soapmaker, 34 Homer street; L. Daube operator, 525 West Adams street; William Snell, butcher, Elk Grove. After the adjournment of court the jury were given in charge of an officer, and they went away rather regretfully.

In Judge Tuley's court, Frederick Reynolds, charged with forgery, withdrew his plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the penitentiary for three years. Another charge against him was withdrawn. Sarah Jennings, charged with grand larceny, plea of not guilty withdrawn and plea of guilty entered.

A Taxpayer in Hyde Park Lifts Up Her Voice Against the Extravagance of the Village Trustees.

A breezy kind of a bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by Jane E. Bisbee against the Village of Hyde Park, H. J. Goodrich, William M. Berry, Samuel Pullman, Thomas W. Johnston, Frank M. Webster, and George H. Leonard, Trustees of the village, George Willard, John C. Robinson, Anderson Miner, and Michael Clarkson, to restrain any increase of the village indebtedness. She says that she owns a large amount of real estate in Hyde Park, on which she is paying taxes. The entire valuation of the taxable property in the village, as ascertained by the Assessor for 1881 and equalized by the State Board of Equalization, was $6,464,324, and for 1882, $8,358,680. By the Constitution of 1870 no county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation can become indebted for more than 5 per cent of the value of its taxable property. By this rule the Village of Hyde Park, on the basis of the valuation of 1881, must limit its indebtedness to $323,216, or on the valuation of 1882 to $417,934. The bonded indebtedness of the village now is $413,000, on which there is $10,000 interest due. The taxes for 1881 with which to pay current expenses, interest on bonded debt, and provide a sinking fund were $115,000, and for 1882 only $153,000, while the Trustees between April 1 and Dec. 18, 1882, drew warrants for $196,959, leaving only $72,000 of the entire tax levy for 1881 and 1882 unexpended. Only a small amount of the 1882 taxes have been collected, so that there at least $50,000 of outstanding warrants unpaid, and which cannot be paid at present. The present debts of the village reach $480,000, and, deducting cash on hand, the total indebtedness is at least $30,000 more than the amount allowed by the Constitution.

The village is well supplied with fresh water and proper water-works; yet in November last the Trustees conceived the notion of constructing a new tunnel 5,000 feet into the lake at the foot of Sixty-eighth street, and advertised for bids. Moss & Chambers offered to do the work for $19 a lineal foot, but the contract was awarded to Robinson & Miner at a figure which will entail a loss of $10,000 over the Moss & Chambers bid. The whole tunnel will cost $108,250, all of which will be an illegal debt because in excess of the constitutional limit. It is thought by many taxpayers that there is a steal in this job, in which the Village Trustees have a hand. In the matter of the laying of water-pipe from Hyde Park to Grand Crossing, a similar want of economy was practiced the contract being let at $1.10 per foot when it could have been let at 83 cents a foot, thus saving $5,400 to the already overburdened taxpayers.

The complainant also charges that the Trustees are very extravagant in the management of their trusts. For instance, with an already depleted and overdrawn treasury, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees has found it necessary to spend $600 for livery carriages in the last eight months, and the Trustees, one and all, indulge in private telephones and automatic telephonic clocks at an expense of $1,600 to the village. About $47,000 of warrants have recently been drawn payable out of the taxes of 1882, though such taxes ought to support the village until April, 1884, and the complainant charges that an aggregate debt is rolling up by the mismanagement of the Trustees, which will soon, if permitted to be continued, land the beautiful Village of Hyde Park in financial ruin and hopeless bankruptcy. In order to prevent this calamity she asks that the contract with Robinson & Miner may be annulled; that the Trustees be enjoined from paying more than 83 cents a foot for the pipe to connect with Grand Crossing, and also restrained from issuing any warrants unless there is money actually in the Treasury with which to pay them.

An Amateur Detective Sues for the Value of His Alleged Services.

A case involving certain scandalous features was begun yesterday afternoon before Judge Gary. The plaintiff is Abraham Burnow, a teamster, whose face is not startling in its attractiveness, and the defendant is ex-County-Treasurer Samuel H. McCrea. The plaintiff asks for $2,000 for some amateur detective services he says he rendered, and the connection in which they were alleged to be rendered constitutes the interest of the case.

Burnow was the first witness, a coarse-looking man under middle age, with an assumption of innocence and frankness in the way he faced the jury. He said that early in June last, at the request of J. J. Fones, he went to the latter's rooms at No. 163 Washington street about noon one day and was taken into one of Fones' apartments. After Fones had clandestinely reconnoitered through a crack in a partition the doings of some parties in another room for some minutes he and witness went into the room, where witness saw McCrea in flagrante delicto. Fones then flourished a revolver, and threatened to shoot McCrea. A conference followed without any blood, and McCrea finally promised to give $2,000 to have the matter hushed up. Fones and McCrea then went into an adjoining room and plaintiff saw no more. The next day witness called on McCrea out of curiosity, when the latter said a job had been put up on him, and he had given three notes for $1,000 each in settlement, which he would like to have witness get back. Burnow was very willing, and promised to get the notes for $2,000. McCrea gave him $25, and asked him to get evidence about the Fones and their reputation. After some consultations with McCrea's son, witness called on McCrea's attorney, Gen. Stiles, but his success with that shrewd and caustic attorney was not flattering. The General proposed a settlement with Burnow, saying McCrea had already gotten the notes back. Burnow then went to McCrea again, and was again batted back to Gen. Stiles. The lawyer intimated that he had no special desire to see witness, and the latter bowed himself out. He said he had been engaged twenty days on the business, and his time at his business was worth $15 a day.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff will take place this morning, when a lively time is anticipated.

The Hinsdale-Doyle Granit Company Suit.

The case of the Hinsdale-Doyle Granit Company vs. Cook County was taken up at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon before Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court. The company was represented by John M. Rountree, who stated in his opening remarks that the contract with the county to build the three entrances to the Court-House had been entered into June 4, 1877, and that his clients had done the work according to the contract. They had also done some extra work at the direction of the architect, Mr. Egan, and for this they claimed $84,000. The county was represented by County-Attorney Bliss and ex-County-Attorney Willett, who claimed that the Hinsdale-Doyle people had not done their work according to the plans adopted when the contract was made, and that the "extras" claimed were in the original plans. Mr. Hinsdale was on the stand all afternoon. He testified that he had done the work according to the original contract made, and that his claim for extras was a legitimate one. He was subjected to a long and technical cross-examination on the plans by County-Attorney Bliss, after which the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Items.

Judge Barnum is engaged in hearing the case of Charles Whitney against the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road to recover $5,000 damages for alleged assault and battery. He claims that on the 6th of January, 1882, he went to the Fort Wayne depot to take a train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, but by mistake entered a wrong gateway. He was ejected by a city policeman in the employ of the company, and finally, after some words, was arrested and taken to the police station. The next morning he was discharged, and then brought suit to recover damages for the malicious prosecution.

Judge Anthony yesterday heard the case of Friedrich Filbrandt against Friedrich Thoms to recover $5,000 damages for alleged seduction of his wife. The evidence was not fit for publication. The jury agreed after the court adjourned, and will return a verdict this morning.

Divorces.

Elizabeth Wall filed a bill yesterday against her husband, John Wall, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Emily J. Fossell filed a bill charging that her husband, Peter Fossell, for several years back had been a confirmed drunkard, and that he had also frequently beaten her, dragged her around by the hair of her head, and otherwise abused her, until her patience had been worn out, and she feels compelled to ask for a divorce. Mrs. Fossell filed a similar bill last fall, and it was heard about six weeks ago, the jury finding in her favor. Judge Jameson, however, set aside the verdict and granted a new trial, holding that to make a man an habitual drunkard it must be shown he was so intoxicated at times as not to be able to go to work. It was shown on the trial that Fossell would go home drunk, and make things very lively around the house, but would always sober up enough to go to work the next day. The complainant not being satisfied with this ruling, dismissed the bill and filed another in the Circuit Court.

State Courts.

Louisa Healy and Susanna C. Neef filed a bill yesterday against John and Bridget Gavin, W. I. Culver, E. H. Beebe, W. C. Newberry, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for $15,000 on Sub-Lots 3 and 4, Lot 4, Block 53, in the original Town of Chicago.

Richard Groshem began a suit in debt against George B. and C. B. Carpenter, claiming $1,000 damages.

Henry O. Gephart commenced an action in trespass against Henry Rice and George W. Rice to recover $4,000 for damages suffered by an explosion in the defendant's quarry on the 27th of July last, by which plaintiff's house, No. 213 Artesian avenue, was injured. Dennis Glinnen, owner of No. 221 Artesian avenue, began a suit for $5,000, John C. Byrnes, owner of No. 217 Artesian avenue, began a suit for $200, and Catherine Stuart, owner of No. 215 Artesian avenue, one for $200 against the same parties. These suits all grow out of the explosion which occurred on the afternoon of the above-mentioned day, and which was heard all over the city and damaged property anywhere within a radius of a mile.

Richard Walter brought suit for $3,500 against Henry Leopold.

Isabella Murray commenced a suit against Andrew Stark to recover $5,000 damages for calling her insane.

Leopold Breisach began a suit for $5,000 damages against Franta Belcek and John and Anna Lennartz.

Theodore Funk, confined in jail on a ca. sa., filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming his judgment creditor has failed to pay his week's board in advance, as required by law.

Austin Garrity commenced an action in trespass against the City of Chicago and A. B. Larother to recover $5,000 damages.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Charles A. Haviland, deceased, letters were granted to Fayette M. Weller, under bond for $10,000.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—The Hinsdale-Doyle Granit Co. vs. Cook County on trial.
APPELLATE COURT—167 to 176, inclusive. No case on hearing.
JUDGE GARY—718 to 767. No. 664, Burnow vs. McCrea, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 2,264, 2,704, 2,782, 3,032, and 3,334. No. 1,959, Garland vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON—8, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18. No. 7, Turpin vs. Merrill, on hearing.
JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 552, 557, 558. No case on trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 255, 316, 319, 320, 322, 325. No. 308, Whitney vs. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No court until Saturday, Jan. 6.
JUDGE MORAN—43 and 51. No. 48, Dale vs. Rue, on hearing.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 366, 657, 638, 518, 525, 521, 522, 527, and 536.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—The Gribler case.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 3,558.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — William Smith & Co. vs. Isaac Springer, $4,154.01.
JUDGE GARY—Isaac Rosskam et al. vs. Theodore D. Wannfried, $585.48.—Paul Mohr et al. vs. L. E. Lebolt, $699.88.—S. E. Barret et al. vs. The Marseilles Paper Company, $483.97.—F. O. Call vs. John Lyler, $250.—Franklin MacVeagh et al. vs. Robert J. McCall, $249.05.—J. V. Farwell et al. vs. E. Knopf, $1,233.61.—Henry Black vs. Fred Rohvig, $468.78.—Helen M. Quintard vs. Richard Waterman, $372.33.
JUDGE ANTHONY—J. F. Pretzsch vs. Andrew J. Sullivan; verdict, $243.23, and motion for new trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—W. H. Carey et al. vs. William Kroemer, $635.—H. N. Hansen vs. Charles M. Frahm, $738.80.
JUDGE ROGERS—H. A. Philips vs. W. B. Stein; verdict, $22.
JUDGE BARNUM—Elastic Paint Company vs. James F. Asay, $133.41.—J. Henry Gregory vs. Giovanni Bressau, $223.92.

Probably the Oldest Person in the World Kills Himself.

San Diego Sun.

Auero Largo, or Long Hide, burned himself to death at the Real del Castillo, Lower California, on Thursday night, Dec. 14. For some time the old Indian has been feeble and unable to walk. During the recent heavy rains that fell in that region the old man sought refuge in a cabin near by. Last week he crawled up to the house of Señor Francisco Parma, and told him he was very hungry. The latter gave him a good dinner, besides furnishing provisions for future emergencies, and then instructed the other Indians at the rancheria to care for him. They replied that they had always done so, as they entertained unusual reverence for the old man on account of his age. Thursday, the date in question, was a cold day in Lower California, and Long Hide was given an extra blanket by his dusky friends. This he soon tore into strips, put them on a fire, and soon his tepee was all ablaze. When this had been accomplished he plunged headlong into the burning mass. A stout young Indian near by seized him and tried to drag him out of danger, but the old man grabbed a stake in the ground near by, held himself in the fire, and before other help could come was roasted alive, dying within a few hours after the occurrence mentioned.

Long Hide was married and the father of several children when the Mission of San Diego was built, 120 years ago, and from what he told parties who visited him he must have been not less than 30 years of age at the time. Three or four years ago he lost a son who could remember when the mission was first built by the Franciscan Friars. This son must have been not less than 120 years of age. Long Hide told of the first settlement of Old Town years before the mission was built; of the coming of ships for water at Russian Springs, and many things of great interest in the past history of San Diego and vicinity. Juan Melendrez, who lives near the Real del Castillo, says he knew Long Hide fifty years ago, and that he appeared nearly as old then as he did the week before he died. He says the old man frequently beat the best horses owned in the country on trips to San Diego, 100 miles distant from the Real, and that he often chased deer until they gave up with fatigue. He would then capture them after they had laid down for rest. Until a year ago he was able to walk about and travel quite well. Since then he has been obliged to crawl about on all fours, like a cat or dog. He retained his sight perfectly and all the faculties of mind up to the day he died.

A SHARPER FOILED.

Narrow Escape of Two Banks at Providence, R. I., from Falling Victims to a Shrewd Forger's Wiles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4.—A man giving the name of John B. Ogden has been trying to swindle two Providence banks, and nearly succeeded. On Dec. 21 he called at the American National Bank, and, representing that he was a gold-beater intending to do business on South Main street, deposited the sum of $700 in cash. He subsequently called at the Merchants' National Bank, and, telling the same story, deposited the same amount in cash. Next he advertised for a boy, and a young man aged 17, answering to the name of Sharpe, applied for the position and was engaged. Ogden told the young man that he was going into the grain business, that he had recently come from Cincinnati, O., and had an office in the Slade Building. This office, however, had no furniture in it. A few days afterwards Ogden sent his clerk to the banks to draw $695 from each, leaving $5 balance in each, and Saturday, Dec. 30, he again sent Sharpe to the American National Bank with a check drawn on the First National Bank of Utica by the Metropolitan Bank of New York for the sum of $2,750, and to the Merchants' National Bank with a check drawn on the Oneida Bank by the Central Bank of New York for $3,200. He requested that the American National Bank should cash the one for $2,750, and to the Merchants' Bank he presented his own check for $2,500 to be paid out of the check, but the clerk was informed in both cases that they could not make any such payments without inquiry, but that the banks would telegraph for information. On hearing of this intention Ogden disappeared. In the meantime the American National Bank had telegraphed to New York, and on Tuesday received an answer that the check had never been made out to such a name, but had been raised from the sum of $20 to $2,750. The Merchants' Bank sent to their agent in New York and telegraphed to Oneida for advice. On Tuesday they were advised by their agent in New York that the check had been paid yesterday. The Oneida Bank authorities sent word that no such check had been issued and no such person was known to the bank. In both cases the signatures on the checks were genuine, but the rest were bogus, the original writing having been carefully erased by the use of acids and then filled in by Ogden or his accomplices. There is no doubt that he depended on Monday being a legal holiday in New York to have plenty of time to get away in case the banks wished to make inquiries. The Merchants' National Bank has $3,200 to their credit in the Importers' & Traders' Bank of New York, and it is awaiting an owner who will probably never turn up, and the question arises, Who does the money belong to? The police are actively engaged in seeking Ogden.

COLD COMFORT.

Serious Trouble Between Ice-Cutters and Water-Power Owners at Elgin, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 4.—The trouble between the water-power owners and the ice-cutters at this point is assuming serious shape. The latest phase of the affair is the opening of the head gates and the withdrawal of four feet of water from the pond, damaging the ice men to the extent of at least $5,000 by the wrecking of runways to houses, dropping of the shoal ice into the mud of the river bottom, and necessitating the doing over of much work in the way of washing the ice and preparing it for cutting. About 600 men were at work harvesting the crystal when the gates were raised, and they were with difficulty restrained from wreaking vengeance on the persons and property of those responsible. At the outset of the trouble between the warring interests the ice-men had about concluded to assess themselves and raise about $1,200 as a gift to the water-owners. They have rid themselves of this friendly feeling now, and suits are threatened—civil for damages and criminal for malicious mischief. The present estrangement and ill-feeling has been brewing for some time. Hydraulic company stock has not been remunerative to speak of for some time, owing to the bottomless condition of the river here, which necessitates the expenditure of much money to keep the dam in place. Because of this the water-owners have been endeavoring to get the ice-men to contribute something to help them along, claiming that but for the presence of the dam there would be no ice-field. This is substantially true, and the ice harvesters are morally under obligations to the water-owners, as they are free to admit. Legally, however, it is doubtful if they can be holden in a monetary way, as the question of riparian rights has been pretty fully and clearly established by the courts. The ice business here has assumed large proportions. The crop aggregates from 100,000 to 150,000 tons. With the exception of about 10,000 tons which finds a home market, all of the crystal finds its way to Chicago.

THE FAITH CURE.

A Troy Woman Who Had Been Bed-ridden for Four Years Suddenly Restored to Health and Strength.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Miss Annie Cooper, aged about 30 years, and a member of the Baptist Church, has for nineteen years been an invalid. About four years ago she was compelled to take to her bed by the advent of some spinal difficulty which rendered her utterly unable to raise from her pillow or move a limb. Her voice left her also, and she could not speak above a low whisper. Today Miss Cooper rejoices in a free use of her limbs and the restoration of the voice. The sudden return of the faculties is ascribed to faith in God and to prayer. She has furnished the newspapers with the following astonishing statement: "For nineteen years I had been an invalid, and for four years and three months I had been unable to walk or speak in a loud tone. I have long had faith that God would cure me. I have never prayed for my recovery, a voice continually counseling me, 'Be still, and know that I am God.' One week ago last night I was seized with terrible convulsions. My friends believed I was dying. Suddenly, while they were crying and praying over me, a voice said, 'Praise the Lord.' From that time my voice has been as strong as in my younger days. Yesterday afternoon the wife of the Rev. Mr. Clark, a superannuated Methodist minister residing on President street, called to see me, and, with my sister, Mrs. Quackenbush, who is also a church-member, prayed that my recovery might be completed. In the midst of the prayer I heard a voice saying, 'Go forth.' Immediately I felt as if I had received an electric shock. I sprang from my bed, exclaiming, 'The great transaction is done by faith. I am cured.' Mrs. Clark and my sister seized me and tried to stop me. I said, 'Let me alone. Christ has ordered it.' I then walked from my chamber, praising the Lord. It was the first time in four years and three months that I had put one foot before the other. I feel like a new creature today, and can walk without hindrance. The voice of the Lord told me to have my cure published in the newspapers, and I feel as if I should go from house to house proclaiming the goodness of God." The minister's wife, Mrs. Quackenbush, and others fully corroborated the woman's statements. She was visited by a large number of persons today, who found her walking and talking without restraint. The prayers were in an apartment over the most richly furnished saloon in the city. Her sister's husband is the proprietor and occupies the upstairs rooms as a residence. Mrs. Cooper, who, with the saloon proprietor's wife, is a devout church member, has been living there a year past. Her physicians discredit the faith cure and say she will have a relapse. "God will take care of me," is her answer to the doctors' predictions.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman, 3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
462 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CHILD'S PLUSH CAPE WITH lace collar. Suitable reward paid if returned to RIDER'S photograph gallery, 339 West Madison-st.

LOST — BRACELET — GOLD, WITH buckle, marked E. A. Smith. Liberal reward will be paid by leaving with N. Matson or 112 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURniture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc. Chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT, $25 TO $1,000, LOANED on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture without removal, pianos and other securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT, $25 TO $500, LOANED on furniture, etc., without removal; immediate attention. Room 8, 89 Dearborn-st.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS IN SUMS TO suit. Room 10, 157 East Madison-st.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Indiana and Illinois in sums of $2,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000—C. A. DIBBLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 100 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address K 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON Grand boulevard property at 6 per cent; will pay 2½ commission; security ample and title perfect. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent, no commissions, on real estate near Forty-sixth-st., 300 feet fronting on Grand-boulevard and 300 feet on Calumet-av. W 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONEY TO INTRODUCE in Chicago a new arc electric lamp; no clutches or oil cups; nothing to get out of order; is perfectly reliable and gives a beautiful and steady light. Address K, care Adams Express Company, Chicago, Ill.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—$2,000 TO INCREASE ESTablished manufacturing business; ample separate security for money and share in profits. Address H 56, Tribune office.

$300. WANTED—BUSINESS MAN with this amount to open branch in Chicago of Philadelphia house; $1,500 to $2,000 per annum profit. Address EDISON, P.-O. Box 2330, Philadelphia, Pa.

$1,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO suit, on city property; 6 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, S.E. cor. Clark and Jackson.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PERSONS WANTING SLEIGHS in any style, double or single, will please call at 71 and 73 Twenty-second-st. and take them away, as we don't want them. They are all first-class. E. W. DRYDEN & CO.

AUCTION—AUCTION—15 HEAD OF heavy draft horses will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve at 10 o'clock today. T. J. BRODRICK & CO., corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

A FEW PORTLAND CUTTERS FOR sale at cost to close out; also some fine business buggies. 115 West Adams-st.

CUTTERS, SLEIGHS—ALL OUR CUTters and sleighs at cost to close them out. G. L. BRADLEY, 216 and 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—1 double and 2 single Portland cutters, upholstered with plush, best make; will close them out low for cash. BRADLEY'S, 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE 3-SEAT SLEIGH, suitable for hack use; ten two-seat cutters; also the largest assortment of new and second-hand single cutters in the city. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD-SIZED mares and geldings, suitable for farm use, 900 to 1,300 pounds, at livery-stable rear 185 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TRUCKS, WAGONS, BUGgies, and sleighs of all kinds on monthly payments at 538 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-SEATED PARK SURrey, Kimball & Co.'s make, and has been used but a few months. One end-spring buggy, in good condition, and single harness. Apply to J. FISHBECK, Supt. U. S. Express Co.'s Stables, corner Franklin and Harrison-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY FROM NEW YORK WHO teaches elocution by the Delsarte system desires an engagement. Address 151, Carrier 23.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st. Ladies and gentlemen taught. Day and evening sessions, or pupils can select hours to suit their convenience. Students trained for speed by a practical verbatim reporter. Instruction and practice on typewriter without extra charge. Call or send for circular. Office, Room 78.

SHORTHAND—PRIVATE AND INDIvidual instruction in fundamental principles, and thorough training in best outlines of words and phrases, insuring both accuracy and speed. Typewriting, $5 or $10. Suite 412 National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

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THE LOWEST TUITION AND THE most thorough individual instruction at the Lakeside Business College, 31 North Clark-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

FOR LEGAL ADVICE AND FREE CONsultation, also advice to those not able to advance attorney's fees and costs, call on CORNELL & SPENCER, Room 16, 165 Randolph-st.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, First National Bank Building, Suite 63. Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building. Collections for the wholesale trade a specialty.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house and 60-foot lot; $41,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, 25 feet wide. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000.
NEW BRICK RESIDENCE—Finished one year ago. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $14,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front, north of Twenty-second-st., 26 feet wide. Fine dining-room on parlor floor. Passenger elevator. Gas lighted by electricity.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, and 55-foot lot; $40,000.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
Third-av., 75x101 feet, west front, between Polk and Taylor-sts.
Fourth-av., No. 180.
Butterfield-st., No. 3028.
Dearborn-st., southeast corner Thirty-second.
Indiana-av., fine east front lot, opposite Thirty-eighth-st., 24¾ by 152 feet.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OGDEN AND Fairfield-avs., lot 44x273 feet to 33-foot street; $2,500. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., east front, 100 feet, improved, paying 10 per cent; Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st., 40 feet, with old frames, cheap; Van Buren-st., near Fifth-av., 20 feet, 2-story frame, a bargain; Van Buren-st., east of Clark, 50 feet, vacant. R. LANCASTER & CO. 149 Monroe-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES CORNER ULLman and Thirty-third-st., for $10,000. J. S. CLARK, Room 20, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.: Two 3-story brick houses, 15 rooms each, south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st.; it is a great bargain, $18,500; also octagon stone-front, Dearborn-av., $10,000; easy terms.

FOR SALE— ABERDEEN-ST., 100 FEET SOUTH OF JACKSON, vacant, 100x143½ feet, at $90 per foot. This is very choice for improvement. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$18,000, $20,000, AND $32,000, all bargains in business property. LUTHER C. KEELER, 126 Washington-st., Room 46.

FOR SALE— LA SALLE-ST., NEAR RANDOLPH, four-story and basement stone-front building; rented for $4,900; price $55,000. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., NEAR Leavitt-st., 60x114, with 2-story and basement house. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WALNUT-ST., 25x125 feet, $1,250; belongs to non-resident and must be sold at once. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—IN CHOICE location, frame cottage, 7 rooms and brick cellar; lot 54x150 feet, for $3,300. Easy terms. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON School and Fifty-eighth-st., $375 to $450 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON EAST SHORE of Calumet Lake, near ship canal. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— EVANSTON PROPERTY. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DAIRY FARM, 60 MILES from Chicago, of 600 acres; timber, water, fine buildings, all fenced, half a mile from factory; can keep 100 cows; will exchange for city property, or will sell on ten years' time at 6 per cent interest. A bargain will be given. D. K. PEARSONS, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BILLINGS, MONTANA—Lots in the City of Billings. Send for copy of the "Yellowstone Valley." T. S. WADSWORTH, 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES IN MINNESOta, with 244 acres broken. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN GOOD LOCATION ON West Side, or South Side north of Thirty-first-st., lot 50 feet wide, with good house (need not be large), worth not over $15,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—BETWEEN LAFlin-st. and Hoyne-av. and Congress-st. and Park-av., a two-story house without basement, brick, stone, or wood, $8,000 to $12,000. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 6.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1426 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished front room, single or en suite; all modern improvements; also single room; table first-class.

1612 WABASH-AV.—A DESIRABLE front and back suite, together or single, with good board, to reliable parties; house modern. References.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

WEST SIDE.

200 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE GENTLEman boarder as room-mate in private family; $5.

134 WARREN-AV.—BOARD AND FURnished room in private family, or room without board.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED front rooms, double and single, with first-class board; bath and parlor; near Ogden-av. cars.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $5 to $12.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day; good rooms for permanent boarders; central location. Table boarders wanted.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 152 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and two little girls; parties must be first-class. Address at once, F. BAIN, Crawford House.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FEW FINE PIANOS AND ORGANS left to be closed out at cost during the remainder of this week. EDWARD M. READ & CO., 266 Wabash-av.

A DECIDED BARGAIN—A BEAUTIful tone parlor organ, stops, swells, etc., worth $150, for only 145. MARTIN'S, 265 State-st.

IN ADDITION TO OUR OWN make of PIANOS and ORGANS, we have the exclusive sale of several of the best instruments of Eastern manufacture. We can sell on monthly or quarterly payments if desired. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. All goods sold by us are warranted in every respect.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

PIANOS FOR SALE—
1 Hallet, Davis & Co. square grand, $175.
1 Julius Bauer & Co. square grand, $165.
1 United Pianomakers' piano, 7⅓ octave, $190.
1 7-octave square piano, $125.
1 7⅓-octave upright piano, $150.
Easy payments to suit purchasers.
A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANOS AT A SACRIFICE—SQUARES and uprights at one-quarter cost to pay charges. Greatest bargains ever offered; cash or time. Call at Storage Company, 29 East Van Buren-st.

VOSE & SONS Superior Pianofortes. Established in 1851. Grand, uprights, and squares. Lowest prices, easiest payments. Every instrument fully warranted. A. SCHAAF & CO. 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description, 25 gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs, 300 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—8 SINGER SEWING-MAchines; your choice for $10 if removed at once. Call Room 10, Haverly's Theatre, 106 Monroe-st. Take elevator.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—2 LADY AGENTS for goods that sell in every family. Room 3, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK DWELLing, No. 427 Park-av.; $45 per month. ISAAC E. ADAMS, 28 Portland Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 101 North Ada-st. Apply at Room 43, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1, 1884—NICE COZY 6-room cottage, good repair, 336 Morgan-st. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1—NICELY-FURnished 2-story and basement stone-front house on Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st.; rent reasonable. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM attic brick cottage at 385 Oakley-st., with bath, hot and cold water; just calcimined; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap; large yard in rear, with barn and shed. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 118 State-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1, 1884—
The elegant 12-room marble fronts Nos. 3653 and 3655 Vincennes-av., all improvements.
3246 Prairie-av., 9-room frame.
261 South Clark-st., fine large store.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—467½ LA SALLE-AV., A first-class new 3-story dwelling in choice location. Inquire on the premises or Room 13 Oriental Building.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—HOUSE—FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. and La Salle, near steam and street cars, 8 rooms and bath, furnished or not, till May 1 or longer. Apply to F. FARRINGTON, Claim Agent C., R. I. & P. Railway, city.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON SQUARE, 984 West Madison-st.—A desirable suite of 5 light rooms on second floor, $35; no children. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—AT 349 HUBBARD-ST., A flat of 5 rooms and 4 closets.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3632 VINCENNES-AV., A fine flat of six rooms and bath; all modern conveniences. Inquire at house or Room 19, 177 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THREE FLATS, 3 ROOMS each, at 3412 State-st., to small families. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—5 CONGRESS-ST., CORNER Michigan-av., elegantly furnished alcove and other rooms; modern conveniences; very desirable.

TO RENT—$25—TWO DESIRABLE rooms for light housekeeping at 116 Monroe-st. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1230 INDIANA-AV., THREE nicely-furnished rooms for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day or week. 165 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE NICELY FURnished front room or suite of rooms. No. 10 Peck-court, corner of Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM completely furnished for light housekeeping; also hall bedroom. 1404 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1228 WABASH-AV., BACK chamber and front hall bedroom; pleasant rooms; nicely furnished; to gentlemen.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished, well-heated front alcove room; private bath, hot water, gas. 1213 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, ON DEARborn-av., south of Chicago-av., four or five finely furnished rooms, suitable for four, five, or six gentlemen. Rented single or en suite. Gas, fire, bath, etc. Will be rented reasonable to permanent parties. Address H 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; GENtlemen only. 701 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY-FURNISHED single room to a gentleman in private family. 217 East Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed rooms in private family. 200 La Salle-av. Board if desired.

TO RENT—ROOMS BY DAY OR WEEK. 25 to 50 cents per day and $1 and $2 per week. 283 Michigan-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—SUITES OF 3 AND 4 ROOMS in the new apartment house, No. 273 Hubbard-st. No children. 29 North Centre-av., corner Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—FRONT PART OF STORE 116 Monroe-st., with large room in rear; fixtures for sale. Address H 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—266 WABASH-AV., ATTRACtive store and basement in fine condition, $65 per month. Fixtures for sale. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1, 1883, STORE Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash-av.; 5 stories and basement; 48x165 feet. W. H. WOOD, Agent, Room 11, 40 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—$35—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms on the third floor of No. 116 Monroe-st. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, 2 FLOORS, 51x75 feet each. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY BRICK building on the southeast corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. tracks; suitable for ice or ham house. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY TABEL & CLARK, Room 411, 184 Dearborn-st.—Houses, flats, stores, offices, furnished and unfurnished, in all parts of the city; also furnished rooms.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE daily applications for houses, flats, stores, rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Parties having accommodations call at once. TABEL & CLARK, Room 411 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST OR second floor flat of 4 or 5 rooms in a desirable residence portion of the city, furnished or unfurnished, with all conveniences for housekeeping, by gentleman and wife without children. Address, with price, H 68, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY DOING strictly cash business; daily sales average $65; will invoice $1,600; $800 cash, balance on time; seven living-rooms. Address H 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, CLEAN STOCK of drugs, paints, oils, stationery, etc., in a town of 9,000 in Michigan; good business; will sell at a bargain for cash; stock will invoice between $4,000 and $5,000; must sell; good reason given. Address H 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CORNER GROcery and saloon on the North Side; sell at invoice; this will bear close investigation; with long lease, and barn room for 6 horses. H 57, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DRUG-STORE, AT a sacrifice. Address X X, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN A SELECT stock of toys, ladies' furnishing goods, and worsteds, in one of the largest cities of Missouri. Invoice, $7,000; no competition; cheap rent in the best location. Proprietor going to Europe. A rare chance for a live man. For particulars address OTTO HILL, St. Joseph, Mo.

LACES, CLOAKS, SILK HOSIERY, OR other lines wanted in connection with a well-established specialty business in best location in the city; compensation, commission or rent on the Macy plan. Address L 94, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED WITH BADLY smelling feet, which the greatest care and cleanliness does not help? Send me $5, and I will send you by return mail a package of medicine, securely sealed, that will effect a cure very shortly if used as directed. Address J. STEWART, Omaha, Neb.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 19 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CALL BOARD MEMBERSHIP FOR sale. Apply to J. J. RICHARDS, 125 Dearborn-st.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH, AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good work guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., Merchant Tailors, 151 West Randolph-st.

I HAVE $20,000 THAT WOULD INVEST in block houses with modern improvements; 2-story and basement brick preferred if bargain; would rather deal with owners. F. SMART, 25 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FARMER WITHIN SIX miles of Court-House to feed cows hay in winter and grass in summer; state terms. F 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—MEDIUM-SIZED well-bred black and tan dog. Address H 43, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best adviser on love, marriage, family or business troubles. Always at home.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, CLAIRVOYANT and magnetic physician, 255 West Madison-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—SMALL SECOND-HAND printing press, little used. Address H 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG clerk; one who understands the business thoroughly; must be either a graduate or registered druggist. Must come well recommended both as to honesty and capability. Address A. C. L., 109 Blue-Island-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A NO. 1 AMERICAN clothing salesman. Must be well recommended. L. J. LAW, Cadillac, Mich.

WANTED—AN A1 CLOTHING SALESman for Peoria. Apply at GLASER & CO.'S, 150 and 152 Fifth-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper willing to make himself generally useful; would like a German or Swede who can talk English. Address H 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TIMEKEEPER AND BILLclerk; also general salesman. Call today, 149 East Monroe-st., Room 6, second flat.

TRADES.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE AND wagon woodworker to run a shop in Newton, Kas.; a splendid chance for a good man with some means. For particulars apply to R. W. HODGSON, Newton, Harvey County, Kas.

WANTED—FEEDERS FOR GORDON press. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140 to 146 Monroe-st., Taylor Building.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent coachman. The best of references will be required. Apply at Room 5, No. 172 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FEW TRAVELING salesmen to sell magnetic insoles to the trade; good commissions allowed; no extra samples necessary to be carried. Apply to The Magneton Appliance Company, 218 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman for ready-mixed paint; a live young man preferred. Address, giving age, experience, and what line in now, Smith & Stearns Paint Co., Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR. Good English education. To go to Ohio. Permanent employment. Will pay salary. Must be able to give bond. Call at 73 Ashland Block.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELers and local agents everywhere in the United States to sell "Warren's Entire Wheat Patent Flour," the only true food flour in the world; covered by patent; business exclusive. Franklin Mills Co., 38 Clark.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ADVERtising and subscription solicitor to travel in Northwest for the Chicago Horseman; prefer one with knowledge of horses and ability to "write up"; no second-rate man wanted; must be of good habits and able to give security for collections. Give references and experience. CHICAGO HORSEMAN, 155 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $35 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—BARTENDER AT SOUTHeast corner Clark and Jackson-sts, and a man to do chores.

WANTED—RETOUCHER TO WORK by piece work. Call at H. T. NEIDHARDT'S, 361 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing salesman by a pocketbook manufactory. Those that are experienced and well acquainted with the drug and stationery dealers throughout the Western States can address H 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAN AT 291 Blue-Island-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SECond girl for 5061 Hyde Park-av. References required. Apply in the morning up till noon, or evening between 6 and 7 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in the country, 8 miles out. Call at No. 3154 Indiana-av.

WANTED—COOK FOR A RAILROAD restaurant, a middle-aged American, German, or Swedish woman who speaks English. The best of wages paid to the right party. Call immediately. LILLY ROGERS, 515 Root-st., Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework, family of 3; German or Swede preferred. 273 Warren-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD COOKS AND GOOD girls for general housework. Call at Room 10 Haverly's Theatre, 106 Monroe-st. Take elevator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF INtelligence, owning a type-writer; permanent position. Address, giving reference and salary, L 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY OF CULTURE and education who is capable of reading proof, correcting manuscript, and general office work. Address, with references and salary, L 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO INtelligent young ladies; employment light and genteel; $10 per week. Call at Room 43, 142 La Salle.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKkeeper. I am a first-class accountant, correct and rapid; could act as shipping clerk or in any official capacity; could invest $5,000 to $10,000. City and country references. Address C 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHIPping clerk of good experience, or traveling salesman; grocery preferred. H 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD penman, shorthand writer, and a first-class correspondent; will be at liberty to contract in a few days. H 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man with a grain or live-stock commission firm; is a good bookkeeper, and has had some experience in the grain and live-stock business. H 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of considerable business experience as bookkeeper, shipping clerk, or any other situation in a business house. Best of references. Address H 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BOOKkeeper. Best of references given. H 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKkeeper in a wholesale house, who intends to change his present position; moderate wages, but permanent place only. Address for two days C 791, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as clerk in a wholesale or retail tobacco company. Comes well recommended. C 81, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AS head cook in restaurant or hotel. Best city references. H 64, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE family as coachman and groom; well acquainted with the city. First-class references. H 42, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Dane as coachman in private family; understands perfectly the care of horses and carriages. Best of references. Address A. BRADFORD, 112 Pine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swede as coachman; well acquainted with city. Reference. Address O P 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, active, steady man, to work round house for private family and take care of horses. H 55, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman by a young man experienced in gents' furnishing goods; is acquainted in the West. Address for 3 days H 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman for a dry-goods or notion house; 10 years' experience and acquaintance in the West. Best of references. Address H 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as waiter or barkeeper in a first-class restaurant or hotel; six years' experience. Good references. H 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-aged man of experience to advertise and introduce patent medicine or to travel with a physician. Address L 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SEVERAL foreign fresco painters, under their own management, and liberal conditions; tasteful execution guaranteed. H 53, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN girl to do housework or second work. 3856 Ellis-av. Call at side door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady to do general housework. Call at 218 Townsend-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, several gentlemen's sewing or wardrobes to care for; is a first-class seamstress. Address H 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl to do plain sewing and help to do housework. Address 222 Ewing-st. Room 15.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN lady as housekeeper in a widower's family. Inquire at 14 Boston-av., down-stairs.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNess by a lady accomplished, experienced, and with unexceptionable references. Address E 61, Carrier 23.

PARTNER WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $3,000 to engage in business in Montana. H 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 IN the grain and provision business. Address, stating where an interview may be had, H 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3 VERY DESIRABLE seats for Langtry Saturday matinee at regular theatre price, as I cannot use them. Address H 44, Tribune office.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
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ARABI.

His Farwell Advice.

From his Letter to Mr. H. Labouchere, M. P., Dec. 11.

I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for having often said the truth about me and my brothers in misfortune. I am perfectly convinced of your pure intentions, and that you have always wanted us to have justice in accordance with truth and equity. There is no doubt that just people help the unfortunate in the time of distress.

Now, as nothing interests me more than the well-being and progress of my native land and the fortune of its inhabitants, notwithstanding that I am now on the point of leaving it forever, I should like to mention to you some essential matters which, if taken into account, would do the country much good, and would greatly benefit its population. You cannot, I think, get better or more disinterested information than that which an experienced man, and one who has lost all for the love of his country, can give you:

1. There should be a Chamber of Notables to the Egyptian Nation, in order that all laws, decrees, and orders should not be passed arbitrarily and without its sanction. The members of the Chamber should be granted a perfect freedom in discussing matters, and their election ought to be left entirely to the people, just as it is in other civilized nations; they should also have a right to give their opinion on matters of State, and to give decisions on public matters. The Government, however, should not be compelled to carry out the decisions of the Chamber until the lapse of such time as is necessary to ascertain the capacity of the people for representative institutions. The discussions should be made public by their being published in the Arabic and English newspapers. The Ministers should be responsible to the Chamber of Notables, which should be convoked for a fixed time, not less than five years.

2. There ought to be equality between all the inhabitants of Egypt, and no difference should be made between a foreigner and a native, either in treatment or in taxes. By this equality the Government will be able to abolish the verghi (or land tax), which injures the poor exceedingly.

3. Justice should be done to the peasantry in such works as cleaning the canals, building bridges, carrying out public works, etc.; the workmen should be paid for their labor, and not be forced to work for nothing, for this is the cause of ruin and destruction to the poor, whose existence depends entirely on their daily work.

4. The most essential thing is to put a limit to usury, and to stop people from deceiving the fellaheen and taking their money and property.

5. There should be the same laws in all courts of justice in Egypt, and the laws should be carried out without exception and without the interference of any one.

6. The natives should be eligible for all posts in the Administration, whether high or low, as long as they are capable of holding them; and those who have been dismissed for having been mixed up in recent events should have a right to reëmployment if worthy of it.

7. It is better to employ as few Europeans as possible, taking into consideration the financial state of the country. These Europeans should be paid in fair proportion to their native colleagues, and not more than they deserve, as is now the rule.

These are my opinions. I ask you to put them before the public, which will judge whether I have right and reason on my side or not. If England will agree with me on these, I care nothing for exile or any other fate which may be awarded to me.

WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant Entertained at the Beale Mansion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Gen. and Mrs. Grant arrived on the limited express from New York this afternoon, and were taken to the residence of Gen. E. F. Beale, on Lafayette-square. This evening Gen. and Mrs. Beale held a large reception in honor of their guests. The Beale residence is famous as the mansion built by Commodore Decatur with the prize money won by him in the war with Tripoli. This naval hero lived in it for several years preceding his duel, and was borne to it from the fatal ground at Bladensburg. Mrs. Beale met her guests at the drawing-room door attired in a black satin reception dress with point lace trimmings, diamond ornaments, and tiara. Mrs. Grant stood in the centre of the room wearing a dress of black velvet, tiara, and ornaments of diamonds. Miss Emily Beale wore a white satin trained dress covered with Spanish lace. There was a large attendance of persons distinguished in social and official life, among them being Chief-Justice Waite and daughter, Justice Gray, Justice Stanley Matthews and Mrs. Matthews, Justice and Mrs. Drake, Justice and Mrs. MacArthur, the Hon. George Bancroft, Mr. Allan Arthur, the British Minister and Miss West, the Argentine Minister, the Chinese Minister and suite, Postmaster-General Howe and Mrs. Totten, Secretary Lincoln, Senator and Mrs. Jones, Miss Sterling, Senator and Mrs. Voorhees, Representative and Mrs. Randall, the Hon. John A. Kasson, Gen. Sherman and daughters, Gen. and Mrs. Hazen, Gen. and Mrs. Poe, Gen. and Mrs. McKeever, Gen. and Mrs. Parks, Mr. Andre Brewster, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, Mr. Van Rensselaer Berry, Miss Eustis, Col. Wickham Hoffman, Mrs. George B. Loring, Miss Loring, Mrs. Scott Laughton, Señor Dominguez, the Hon. Horatio King, Miss McClellan, Gen. Robertson, and Gen. Van Vliet.

It is said that the object of Gen. Grant's visit here is to maintain the position taken by him in his recent article on the Fitz John Porter case against the vigorous assaults upon it made by Senator Logan in his argument on Friday and today.

The Cholera.

New York World.

The cable announces today that the cholera has broken out between Mecca and Medina, and although we on this side of the Atlantic need not give the matter serious thought today or tomorrow the news will be received in Europe with no little anxiety. Every few years this deadly epidemic assumes enormous proportions in Egypt, Syria, Italy, Turkey, and Greece. The strict quarantine regulations enforced in all the Mediterranean ports against the exodus from the East, which always follows, cause serious delays to navigation and obstruct commerce, while in the Levant cholera is generally followed by famines, which have again and again decimated the populations of Persia, Arabia, and Asia Minor. The disease usually makes its first appearance in the vicinity of the "Kabbah" at Mecca, to which hundreds of thousands of Moslem pilgrims flock annually. As recent sanitary examinations have shown, it is caused by their filthy habits, but especially by the lack of precautions in disposing of the quarter of a million of sheep which are sacrificed at the tomb of the Prophet on the anniversary of Mohammed's death. Although Osmanlis believe that anybody who dies while in the holy city goes straight to El-Waddy, most of them prefer putting off that event, and no sooner does cholera appear than they fly in hordes from the infected city, spreading the epidemic on their way. Twenty thousand Turkish troops are told off for the purpose of preventing this, but hitherto the troops have always been the first to flee. An International Medical Committee guards the Suez Canal in order to localize the disease, but the pilgrims find other means of reaching their homes, and it is now admitted by the European Powers that the only way in which the march of the cholera can be stayed is to prohibit the pilgrimage to Mecca. This cannot be done while the Ottoman Empire stands.

Its use shows its worth; we mean that antidote to coughs and colds, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Firm—Exchange Steady.

Stocks Active and Stronger, with a Fair Volume of Trading—Prices of Last Year.

An Active Day in Produce Circles, at a Decidedly Higher Range of Prices.

A Sharp Advance in Breadstuffs, Probably Because of the Floods in Europe—Provisions Higher in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

At the local banks the usual activity attending the first days of the month was reported. Currency orders from the country were light, and the movement of money continues in favor of the city. The city demand for loans was good, rates of interest remaining at 7@8 per cent. The street market was firmer.

The local bank clearings yesterday were $10,000,000, being $5,000,000 less than the total for Wednesday.

Eastern exchange was quoted steadier at 25c premium per $1,000 between banks.

Foreign exchange was dull, without change in quotations. Posted rates on sterling were 481@485, with actual at 480½@483¼, and English documentary bills at 478@478½. Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Bankers' francs, 522½@518¾; documentary bills, 526⅞@517½; bankers' marks, 93½@93¾; documentary marks, 93¼.

The New York stock market was active yesterday, and generally strong. An early advance was followed by a little reaction, with dullness, but the later tone was firmer.

The earnings of Manitoba for the fourth week in December increased $56,000; and Hannibal shows an increase of $14,000 for same time.

It is said that Gould and Osborn have settled a seven years' difference, and are now expected to pull together.

It was reported yesterday that the Directors of Lake Shore were in conference over a proposition to issue $8,000,000 in bonds to pay for the Nickel-Plate Railroad. One telegram says the issue of bonds has been decided on. Lake Shore is said to have increased its tonnage 30 per cent and earnings 50 per cent last week.

London was a large buyer of stocks on Wednesday.

It is said that the Vanderbilt people are negotiating for transportation of coal from their new coal-field to Rochester over the Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad.

The Mutual Life-Insurance Company is reported to have decided to make no more loans upon stocks which will sell below par in the exchange.

The exports of specie from New York are given in the following table:

1879	$14,260,353	1881	$11,285,747
1880	9,223,229	1882	45,502,498

The following were the imports:

1879	$84,176,754	1881	$56,346,405
1880	74,849,524	1882	7,569,422

The domestic exports from New York exclusive of specie for the years named are shown below:

1879	$347,565,874	1881	$353,393,872
1880	409,107,684	1882	347,390,100

The imports of general merchandise were as follows:

1879	$341,989,433	1881	$416,422,385
1880	471,053,951	1882	498,804,321

The last cotton crop of the United States is estimated at 6,800,000 bales, against 5,435,000 in 1881.

The leading stocks are now selling at prices far above those of 1880.

The 125 railway and miscellaneous stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange show the following averages for 1882:

Opening price	68.27
Highest	77.94¼
Lowest	55.00
Closing	62.31¾

The closing price was 91¼ per cent of the opening price, showing an average decline of 7¾ per cent in the twelve months. The range of the year was 33.6 per cent, being 19.45 below to 14.15 above the average opening price. The average fluctuation in stocks was smaller than that of the leading cereals or provisions in this market.

The following table shows the range of the year on the stocks of greatest interest to our readers:

	1st.	High	Low	Closing Bid.	Ask.
Alton & Terre Haute	42	50	20½	47	48
Alton & T. H. pfd	88½	94½	55	90	91
Canada Southern	52⅝	75	44	67	67½
Central Pacific	92	97⅞	83⅝	86¼	86⅝
Cedar Falls & Minn	19	30	14	15	17
Central Iowa	36	37¼	27	28	30
Chic., St. Louis & N. O.	80	84	68	79	82
C., C., C. & I.	83	92¾	65½	80	81½
Cin., San. & Cleve.	54½	62	44	49	50
C., C. & I. C.	20¾	21¾	3⅝	3⅞	4¼
Chic., Bur. & Q.	135⅜	141	120½	121⅞	122
Chic. & Alton	128½	145¼	127½	133¾	134
Cleve. & Pitts	133	140	133	139	140
Chic. & Northwest	125¼	150¾	124	134⅞	135
Chic. & Northwest pfd	137½	175	136	150½	151¼
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	106	128¾	96¼	105⅜	105⅝
C., M. & St. P. pfd	119¼	144¼	114½	120⅝	121
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	131½	140¾	122	125¾	125⅞
Del., Lack. & Western	127	150¼	116⅜	128	128¼
Denver & Rio Grande	62⅝	74⅞	38¾	41	41⅛
Dubuque & Sioux City	85	96⅞	82	88	90
Han. & St. Joseph	95¼	110	45	43	50
Han. & St. Jo. pfd	100⅞	111¼	72	73	75
Illinois Central	130½	150½	127⅞	142¾	142⅞
Ind., B. & W.	45⅞	49½	30	33½	34
Louisville & Nash	108¾	108¾	46½	53	53⅛
Lake Shore	112¼	129⅞	98	112⅞	113⅛
Lake Erie & Western	34¼	45	23⅞	30⅝	31
Louis., N. Alb. & Chic.	74	78	57	62	65
Michigan Central	85⅝	105	77	97⅞	98⅛
M., L. S. & W.	29	21	13	17	18
M., L. S. & W. pfd	46⅞	58¾	41¾	48	49
Minn. & St. Louis	20⅝	36¾	19	28	28¾
Minn. & St. Louis pfd	60½	77	50	63	64
Missouri Pacific	101¼	112½	89½	101⅛	101⅞
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	36⅝	42½	26⅝	32⅛	32¼
N. J. Central	73⅞	97½	63¼	69½	69¾
N. Y. Central	130⅝	138	123⅜	125⅞	126¼
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis	15¼	17⅝	10½	14¼	14½
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis pfd	35	37⅝	27	32⅝	33¼
N. Y., Lake Erie & W.	40⅝	44⅞	33¾	38⅞	39
N. Y., Lake Erie & W. pfd	84¼	89¼	67	80	80¼
Northern Pac.	36	54⅝	28⅜	47⅝	47⅞
Northern Pac. pfd	75¼	100⅞	66⅝	85	85½
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	132¾	163½	128	137	140
Oregon Transcontinental	69	98⅞	60	83⅞	84¼
Pacific Mail	41	48⅞	32⅝	41⅜	42
Panama	185	204	165	167	.....
Phila. & Reading	67⅞	69¼	46⅝	53⅝	53⅞
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	39½	39¾	23	26⅝	26⅞
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	134⅝	139	130	134⅛	135⅝
Pullman Palace Car Co.	129½	145	117	122¾	124
Rich. & Dan.	180	250	52	54	57
St. Paul & Omaha	35¼	58¾	29⅝	51⅞	52⅜
St. Paul & Omaha pfd	96⅝	117	97⅞	111⅛	111½
St. Paul & Duluth	30	42⅞	28	38	39
St. Paul & Duluth pfd	70	101¼	68	85	86
Texas Pacific	48⅝	55	34	38⅞	39⅛
Union Pacific	116½	119⅝	98¼	102¾	103⅝
Wabash, St. L. & Pac.	36⅝	39⅞	23⅜	34⅝	35
Wabash, St. L. & Pac. pfd	68	71⅛	45⅜	51	54⅛
Western Union Tel.	79¼	93⅞	70⅝	81⅜	81¼
Express—American	93⅞	97½	90	91	92
Adams	149	149⅝	133	130	135
Wells-Fargo	129½	132	125	124	126
United States	76½	80¾	62	60	68
American Cable	72	74	65	66	68
Col. Coal	43⅛	53⅜	25	27⅞	28⅝
Con. Coal	36⅝	36⅝	27⅛	27	29
Maryland Coal	20	26	13	16	18
New Central Coal	13¾	23	13½	14	17

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	117	W. Div. Ry con. 5-20 6s	105¾
Commerc'l Nat Bank	250	W. Div. Ry Reg. 6s	104⅛
Hibernian Ban'g Co.	105	West Town 5s, 1899	103
Home National Bank	49	Minnesota State 4½s	100⅝
Ill. Trust & Sav. B'k	145	Mut. U. Tel. Co. 6s	71⅞
International Bank	100	†Cal. Iron & Steel Co.	85
Merchants' Nat'l B'k	300	C. & C. C. & D. C. com.	30
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	198	†C. & C. C. & D. C. pfd.	84
Nat. Bank of America	131	†Chamber of Com'rce	80
Nat. Bank of Illinois	145	Chicago City Ry	250
N. W. National Bank	300	Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co.	150¾
Union National Bank	300	†Inter-State Ind Ex.	32½
Union Trust Co.	280	No. Chi. City Ry	150
Chicago City 7s, 1895	123¼	No. Chi. Roll.-Mill Co.	60
Chicago City 6s, 1896	111⅝	†Union Iron & S. Co.	100
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	103¼	W. Div. City Ry	275
Chicago City 4s, 1901	103¼	At. Topeka & S. F.	86
Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	105¼
Chicago City Ry. 4½s	97	Chi. & Northwestern	134¾
Cook County 7s, 1885	105¼	Chi. & North. pref.	149¼
Cook County 7s, 1889	103¾	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	125¾
Cook County 7s, 1890	111¼	Chi., Burl. & Quincy	123¼
Cook County 7s, 1892	117¾	Chi., St. Paul, M. & O.	52¼
Cook County 5s, 1899	105¼	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pref.	110¾
Cook County 4½s, 1900	103¼	Illinois Central	143¼
Lincoln P'rk 7s, 1895	105	N. Y., C. & St. L.	15⅛
†N. Chi. City Ry 6s	112¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. pref.	34¾
Do 6s, 5-20, 1903	104¾	Northern Pacific	48¾
South Park 6s	105	Northern Pacific pref.	85⅝
South Park 7s	106	Pullman P.-C. Co.	122

Sales on the Stock Board were:

100 Nor Pac s5 ......48¼	1000 C M & S P D Div 6s 103¼
100 C St P M & O s5 ..52½	1000 Mut U Tel Co 6s ..72¼
1000 Mut U Tel Co 6s ..71⅞	1000 do 72
1000 do 71⅞	1000 do 72
50 Chi G L & C Co ..150⅛	1000 do 72
2000 Mut U Tel 6s 71⅞	3000 do 73
1000 do 71⅞	10 A T & S F b30 86
2000 C M & St P C & P 6s 103¼	10 do 86¼
1000 Mut U Tel Co 6s ..71⅞	100 Nor Pac 48⅝
1000 N Chi C Ry 5-20 6s 105¼	2000 Mut U Tel 6s 72
10 A T & S F b10 86	50 C & C C & D Co 30¼
10 do b5 86	

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was again bullish today, and values generally are ½@3½ higher than at the close yesterday. The market opened 2½ higher for St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1½ higher for Indiana, Bloomington & Western and Ohio & Mississippi, 1⅜ higher for Chicago & Alton, 1 higher for Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. There was little change in values until 2 p. m., the market being feverish during the forenoon and dull during the early part of the afternoon, with frequent but narrow fluctuations. In the last hour the dealings were active and buoyant, and the highest prices of the day were current just before the close. Brokers supposed to speak Mr. Gould's views said that purchases of Southwestern stocks were likely to show handsome profits. The Cammack-Mills interest talked higher prices. Vanderbilt brokers expected an advance. Mr. Barton openly bought a good deal of Lake Shore, and authorized the statement that the tonnage of the road increased 30 per cent and the earnings 50 per cent last week. A rumor was circulated in regard to a proposed issue of bonds by Lake Shore to represent the acquisition of Nickel-Plate, but no confirmation could be obtained. An operator likely to know said that, as Lake Shore did not own Nickel-Plate, there was no reason in the rumor. Hollins & Co. bought Nickel-Plate preferred up to 35. There have been rumors of Vanderbilt selling off New York Central, but there is pretty strong contradictory evidence in the fact that Freeman & Co. have been giving up on considerable purchases of the stock. It was semi-officially stated that the conference between Mr. Gould and Mr. Baker yesterday afternoon resulted in no final agreement, but that the chances for settlement were quite as good as they have been at any time. The point is made that the Western Union controls the Mutual Union only by lease, now that the pooling agreement has tied up Mutual Union stock until June, 1886. There has been a rumor that the papers for such a lease have been drawn up, but confirmatory evidence is lacking. There was good buying of Denver today in the Osborne interest. Points were given this afternoon to buy Erie & Western, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, and Ontario & Western.

Money was easy at 4@6 on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral, closing at 5@6. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@3. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged.

The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last Jan 4	Last Jan 3
Alton & T. H.	400	49¼	49¼	48	48½	49
Do pfd	600	90¼	90½	90	90	90
Am. Cable Co	18	65⅜	69⅜	65⅜	69½	67
Bos. Air Line pfd	126	79	79⅜	79	79½	78¼
Canada Southern	8,800	67	68⅜	67	68⅜	67
Central Pacific	3,340	86⅝	87¼	86⅝	87¼	86⅝
Cent. Iowa (new)	100	14	14	14	14	.....
Chicago & Alton	200	135½	135½	135½	135½	134¼
C., B. & Q.	3,604	123½	123¾	122⅞	123⅛	122½
C., C., C. & I.	500	82	82	82	82	.....
Ches. & O. 1st pfd	200	32½	34	32½	34	31½
Denver & Rio G.	25,225	42⅞	44⅛	42⅞	44	42¾
Del. & Hudson	455	108¾	108⅞	108¾	108¾	107¾
D., L. & W.	33,983	128⅜	129¾	*127½	127¾	128¾
Erie	33,800	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝
Do pfd	2,100	82⅝	82⅞	82	82⅜	82⅜
Do seconds	.....	97	97¼	97	97	96⅞
East Tenn. & Ga.	600	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
Do pfd	400	18	18	18	18	17½
Ft. Worth & Den.	200	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	30½
H. & St. Joe pfd	50	75	75	75	75	.....
Houston & Tex.	100	75	75	75	75	.....
L., B. & W.	600	34	34	33¼	33¼	32
Illinois Central	1,550	142⅞	143⅜	142⅞	143⅜	142¾
Jersey Central	3,600	70	70⅜	69⅞	70⅜	69¾
Kansas & Texas	8,075	32¼	33¼	32⅜	33⅛	32⅜
L. E. & Western	800	31½	31½	31	31⅜	31½
Lake Shore	10,830	112⅝	114¼	112⅝	113⅝	112¾
L., N. A. & C.	100	65	65	65	65	.....
Louis. & Nash	7,100	53⅝	55¼	53⅝	54⅛	53⅛
Mem. & Chas.	300	48	48	48	48	46
Mich. Central	4,500	98¼	98⅝	97⅝	98⅛	97¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd	100	48	48	48	48	.....
Minn. & St. L.	450	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	28
Do pfd	100	.....	63	63	63	61½
Mobile & Ohio	300	18	19	18	19	18
Missouri Pacific	5,400	102	102⅞	101⅞	102⅞	101⅝
Nash. & Chat.	2,100	57	59½	57	59½	55⅛
N. Y. Central	11,125	126⅞	128	126¾	128	126¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1,730	14½	15⅛	14½	15⅛	14⅝
Do pfd	4,065	33	35	33	34¾	.....
Nor. & W. pfd	1,400	48	48	47⅞	48	47½
Northern Pacific	16,850	47¾	48⅞	47¾	48⅞	47⅝
Do pfd	5,151	85¾	86	85¼	85⅞	85⅛
Northwestern	6,510	134⅞	136¾	134⅞	136¾	134⅞
Do pfd	600	148½	150	148½	150	148⅞
Ohio Central	945	13½	13¾	13½	13¼	13
Ohio & Miss.	200	34½	34½	34⅛	34½	32¾
Ont. & Western	300	26	26⅛	26	26½	25½
O. Ry. & N. Co.	400	138⅜	138⅜	138	138	138¾
O. Trans-Con.	5,550	84	84⅝	84	84⅝	83⅞
Pacific Mail	800	41¾	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	41⅝
Peoria, D. & E.	300	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27½
Reading	2,900	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	53⅞
Rich. & Dan.	200	56	56	55⅛	55½	.....
Do term	100	24	24	24	24	.....
Roch. & Pitts	2,900	21	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	21
Rock Island	850	125½	126⅛	125¼	126⅛	125
St. L. & S. F. pfd	300	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	.....
St. Paul	43,300	105⅝	106⅝	105¼	106⅜	105¼
Do pfd	200	121	121	121	121	120⅝
St. Paul & D.	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	.....
Do pfd	600	96½	97⅛	96½	97⅛	.....
St. Paul & O.	3,200	52½	53	52¼	52⅞	52¼
Do pfd	2,300	110⅜	111	110⅜	111	110⅛
St. Paul, M. & M.	500	142⅜	142¼	141	141	140
Texas Pacific	11,700	39	39⅞	38¼	39⅞	38⅞
Union Pacific	19,515	103⅝	104¼	103⅝	104¼	103⅛
Wabash	3,100	34⅞	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛	34⅛
Do pfd	*4,800	54¾	55⅛	54⅛	55¼	54⅜
Western Union	21,000	81½	82¼	81	82½	80⅞

*Delaware, Lackawanna & Western ex. dividend 2 per cent quarterly.

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	73	Tennessee 6s, new	40
Missouri 6s	110	Virginia 6s	36
St. Joseph	109	Virginia 6s, consols	69½
Tennessee 6s, old	42	Virginia 6s, def'd	12

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	103¾	4s	119⅝
5s, extended	105	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	113		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	113¾	U. P. land grants	110¼
Erie seconds	96⅞	U. P. sinking funds	115
Lehigh & Wilkes	101⅛	Tex. Pac. land grants	57¼
U. P. firsts	113⅛	Tex. Pac., R. G.	84¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	United States	67
American	91	Fargo	123½

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

2000 U S 4s coup 119¾	5000 Pac Extn 103¼
3000 U S 4s reg 119⅝	7000 Wab & O 2d deb ......[illegible]
10000 A 7s L R & F S is 94	8000 N Y C & St L 1st 96¾
3000 Alabama Class A 85	7000 do 96¾
3000 Louisiana cons 71½	3000 do 96⅞
1000 Missouri 6s 1886 ......106⅝	34000 do 96⅝
2000 Missouri 6s 1887 ......107⅝	1000 do 96⅝
1000 Mo 6s 1889 or '90 ......110½	3000 do 96½
5000 B R & N 1st 85	1000 N Orl & Pac 1st 86½
15000 C & O 1st ser B ......[illegible]	1000 Mo Pac 1st coup 102
3000 do 89½	1000 do 102¼
5000 do 89⅝	6000 NYLE&W2dcon 97
1000 Can So 1st 104¼	3000 N J Cent adjmt 104¼
2000 Chi & Pitts 4th 110	1000 Ogn Short L 6s 100
2000 C C C & I C inc 52	2000 Ohio Cent inc 50
2000 Georg certfs 62½	1000 Ohio Cent 1st 91¼
12000 D & R G 1st 107	10000 Penn con 4½ cp ......[illegible]
7000 D & R G 1st con ......[illegible]	8000 R & D deb 60½
5000 E & T H 1st ......[illegible]	20000 do ......[illegible]
5000 H & T C 1st M L 108	10000 R W & O x 5s 95½
17000 M&S P 1st S M D 106	20000 StL&SF2dClassC 92
5000 C & Pac W Div ......[illegible]	20000 St L & I M 5s ......[illegible]
1000 Lac Div ......[illegible]	15000 StP M&Mist Div ......[illegible]
20000 M & St P cons ......[illegible]	10000 So Caro 1st 101½
5000 do ......[illegible]	3000 So Caro 2d ......[illegible]
5000 M K & T con 7s 107	10000 Union Pac 1st 113¾
4000 NYC&StL1stEx 110½	10000 T P 1st Rio Div 83¾
4000 do 110½	10000 do 84

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

50000 Tenn comp 45	5000 N O Pac 1st 86½
1000 La 7s cons 72¼	5000 do 86¾
5000 A7s LR&FS issue 94	3000 do 86⅝
6000 C&OistmSeriesB 89½	4000 do 86¾
4000 do 89⅝	5000 do 87
6000 Erie 1st 125	10000 N Y C & St L 1st 96¾
1000 H & T C 1st 105½	5000 N W s f 5s 100
1000 L&W Bconassen 101⅛	5000 N Y Elev 1st 114
2000 L & N gen mtg 6s 92	5000 Og R & N 1st 105¼
5000 M & O 3d deb 37	1000 R & D deb 61
1000 M U Tel 6s 74½	1000 R W & O x 5s 73½
3000 N P 1st 104½	1000 Tex P inc l g 57½
34000 NYLE&W n2d co 97	3000 Tex Pac Rio 83½

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

11000 Ark7sLRPB&NOis 31	3000 Mob & O 1st deb 82
10000 L R & Ft S R 35	5000 Mob & O 4th deb 32
25000 La cons 72¾	11000 N Y & St L 1st 96¾
54000 do 72½	14000 do 97
40000 Tenn 6s 41¼	10000 do 96⅞
10000 Tenn 6s old 42	5000 No West s f 5s cp 100
5000 Atch C & Pac 1st 93	1000 No Pac 1st coup 102¼
1000 CRI&P 6s 1917 cp 125¼	10000 do 102
1000 Can So 1st gtd 96	20000 NYLE&Wn2dcns 97¼
3000 do 95⅞	3000 do 97
1000 Cent Pac gld bds 113⅝	1000 Ogn R & N 1st 103¼
4000 D & R G 1st 107	5000 Ohio So inc 28½
5000 do 107¼	7000 do 28⅞
5000 do 107⅜	10000 Pac & Mo 2d 111
5000 D & R G 1st con 89	10000 R & D deb 60½
2000 Erie 3d 102¼	10000 do 60⅝
5000 E Tenn & G inc 40¼	5000 do 60½
10000 do 40⅜	5000 StL&IMArB 1st 109
5000 Gt Western 2d 99	7000 StL&SF2d ClassB 92¼
8000 H&TCentlst m lin 107¾	3000 So Caro 1st 101
13000 Intl & Gt N 1st 105½	15000 Tex Pac Rio 83½
2000 Kan Pac 1st cons 103¾	2000 do 83⅝
1000 M K & T 2d 7s 107	52000 do 83⅝
9000 do 107½	5000 do 84
10000 M K & T gen 6s 85	4000 Wab gen mtg 6s 84½
12000 M&StPistC&PWd 91½	3000 WStL&PIP&W1st 79
10000 M & St P cons 125	5000 do 107
5000 M & E 7s of 71 ......121¾	36 Fourth Nat Bank 123

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The following were the sales of stocks on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Am. Bell Tel.	50	182½	182½	182½	182½
Atchison	292	85⅝	86	85⅝	86
Boston & Albany	154	174	174	174	174
Boston & Maine	100	149	149	149	149
C., B. & Q.	250	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
Eastern	100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Fitchburg	100	125	125	125	125
Flint & P. M. pfd.	45	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Little Rock	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
M. H. & O.	100	73½	73½	73½	73½
N. Y. & N. E.	100	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
Old Colony	200	135	135	135	135
T. C. & St. L.	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Union Pacific	100	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
Second board—					
Am. Bell Tel.	100	183	183	183	183
Atchison	1190	85¾	86	85¾	86
Boston & Maine	50	149½	149½	149½	149½
C. B. & Q.	15	123	123	123	123
Mass. Central	5	3	3	3	3
M. H. & O.	100	73½	73½	73½	73½
Mexico Tel.	40	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
N. Y. & N. E.	50	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
Union Pacific	10	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Wisconsin Central	100	15	15	15	15

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

2000 C B & Q 4s 85¾	2000 Mass Cent 6s 26
1000 Denver Ex 4s 83	1000 N Y & N E 6s 104¾
2000 Eastern 6s 103¾	1000 N Y & N E 7s 115½
4000 Le'v'th T&SW 4s 75	1000 Pue & Ark Val 7s 115½
8000 Mex Cent 7s 74¼	2000 Sonora 7s 104¾
15000 do 74½	

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Bur&Mo inNeb6s 102	20000 Mex Cent 7s 74½
10000 do 102⅝	5000 do 74½
5000 C B & Q 7s 120	1000 N M & S P 7s 113½
5000 C & St P Dub div 103¾	1000 N Y & N E 6s 104¼
1000 Den Ex 4s 83	15000 T D & B 6s inc br 10½
1000 L R & F S 7s 105½	5000 Nor Pacific 6s 113¼
11000 Mex Cent 7s 74½	10000 Un Pac 8s S F 115½

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The market closed firm. The following were the closing quotations of the principal stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	59¾	60
Reading	27⅛	27¼
Lehigh Valley	63⅛	63¾
Northern Pacific	48½	48¾
Northern Pacific, preferred	85⅛	85¼
Lehigh Northern	39	39
B., P. & W.	18½	18¾
Compromise Mining	32½	35

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 4—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 101 3-16; account, 1⅛.

United States securities—Bonds, 4s, 123. Illinois Central, 47⅜; Pennsylvania Central, 61⅛; New York Central, 131¼; Erie, 41⅛; do seconds, 100; Reading, 27⅜.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased the last week £41,500.

Amount of bullion gone in £6,000.

Bar silver is quoted at 50½d per ounce.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Rentes, 79f 40c.

Specie in the Bank of France increased the last week 9,575,000 francs gold and 8,500,000 francs silver.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Mining stocks fairly active; Sierra Grande irregular, declining from 305 to 285, and advancing to and closing at 315; Robinson Consolidated sold at 140@135; Iron Silver, 230@235; Chrysolite, 145; Little Chief, 40; Amie, 17@18; Navajo, 850; Hall Anderson, 150 to 160; sales for the day, 130,445 shares; pipe-line certificates declined from 85⅝ to 84, and then advanced to 86⅝.

Caribou	1¾	Quicksilver pfd	38
Central Arizona	⅝	Silver Cliff	¾
Excelsior	1	Standard	6¾
Homestake	17¾	Sutro	⅛
Little Pittsburg	1	Robinson	1
Ontario	35¾	South Pacific	9
Quicksilver	8		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Quincy	63¼
Calumet & H.	252	Silver Islet	23
Catalpa	77¼	Osceola	32
Franklin	15⅜	Huron	1⅜
Pewabic	19		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1	Mexican	3
Alta	5-32	Northern Belle	9½
Best & Belcher	4	Ophir	1½
Bodie	2	Overman	5-32
Bullion	15-16	Potosi	1⅜
California	¾	Savage	27-32
Chollar	1¾	Sierra Nevada	3
Con. Virginia	⅝	Union Consolidated	4
Crown Point	¾	Wales	3-16
Gould & Curry	1⅝	Navajo	8⅛
Grand Prize	5-16	Scorpion	19-32
Hale & Norcross	1⅛	Mount Diablo	4
Martin White	3-	Albion	280

Alta levies an assessment of 25 cents.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Jan. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

Warren av, 313 ft e of Yager st, n f, 50x120⅝ ft, dated Jan. 2 (M. P. and A. C. Reed to Aaron B. Mead) $1,600

West Twelfth st, 241 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 3 (Bridget Cain to James Rogers) 650

The premises No. 13 Stevens st, dated Dec. 1, 1882 (N. S. Cushing to L. C. Becker) 1,200

Lots 1 to 10, Block 35, Elston's Addition (no plat on record) dated Dec. 28, 1882 (F. C. and T. M. Adams to Frank J. Williams et al.) 9,500

Ashland st, 108 ft e of Cypress st, n f, 20x119 ft, dated Dec. 16, 1882 (N. M. Baird to C. T. Donnelly) 2,300

Fulton st, near Sheldon, s f, 37 2-10x124 6-10 ft, improved, dated Oct. 27, 1882 (estate of Henry Young to Laster Le Grand Bond) 7,500

Oakley av, 143 ft n of Flournoy st, e f, 41⅝x94⅝ ft, dated Jan. 3 (Williams & Carson to Mary E. I. Pratt) 5,000

West Ohio st, 312 ft e of Robey, n f, 24x100 ft, dated May 11, 1882 (J. E. Young to William McMahon) 1,100

Fulton st, n e cor of Clinton's, f, 150x74¼ ft, dated Sept. 12, 1882 (C. O. and E. B. McCagg to Augustus T. Thatcher) 19,440

Same property as the above, dated Dec. 16, 1882 (Augustus T. Thatcher to William S. Eaton) 21,400

Prairie-av, 144 ft n of Twenty-fifth-st, w f, 20x125⅜ ft, improved, dated Nov. 24, 1882 (Amos C. Barstow to Estelle B. Taylor) 8,000

Swift place, 48 ft e of Garibaldi st, s f, 24x103¾ ft, dated Nov. 14, 1882 (M. and D. McCarthy to Harry Byrne) 2,000

Clayton st, 80 ft w of Morgan, n f, 25x94 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1882 (John H. Elliott to H. and P. Dufour) 600

Michigan st, 75 ft w of North Market, n f, 50x100 ft, dated Dec. 2, 1882 (Charles Mears to G. F. W. Rollar) 6,250

Leavitt st, n e cor of Boon, w f, 124x86 ft, improved, dated Sept. 25, 1882 (James L. Campbell to James A. Miner) 25,000

California av, 362 ft s of Twelfth st, w f, 20x150 ft, dated Jan. 4 (Thomas Dooley to Michael Dooley) 1,000

The premises No. 189 West Van Buren st, dated Jan. 4 (C. and J. S. Spears to Daniel R. Brower) 3,575

Stewart av, 120 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 14, 1882 (F. D. Hutchins et al. to Thomas D. Messier) 700

Stewart av, 48 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 12, 1882 (John Gunsenhauser to same party) 700

Division st, 233 ft w of Lake-Shore Drive, n f, 60x80⅞ ft, dated Nov. 24, 1882 (Margarette E. Dorman to Susie W. Dickinson) 7,500

Stewart av, 24 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 14, 1882 (R. W. and E. A. Spurr to T. Moynahan) 550

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 32 and 33 in W ½ Block 17, E ½ N W ¼ Sec. 30, 40, 14, dated Aug. 7, 1882 (J. M. W. Jones to Louis Kollmon) 500

Lot 58, in same block, dated Sept. 21, 1882 (same party to J. Miller) 275

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, 72 ft n of Fifty-first st, e f, 24x122 ft, dated Oct. 9, 1882 (James Hood to W. Rosmoser) 400

Tracy av, 112 ft n of Fifty-sixth court, e f, 48x117 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1882 (M. E. and C. G. French to Eli England) 700

Washington av, s e cor of Fifty-third, w f, 150x100 ft, with 107x100 ft near the above, dated Jan. 2 (Fidelity Savings Bank to Samuel Seeleman) 2,050

Ashland av, 215 ft s of Forty-seventh st, w f, 48x121 ft, dated Jan. 2 (W. S. Hinkley to Eliza Kennedy) 779

Atlantic st, n e cor of Fifty-second, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1882 (J. H. Haslett to Fourth Swedish M. E. Church) 1,300

South Dearborn st, 132 ft s of Forty-fourth, w f, 22x138 ft, dated Oct. 16, 1882 (D. Gilligan to Eliza Gilligan) 880

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Stave st, near California av, n e front, 25x111 ft, dated Sept. 18, 1882 (Henry Attrill to S. W. Hearn) 350

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were much more active yesterday, and generally stronger. There was a much better demand all round, which seemed to hinge largely on the situation in wheat, and that again hung on the tone of foreign advices with regard to crop prospects.

Provisions were more active and stronger. Pork advanced 20c per brl, lard 15c, and meats 7½@10c per 100 lbs; though Liverpool reported a decline of 9d in lard, and the local hog market was quoted 10c lower. There was a good deal of selling early in the day on local account, probably because of the above noted facts, and the offerings were mostly taken on outside account, some of the buying being to fill shorts put out on Wednesday. The demand was probably stimulated by the news of floods in Europe as affecting the wheat situation, which was expected to react on pork product. The effect was chiefly on the shorts, who filled freely. There was only a moderate shipping demand for meats. In reference to the big shipments of stuff during last month it was said that all of it has not gone into consumption, a considerable part having been put en route to the consumer. In the afternoon pork advanced 5c, except for May, and lard was firmer, while ribs sold 5@7½c higher.

Flour was quiet and easy in spite of the strength in wheat. There was little foreign demand, but one round lot was taken on export account. Bran and other millstuffs were in fair request, but easy, being in rather large supply.

Wheat was much more active and much stronger, advancing 2c on May and 2⅛c on the nearer futures, all closing strong at the top. Advices from Europe noted a better tone, with a fair demand, but against this was the fact that stocks on the other side of the Atlantic are larger than usual, which does not promote an increased demand on us. The situation seemed to turn upon the news of floods in Europe and the retarded sowing of winter wheat there which promises poorly for the next crop. This invited speculation, which has been waiting for several weeks past for a stimulus. There were more buying orders on the floor than on any other three days in a couple of months past, a fair proportion being to buy long, though the bulk of the purchases seemed to be to fill shorts. There was a fair demand for all the spot offerings at an advance corresponding to that in futures. On the afternoon call the market was ⅛@⅜c lower.

Corn was more active at a higher range. The market advanced ⅞c for May to 1⅜c for this month, and closed nearly at the top. Our receipts were much smaller, and many parties in the trade thought they will not soon rise to there recent volume, as there is not the same reason for rushing corn to the market that existed in December. The local trade was, however, rather bearish, it sold freely to numerous buyers on New York orders early in the day, but after this first unloading there was not much on sale. The current arrivals were the subject of steady buying, but at inside prices, the lower grades only advancing 1c, while No. 2 advanced 1½c, the proportion of the latter in the current receipts being small. It should be remembered that in former years we have usually had considerable quantities of old corn arriving at this date; now it is all new, which accounts for the smallness of the quantities of contract corn.

Oats were active and ⅛@⅜c higher in sympathy with corn. Trading in spot was light, most of the sales being made at ½c advance over the closing price of Wednesday. The advance on January and February deliveries, in which there was a fair amount of trading, was ⅜c, and May, for which there was a good demand at the close, improved ⅛c. Samples were relatively higher. Rejected sold at 31¼c.

Rye was quiet, with light trading in spot at 57c, February being quotable at 58c, April selling at 59½c, and May in settlement at 63½c. Samples were steady at Wednesday's figures.

Barley was quiet, the only trade outside the sample market being a sale of No. 2 for the month at 80c. No. 3 was quotable nominally at 49½c. Samples were in better request and a shade firmer.

The demand for stable and fancy dry goods, millinery goods, clothing, and boots and shoes continues light. Groceries were in fair seasonable demand and averaged steady. Coffees and sugars were rather easier. The demand for fish and dried fruits continues slack. Oils were generally steady. There was a light movement in dairy products at previous quotations.

Broom-corn is moving slowly, with most of the trading in the poorer qualities, the receipts of which are heavy. Eggs quiet at 28c per doz for fresh. Hops firm at the high prices ruling for the last month. Hides and tallow show a very light movement, with the prices of the former somewhat weak. Potatoes quiet and steady. Wool quiet. In seeds clover-seed again advanced, fair selling at $6.75 and prime being quotable at $7.00. Timothy seed was firm at $1.58@1.62 for prime, and flaxseed was steady at $1.20@1.21 in store and on track. In dressed hogs there was a better feeling, with sales at $7.05@7.30 for light to heavy.

Dornbusch says: The new entrance from the Sulina branch of the Danube into the main river was officially opened on Dec. 12, the steamer King Ermym, of Southampton, from Galatz, having been the first vessel to pass through. Capt. Kemp reports it to be an immense improvement on the old channel.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range Wednesday.	Closed Wednesday.
Spot	$16.75	$....@....	.....
January	16.75	16.75 @17.00	$16.97½
February	17.00	16.90 @17.15	16.15
March	17.12½	17.02½@17.25	17.12½
April	17.22½	17.20 @17.40	*17.22½
May	17.40	17.35 @17.60	17.55

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Spot	$10.10	$....@10.12½	$10.22½
January	10.10	10.12½@10.25	10.22½
February	10.25	10.25 @10.40	10.37½
March	10.35	10.37½@10.52½	10.50
May	10.60	10.60 @10.75	10.70

MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

S. ribs, part cu'd.	*8.45	$....@ 8.52½	*8.55
Do January	8.50	8.55 @ 8.52½	8.60
Do February	*8.60	8.65 @ 8.67½	8.75
Do March	8.72½	8.75 @ 8.77½	*8.85
Do May	8.90	8.95 @ 9.05	9.05

WHEAT.

No. 2 red, spot	95	96¼@ 96½	96½
No. 3 winter	87	....@ 88	88
Rejected winter	82	....@ 82	82
No. 2 spring	93½	....@ 95	95
No. 3 spring	77	....@ 78	78
Regular January	93¼	93¾@ 95¾	95¼
February	94½	94¾@ 96¾	96½
March	95½	96¼@ 97¾	97¾
May	$1.00⅝	$1.01 @ 1.02⅝	$1.02⅝

CORN.

No. 2, spot	49¾	50 @ 51¼	50¾
High mixed	49⅞	....@	51¼
Rejected	43	....@	44
New mixed	43¼	42⅝@ 43	43
January	43⅞	44 @ 44½	44⅝
February	48⅞	49⅛@ 51¼	50⅞
March	49⅝	49⅞@ 51½	50⅝
May	53⅞	55 @ 55⅝	55⅝

OATS.

No. 2 white	.....	....@	.....
No. 2 mixed	35	35⅛@ 35½	35½
Rejected	30¾	....@ 31½	31¼
January	35⅛	35¼@ 35½	35½
February	35⅜	35⅝@ 35¾	35¾
May	38⅝	38⅝@ 37	38⅝

RYE.

No. 2	*57½	....@ 57½	*57½
Rejected	*51½	....@	50
January	*57½	....@ 57½	57½
February	58	....@ 58	58
May	63⅛	63⅛@ 64	63½

BARLEY.

No. 2, spot	79	....@	80
No. 3, spot	50	....@	50
No. 3, January	50	....@	..

The following are quotations which are of ten nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 6.10 @ 6.20
Long clears, loose	8.50 @ 8.55
Short clears, loose	9.00 @ 9.05
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	9.00 @ 9.25
Sweet pickled hams (15@16 lbs)	10.25 @10.50
Bacon, short ribs	10.25 @10.50
Bacon, short clears	10.75 @11.00
Bocon, hams	13.50 @14.00
Mess beef	10.00 @10.25
Beef hams	17.00 @17.50
Choice to favorit brands of winters	5.00 @ 5.50
Fair to good brands of winters	5.00 @ 5.25
Good to choice red winters	4.75 @ 5.25
Prime to choice springs	4.75 @ 5.00
Good to choice export, in sacks, extras	4.00 @ 4.25
Good to choice export, double extras	4.30 @ 4.40
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50 @ 6.00
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	5.50 @ 7.00
Rye flour	3.62½@ 3.87½

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	47,657	23,750	24,119	24,339
Wheat, bu	82,514	30,611	14,552	29,441
Corn, bu	202,130	149,407	150,337	70,183
Oats, bu	123,122	63,364	71,73	21,172
Rye, bu	16,828	7,435	4,835	5,242
Barley, bu	66,529	36,730	38,428	16,243
Grass-seed, lbs	67,972	39,013	68,197	140,321
Flaxseed, lbs	719,930	834,670	215,400	590,056
Broomcorn, lbs	100,000	2,000	16,584	27,456
Cured meats, lbs	864,279	1,021,380	1,312,920	1,820,939
Beef, tcs	......	......	75	28
Beef, brls	......	......	38	100
Pork, brls	300	525	724	3,325
Lard, lbs	540,952	554,000	606,742	1,146,377
Canned meats, lbs	60	......	420	......
Butter, lbs	280,620	176,250	127,423	153,747
Dressed hogs, No	431	278	618	657
Live hogs, No	34,651	39,362	4,787	5,959
Cattle, No	8,777	6,736	3,980	3,147
Sheep, No	3,084	5,370	1,228	1,481
Hides, lbs	278,225	164,040	159,755	145,100
Wool, lbs	21,080	379,416	119,030	369,500
Coal, tons	11,650	16,786	1,505	4,161
Cheese, lbs	65,977	......	54,450	......
Lumber, m feet	976	891	2,284	1,973
Shingles, m	236	60	......	475
Salt, brls	3,786	3,188	3,044	2,199
Dressed beef, lbs	......	......	665,151	......

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 29 cars red wheat, 70 cars lower grades winter, 43 cars No. 2 spring, 21 cars lower grades (163 wheat); 28 cars contract corn, 198 cars new mixed, 121 cars other grades (345 corn); 26 cars No. 2 oats, 34 cars low grades (60 oats); 10 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do; 19 cars No. 3 barley, 10 cars lower grades do. Total, 610 cars, or about 340,000 bu. Inspected out: 3,091 bu wheat, 110,110 bu corn, 1,497 bu oats, 2,918 bu barley.

Rail freights were steady on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were nominally firm at 53½c.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 178,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 75,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 117,000 bu.

The following were the exports from Chicago direct to foreign ports (not including Canada) of the articles named during last week and the whole of last year:

Articles.	Week ending Dec. 30, '82.	Since Jan. 1, 1882.	Same time, 1881.
Flour, brls	11,850	329,985	254,451
Wheat, bu	......	1,531,750	3,150,733
Corn, bu	35,467	1,659,252	7,596,423
Oats, bu	......	45,166	2,304
Rye, bu	......	17,296	......
Pork, brls	250	19,717	18,820
Cured meats, bxs	15,103	301,505	527,908
Lard, tcs	3,092	145,622	285,146
Beef, tcs and brls	100	10,321	10,076
Tongues, brls	280	3,962	6,878
Butter, lbs	......	648,238	2,674,939
Cheese, lbs	2,600	9,806,228	13,949,651
Tallow, brls	......	4,918	12,004
Distilled spirits, brls	......	690	6,559
Oil cake, lbs	128,250	39,283,144	21,300,025
Clover seed, lbs	464,731	5,724,739	3,465,805
Flaxseed	......	1,128,733	......
Other seeds, lbs	391,672	3,441,154	6,791,463
Hops, lbs	......	......	......
Hides, lbs	......	220,525	222,855
Furs, lbs	......	......	......
Leather, lbs	1,730	20,570	21,300
Oatmeal, brls	1,475	38,758	36,338
Corn-meal, brls	375	13,614	46,923
Lard in brls & racks, pkgs	4,490	288,150	158,061
Misc'l pork, tcs and brls	......	3,641	18,221
Lard oil, brls	351	8,446	1,334
Canned meats, cases	4,494	204,830	162,267
Tobacco, lbs	......	377,415	128,831
Dressed beef, lbs	343,686	9,394,815	1,776,339
Stearine, lbs	......	......	......
Miscellaneous, lbs	39,610	5,455,536	6,637,876

The following are reported stocks in London:

	Jan. 1, '83.	Jan. 1, '82.	Jan. 1, '81.
Flour, brls	Not reported	130,000@140,000	210,000@220,000
Wheat qrs	420,000@440,000	320,000@330,000	230,000@240,000
Corn qrs	less than 25,000	50,000@60,000	54,000@60,000

The following are reported on ocean passage:

	Dec. 30, 1882.	Dec. 23, 1882.	Dec. 31, 1881.
Wheat and flour, quarters	2,325,000	2,400,000	2,875,000
Corn, quarters	130,000	100,000	280,000

The receipts of wheat at the points named, from July 1 to Dec. 1 for the two last years were as follows:

	1881. Bush.	1882. Bush.
Chicago	8,944,878	19,562,725
Milwaukee	4,849,175	4,367,119
Toledo	4,895,080	11,045,261
Indianapolis	3,513,200	15,320,675
St. Louis	6,349,934	15,460,000
Detroit	2,969,800	4,793,769
Totals	31,429,067	57,496,849

The following shows the receipts of flour, grain, and hogs at Chicago for the whole of the years named:

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Wheat, bu	34,108,109	23,541,607	14,824,990	22,345,885
Corn, bu	64,339,321	97,272,844	78,398,315	48,892,001
Oats, bu	16,692,428	23,490,915	24,861,538	26,350,459
Rye, bu	2,497,346	1,869,218	1,868,502	2,045,869
Barley, bu	4,903,563	5,211,536	5,695,358	7,416,644
Total	122,539,760	151,385,120	125,138,733	107,208,756
Flour, brls	3,309,958	3,215,329	4,815,249	4,370,081
Hogs	6,529,344	7,148,457	6,527,679	5,824,491

The receipts at Milwaukee for the same years were as follows:

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Wheat, bu	19,949,352	11,755,463	10,178,068	7,816,455
Corn, bu	1,359,624	2,161,567	949,075	2,037,800
Oats, bu	1,705,002	2,031,878	2,217,577	2,569,833
Rye, bu	856,124	869,211	677,148	494,306
Barley, bu	3,886,759	3,878,372	4,585,319	4,653,902
Total	27,475,921	20,697,331	18,608,111	17,563,526
Flour, brls	2,399,673	2,394,176	3,351,296	3,339,942
Hogs	639,527	637,513	640,408	648,764

The receipts of butter in New York from May 1, 1882, to Jan. 1, 1883, were 1,059,575 pkgs, and the exports 5,326,069 lbs, against 1,127,732 pkgs received and 12,920,758 lbs exported in the same time the year previous.

From May 1, 1882, to Jan. 1, 1883, the receipts of cheese in New York were 2,096,521 pkgs, and the exports 74,279,962 lbs, against 3,637,584 pkgs received and 113,170,960 lbs exported the same period the year before.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 475 brls and 201 sacks springs partly at $6.15@6.50; 125 brls and 500 sacks winters, partly at $4.35; 1,650 sacks low grades at $2.10; 50 brls rye flour on p. t.; 75 brls buckwheat flour (N. Y.) at $7.00. Total about 2,000 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 10 cars bran at $11.00 on track and $11.00@12.00 free on board; 6 cars middlings at $11.75@13.75 free on board; 1 car shorts at $11.00 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 5 cars and 21,000 bu No. 2 red at 96¼@96½c; 27 cars No. 3 winter at 88c; 2 cars rejected winter at 82c; 3 cars by sample at 93@96½c for No. 3 on track; 15 cars do at 75c for no grade, 83½@85c for rejected, 90c for No. 3, and 91c for No. 2 Turkish free on board. Total about 45,000 bu.

Call sales: 50,000 bu seller February at 96c; 25,000 bu seller May at $1.05@1.05¼.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 13 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 95@95¼c; 2 cars No. 3 at 78c; 6 cars by sample at 52c for no grade, 70c for rejected, and 80¼@83c for No. 3 on track; 8 cars do at 75c for rejected and 81@83c for No. 3 on board. Total about 20,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On call, 20,000 bu seller January at 95¼@95⅜c, 90,000 bu seller February at 96@96¼c, 50,000 bu seller March at 97½@97⅝c, 190,000 bu seller May at $1.02¼@1.02⅜.

CORN—On 'Change, 75 cars and 15,000 bu No. 2 at 50@51¼c; 62 cars and 11,000 bu rejected at 41@43c, the former winter receipts; 75 cars and 10,000 bu new mixed at 41@44½c; 5 cars new high mixed at 45@46½c; 27 cars by sample at 43@44c for rejected; 45@46½c for new mixed; 49@49c for new high mixed; 40@43c for cars on track; 109 cars do at 42@43½c for no grade; 44@45c for rejected (former at country point); 45@46½c for new mixed; 47@47½c for new high mixed; and 40c for ears. Total about 215,000 bu.

Call sales: 395,000 bu seller January at 51@51¼c; 195,000 bu seller February at 50⅝@50¾c; 170,000 bu seller May at 55½@55⅝c.

OATS—On 'Change, 16 cars No. at 35¼@35⅝c; 1 car rejected at 31¼c; 14 cars by sample at 35c for rejected mixed, 35@37½c for rejected white, 38@38c for No. 2, and 38@38¼c for No. 2 white on track; 48 cars do at 34@35½c for rejected mixed, 35¼@37½c for rejected white, 35½@38c for No. 2 (former at country point), and 37@38c for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 57,000 bu.

Call sales: 53,000 bu seller January at 35¼@35⅜c; 35,000 bu seller February at 35¼@35c; 110,000 bu seller at 38⅝@37c.

RYE—On 'Change, 9 cars at 57c for No. 2 in store; 2 cars rejected at 53c for rejected on track; 2 cars do at 53c for rejected and 57½c for No. 2 free on board; 2 cars rejected at 53c delivered. Total about 8,000 bu.

Call sales: 10,000 bu seller January at 57½c; 20,000 bu seller May at 64c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 9 cars by sample at 42@56c for No. 4 and 53@62c for No. 3 on track; 24 cars do at 45c for No. 5, 50@55c for No. 4, and 52@62c for No. 3 free on board; 7 cars do at 53@56c for No. 3 delivered. Total about 25,000 bu.

PORK—On 'Change 5,000 brls seller January at $16.75@16.95; 20,500 brls seller February at $16.90@17.12½; 33,250 brls seller March at $17.02½@17.27½; 4,000 brls seller April at $17.20@17.40; 41,750 brls seller May at $17.35@17.60; 3,500 brls seller June at $17.50@17.72½; 75 brls extra prime at $12.75. Total, 117,975 brls.

Call sales: 1,000 brls seller January at $17.00; 3,500 brls seller February at $17.12½@17.15; 4,000 brls seller March at $17.27½@17.30; 10,250 brls seller May at $17.55@17.57½; 750 brls seller June at $17.70.

LARD—On 'Change, 250 tcs spot at $10.12½; 3,750 tcs seller January at $10.12½@10.25; 10,250 tcs seller February at $10.25@10.37½; 16,500 tcs seller March at $10.37½@10.50; 1,000 tcs seller April at $10.52½@10.57½; 20,500 tcs seller May at $10.60@10.72½; 3,750 tcs seller June at $10.70@10.82½; 500 tcs seller July at $10.82½. Total, 56,500 tcs.

Call sales: 2,500 tcs seller January at $10.25; 1,500 tcs seller February at $10.37½@10.40; 1,500 tcs seller March at $10.50@10.52½; 250 tcs seller April at $10.65; 8,250 tcs seller May at $10.72½@10.75.

MEATS—On 'Change, 100,000 lbs short ribs cash at $8.52½; 150,000 lbs seller January at $8.55@8.57½; 150,000 lbs seller February at $8.65@8.67½; 300,000 lbs seller March at $8.75@8.77½; 300,000 lbs seller April at $8.85; 1,250,000 lbs seller May at $8.95@9.00; 50,000 lbs seller June at $9.05; 50,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at $9.00¼. Total, 2,350,000 lbs.

Call sales: 500,000 lbs short ribs seller May at $9.05; 150,000 lbs seller June at $9.15.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A good trade is reported at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	8½@7
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	2 @3
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—There was a fairly firm market, though a very quiet one, the high prices tending to restrict consumption. Fine goods are in small supply:

Creamery, fancy	39@41	Roll, choice	24@26
Do, fair to choice	35@38	Roll, poor to good	18@22
Dairy, choice	30@35	Packing stock	14@15
Dairy, fair to good	25@31	Inferior	12@13
Common grades	21@23	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—Remains firm. The light stocks induce a very confident feeling among holders, higher prices being looked for:

Young America	14 @14½
Full cream, Cheddar, fall make	13¾@14
Full cream, flat, fall make, 2 in a box	14 @14½
Full cream, August	11½@12½
Flat, slightly skimmed	9 @11
Skim, common to fair	6 @ 7
Low grades	3 @ 4

COOPERAGE—A shade firmer at $1.07½@1.12½ for country and city pork barrels, and $1.20@1.25 for lard tierces. Sales: 1,000 pork barrels at $1.10; 2,000 lard tierces at $1.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Stronger, with a sale of 1 car av 177 lbs at $1.05.

EGGS—Were steady at 25@28c, the latter for strictly fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. Trade remains exceedingly quiet and prices of imported fruits are not as firmly held as a fortnight ago:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 8½@ 8¾
Prunes, Turkish, old	6½@ 6¾
Prunes, Turkish, new	7 @ 7¾
Raisins, layers	2.10 @2.15
Raisins, London, layers	2.60 @2.70
Raisins, Valencia	8½@ 8¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.10 @2.15
Zante currants	6 @ 6½
Citron	17 @ 18

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Aldine	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13 @ 14
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9 @ 10
Apples, Southern, new	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	7 @ 8
Raspberries, new	35 @ 36
Blackberries, new	8½@ 9
Pitted cherries, new	25 @ 26

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	19½@ 20
Naples walnuts	13½@ 14
Pecans	9 @ 11

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5½@ 6
Virginia	7½@ 8¼
Red Tennessee	5½@ 6¼

GREEN FRUITS—Were slow and steady, apples being in good stock, mostly of medium grades. Choice would bring 50c@$1.00 above our highest quotations:

Oranges, Florida, per box	$3.50 @ 5.00
Lemons, per box	3.50 @ 4.50
Apples, per brl	2.00 @ 3.50
Cranberries, per brl	8.00 @13.00
Grapes, per lb	6 @ 7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.00 @ 5.00
California pears, per box	3.50 @ 4.50
California plums, per box	2.00 @ 2.25

GROCERIES—There was a slightly easier feeling, both in coffees and sugars. Other lines remained steady:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	18 @ 19
Java, choice Mandaling	26 @ 26
Maracaibo	10 @ 12¾
Mexican, prime to choice	11½@ 12½
Mexican, fair to good	10¼@ 11
Rio, fancy	10½@ 11
Rio, prime to choice	11 @ 11¼
Rio, fair to good	10 @ 10¼
Rio, common	8¼@ 9¼
Rio, roasting	7¼@ 8

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	6¾@ 7
Crushed	9¾
Powdered	9¾
Granulated, standard	9⅝@ 9⅝
Granulated, not standard	9⅛
A standard	9
A No. 2	8¾
Extra C	8½
No. 1	8⅜
Yellow	8

SIRUPS.

Corn	34@ 7½
Sugar	40 @43
Blackstrap	38 @53
New Orleans molasses	24 @25
	40 @65

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	20 @21
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	90 @ 94

HAY—Slow at Wednesday's quotations:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$ 11.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@10.50
Mixed	8.00@10.00
Upland prairie	8.00@ 9.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 7.00

HIDES—Dealers still report a dull market:

Green-cured light, per lb	8¼@ 8½
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part cured	8
Damaged hides	6½
Green salted, bulls	6½
Calf, per lb	6¾
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	12
Damaged dry	14 @15
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	11 @12

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—Scarce and firm at quotations:

Pacific Coast	$1.10@1.15
New York choice	1.10@1.15
Prime New York	95@1.00
New Wisconsin	95@1.00
Olds	90@1.00
Wisconsin, good to common	40@ 60
Olds	25@ 30

OILS—Carbon is still unsettled. Lard, linseed, turpentine, and other lines were comparatively steady:

Carbon, Elaine	15	Linseed, boiled	$ 55
Carbon, 175 test	10½	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	11¼	Sperm	1.40
Carbon, 110 test	11½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W. 150 test	15	Neatsfoot, extra	80
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	12½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	11¾	Bank	50
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	13½	Straits	54
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12¼	Turpentine	57
Lard, current make	88	Miners', white	64
Lard, No. 1	77	Naphtha, deo 69 deg.	10½
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 74 deg.	13½
Linseed, raw	50	Gasoline, deo 87 deg.	20

POTATOES—Steady at 65@70c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes sell at $3.50@3.75 for Jersey and $2.00@2.25 for Southern.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was firm, turkeys selling at 14@15c per lb for fair to choice, chickens at 11@12c, geese at 9@10c, and ducks at 9@12c. Prairie chickens sold at $6.00 per doz, quail at $1.35 per doz, mallards at $2.25 per doz. Venison plenty at 7@8c per lb for carcasses and 12@13c for saddles; rabbits, $1.00 per doz.

SEEDS—Clover-seed was firm and higher, fair seed selling at $6.75, and prime being quotable at $7.00. Timothy seed was firm, with fair offerings, prime commanding 1.58@1.62. Flaxseed was steady at $1.20@1.21 in store and on track, with light receipts. February delivery sold at $1.20 and March at $1.22. Sales were reported of 7 cars and 690 bags timothy seed at $1.54@1.65; 39 bags clover seed at $6.60@6.90; 15 cars and 10,000 bu flaxseed at $1.20 in store, $1.21@1.22 on track (the latter to arrive), and February and March as above stated; 4 bags red-top at 3c per lb; 1 car and 55 bags Hungarian, part at 85@95c, and the car on private terms; 30 bags millet at 70c.

TALLOW—Was easy at 8¼@8½c for prime city, 7c for No. 1 country, and 6½c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

WOOL—Continues quiet at quotations:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Fine medium (¼ and ⅜ blood)	35@37	Fine medium	27@30
Fine X and XX	33@35	Fine light	24@26
Low med. (¼ blood)	31@35	Fine heavy	20@23
Dingy, washed	27@37	Heavy, earthy, dingy	18@21
Coarse and common	28@30	Low medium	23@25
Good medium tub	33@35	Coarse	18@22
Coarse and dingy tub	30@33	Dead pulled	17@25
		Bucks	15@20

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following shows the condition of trade at the Produce Exchange Call yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, creamery extra	$ 39	40
Butter, creamery extra firsts	35	36
Butter, creamery firsts	30	31
Butter, dairy extras	33	35
Butter, dairy firsts	23	24
Butter, dairy seconds	20	21
Butter, packing stock	14	15
Butter, choice roll	18	19
Cheese, no trading		
Eggs, fresh	25½	26
Eggs, fresh, for February	25	27
Eggs, fresh, first half March	23½	24
Eggs, fresh, for March	21	21¾
Eggs, fresh, for May	18¾	19
Eggs, ice-house	15	16¼
Eggs, pickled	20	22
Potatoes, early rose, per bu	70	73
Potatoes, peachblows		
Potatoes, snowflakes	68	70
Apples, Baldwins	2.75	3.00
Apples, Baldwins, for February	3.25	3.50
Beans, hand-picked navies	2.27½	2.35

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,718	19,036	1,231
Tuesday	5,210	30,136	2,374
Wednesday	8,692	34,231	3,084
Thursday	6,100	32,000	3,000
Total	22,720	115,403	9,689
Same time last week	23,720	95,963	9,574
Shipments—			
Monday	19,713	83,434	3,989
Tuesday			
Wednesday	3,900	2,646	2,074
Total	3,980	4,787	1,228
	7,859	7,433	3,302

CATTLE—Yesterday saw another active day in this branch of the market. All classes of buyers wanted cattle, and although the receipts again ran up to pretty liberal proportions there was a firm feeling all around, and the advance gained earlier in the week was thoroughly sustained; in fact, for most descriptions sellers found it possible to get a little more than was paid on Wednesday for like grades. The advance on last week's prices amounts to from 15c to 40c, light and medium weight shipping steers showing the greatest change, and choice heavy cattle the least. Yesterday's offerings did not include any extra beeves, and there were few that deserved to be classed as choice. Common to good 1,050 to 1,350-lb steers made up the larger part of the supply. For these the ruling prices were $4.60@5.50. A few scattering lots went at $5.60@5.90, and L. B. Doud paid $6.12½ for four loads of choice ones. The market for shipping grades closed strong, with rather an upward tendency.

Butchers' and canners' stuff and stockers, as well as shipping grades, were in active request, and sold at as satisfactory prices as on any day recently. Sales of cows were at $2.25@4.55 for poor to extra. Stockers and feeders were wanted at $3.25@4.00 for the former and at $4.00@4.50 for the latter.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	1,448	$5.90	21	1,080	[illegible]
15	1,423	5.75	11 cows	1,097	[illegible]
21	1,362	5.70	15	1,143	[illegible]
21	1,360	5.65	14 stockers	1,029	[illegible]
15	1,393	5.65	49 cows	1,104	[illegible]
19	1,424	5.75	15	1,157	[illegible]
75	1,338	5.50	21	1,138	[illegible]
15	1,370	5.50	11 cows	1,140	[illegible]
64	1,364	5.45	15 stockers	1,118	[illegible]
21	1,385	5.40	21	1,058	[illegible]
15	1,372	5.40	11	1,058	[illegible]
17	1,354	5.40	21 cows	1,085	[illegible]
20	1,348	5.40	21 stockers	791	[illegible]
15	1,212	5.25	21	1,096	[illegible]
17	1,337	5.25	20	754	[illegible]
19	1,345	5.25	17 cows	748	[illegible]
21	1,343	5.15	14 cows	914	[illegible]
12	1,050	4.85	15 cows	772	[illegible]
71	1,041	4.80	14 cows	825	[illegible]
18	1,061	4.80	15 cows	798	[illegible]
21	1,112	4.75	15 bulls	1,085	[illegible]
17	1,119	4.75	21	1,112	[illegible]
16	1,033	4.75	21 cows	1,061	[illegible]
14	1,157	4.75	16 cows	1,043	[illegible]
18	1,170	4.70	22 cows	960	[illegible]
17	1,048	4.60	22 stockers	735	[illegible]
17	1,050	4.50	16 cows	961	[illegible]

HOGS—There was a dull and lower market for heavy and mixed hogs. Packers were slow in getting to work, and trade opened slow at a decline from Wednesday of fully 10c. This was the condition of the market up to near midday. Then buyers took hold more freely, and the later feeling was firmer, though sellers did not regain any of the lost ground. Light hogs were fairly active throughout, and firm, the supply not equaling the demand. The quality was pretty good. This is shown by the fact that the day's purchases of one of the packers, L. B. Doud, averaged 353 lbs and cost $6.33. The number of hogs left over was inconsiderable. The market closed strong at $5.60@6.20 for poor to best light, and at $5.50@6.75 for inferior mixed to choice heavy. A load of 400-lb hogs sold at $6.80.

At the Stock-Yards a good deal of earnest discussion has been called out by what THE TRIBUNE had to say on the subject of hog docking. Like every other question it has two sides, but as at present conducted the weight of argument is overwhelmingly against a continuance of the system. If honestly and intelligently conducted there certainly could be no valid objection to the practice, for it is clear that the buyer should not be required to pay the full price for piggy sows or stags. But the dockage does not stop there. Every day hundreds of hogs belonging to either class are subject to the 40 lbs or 80 lbs "shrink." For example, the packer buys a string of hogs in the morning at a certain price, and the latter sales show a decline in the market of 5@10c. The shrinker has it in his power to make the dockage heavy enough to cover the difference between the opening and closing prices, and often does it. If the seller "kicks" he is given the alternative of taking back his hogs. Evidently the only way to correct the evil is to abolish the whole plan. If because of the presence of one or more piggy sows or stags the value of a drove of hogs is depreciated to the extent of 10c, the buyer undoubtedly is entitled to the reduction, but it should not be in the power of a shrinking man who does not know the difference between a stag and a sawbuck, and who has only his own and his employer's interests to consider, to say how great the reduction shall be.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
59	408	$6.60	43	243	$6.10	33	228	$[illegible]
73	371	6.55	66	251	6.10	15	191	[illegible]
64	374	6.50	43	231	6.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	339	6.45	72	244	6.05	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
66	320	6.45	66	225	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	322	6.40	62	267	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	289	6.40	46	230	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	337	6.35	74	216	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
67	297	6.30	52	233	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
64	325	6.30	44	265	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
66	341	6.30	54	246	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65	302	6.25	121	255	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
64	337	6.25	117	219	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	325	6.20	79	258	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
68	263	6.20	62	214	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	311	6.20	109	234	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	281	6.20	61	250	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
62	323	6.20	43	187	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
70	231	6.20	57	259	5.95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
77	266	6.15	51	273	5.95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	298	6.15	43	201	5.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	212	6.15	125	220	5.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	160	6.15	44	196	5.90	29	183	[illegible]

SHEEP—The demand continued active, and, notwithstanding the large supply, there was a firm market for all grades. Between shippers and the local trade the offerings were all taken at $3.25@4.00 for poor to medium and at $4.25@5.12½ for good to choice.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
110	78	$4.00	56	118	$5.12½	30	89	$4.[illegible]
67	95	4.20	207	81	3.75	96	81	[illegible]
69	88	4.25	204	76	3.75	184	76	[illegible]
94	93	4.25	110	79	4.00	122	82	[illegible]
83	97	4.40	67	94	4.00	150	84	[illegible]
250	113	4.75	31	84	3.75	53	103	[illegible]
153	110	4.75	207	81	3.75	89	94	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 150 head; supply fair again and prices easy; shippers in light demand; exports, $5.50@5.75; good to choice, $5.00@5.50; common to fair, $4.25@4.75; good to choice butchers', $3.75@4.50; fair, $3.50; common, $2.25@3.25; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, none; common to fair, $2.50@3.50; good to choice, $3.75@4.50; extra, $4.75@5.00.

HOGS—Lower and weak; light grades, $5.60@5.95; packing, $5.85@6.15; butchers' and extra, $6.00@6.35; receipts, 11,600; shipments, none.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 730 head; none put on sale; firm feeling; dressed beef dull at $8.00@10.00 for common to prime sides; shipments, 1,700 quarters beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,670 head; active and higher; early clearance at $4.80@6.30 per cwt for sheep and $5.75@7.50 for lambs; shipments, 400 carcasses mutton.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,910 head; none offered alive; nominally firmer at $6.30@6.90 per cwt.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; lower and weak; native steers, 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, $4.80@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.10; cows, $2.80@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600 head; lower and weak; ranging at $5.50@6.10; bulk of sales at $5.75@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700 head; quiet and unchanged; $3.50@4.60.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 629 head; market dull at about yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,100 head; market active; Philadelphias, $6.60@6.75; Baltimores, $6.45@6.50; Yorkers, $6.30@6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,400 head; market fair at about yesterday's prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—HOGS—Quiet; common and light, $5.25@6.25; packing and butchers', $6.10@6.60. Receipts, 7,230 head; shipments, 1,145 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 5d; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 10d; Club, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn—New, 6s 6d; old, 6s 11d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s. Lard, 55s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear dull at 46s 6d; short clear dull at 48s. Pork—Prime mess Eastern dull at 80s; Western dull at 82s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 55s. Beef—India mess dull at 91s; extra India mess dull at 120s.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed new dull at 6s 5d.

The stock of wheat here on the 1st inst. was 3,000,000 centals, not 10,000,000, as previously reported.

TURPENTINE—Spirits dull at 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—Evening.—COTTON—Dull at 5 11-16@5 13-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,200.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 82s. Lard—American, 55s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 39s.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6⅛@6¼d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 4.—PETROLEUM—19¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Corn quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Better tone, more money asked. Corn—None offered. To arrive—Wheat—Better tone, more money asked. Corn quiet. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent in fair demand. Corn in moderate demand. Pork dull at 82s. Lard dull at 55s 9d. Bacon—L. C., 48s; S. C., 48s. Tallow, 42s 9d. Cheese, 66s. Beef, 130s.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Corn quiet but steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmer; held higher. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmer; held higher. Corn quiet. Paris—Wheat a shade dearer. Flour steady.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Speculation in wheat developed unusual activity on a decidedly buoyant and more or less excited market, the bullish temper of the trading having been unmistakable. No. 2 red, on the option list, having been advanced

ondition of trade at the Produces Exesterday afternoon:

	Bid.	Asked.
nery extra	$ 39	$ 40
nery firsts	36	38
extras	33	35
seconds	30	—
ng stock	12½	15
roll	16	19
rading	—	—
	27½	28½
or February	27½	27½
or March	27½	27½
or May	27½	27½
ne	27½	27½
ne	27½	27½
ry rose, bar lot	19	22
choblown	19	22
ywhakes	68	—
wins, extra	3.10	3.60
wins, for February	3.25	—
picked navies	2.27½	2.35

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
	2,718	9,656	1,226
	6,210	20,256	3,764
	8,652	54,651	3,804
	6,100	32,040	3,000
	23,720	95,303	9,074
ast week	19,718	89,434	3,982
	3,989	3,646	2,074
	3,350	9,787	1,228
	7,339	7,433	3,302

Yesterday saw another active day in of the market. All classes of buyers , and although the receipts across ran liberal proportions there was a firm feeld, and the advance gained earlier in the horoughly sustained; in fact, for most sellers found it possible to get a little as paid on Wednesday for like grades. on last week's prices amounts to from ht and medium weight shipping steers greatest change, and choice heavy cattle esterday's offerings did not include any and there were few that deserved to be hoice. Common to good 1,050 to 1,350 lb up the larger part of the supply. For ling prices were $4.05@5.50. A few sold went at $5.60@5.85, and L. H. Dowd paid r loads of choice ones. The market for ves closed strong, with rather an upward

nd canners' stuff and stockers, as well as ers, were in active request, and sold at. per prices as on any day recently. Sales ed $3.25@4.05 for poor to extra. Stockers were wanted at $2.25@4.00 for the former 0 for the latter.

CATTLE SALES.

Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price
1,148	5.75	22 cows	1,062	$4.00
1,424	5.75	11 cows	1,091	4.65
1,340	5.75	18	1,148	4.85
1,193	5.75	14	1,040	4.50
1,260	5.65	14 stockers	926	4.30
1,270	5.60	9 cows	953	4.30
1,238	5.50	17	1,000	4.50
1,322	5.50	12	1,128	4.55
1,270	5.50	21 cows	1,000	4.35
1,364	5.40	18 stockers	795	4.00
1,260	5.40	13	1,118	4.35
1,230	5.40	19	1,000	4.15
1,340	5.40	21 cows	1,000	4.10
1,349	5.40	21	794	4.00
1,312	5.25	14	1,000	4.00
1,387	5.25	20	744	3.90
1,243	5.20	17 cows	1,000	4.00
1,343	5.15	14 cows	797	3.85
1,193	4.85	14 cows	784	3.85
1,154	4.85	19 cows	1,000	3.85
1,135	4.80	19 cows	911	3.80
1,061	4.80	17	887	3.80
1,145	4.75	15 bulls	1,000	3.75
1,050	4.75	24 cows	853	3.65
1,119	4.75	24 cows	850	3.60
1,157	4.75	21 cows	1,000	3.60
995	4.60	21 stockers	889	3.35
1,000	4.60	16 cows	1,000	3.00
1,080	4.50			

ere was a dull and lower market for mixed hogs. Packers were slow in getting ey started and the inter feeling was firm. ers did not regain any of the lost ground. been fairly active throughout, and firm, ot equaling the demand. The quality was This is shown by the fact that the day's f one of the sickest in Dr. Doud's yard and was 56.36. The number of hogs left considerable. The market closed strong or poor to best light, and at $5.30@5.50 for ed choice heavy. A load of 60-lb hogs

k-Yards a good deal of earnest discusn called out by what THE TRIBUNE has to the subject of hog docking. Like every on it has two sides, but as at present conweight of argument is o erwhelmingly ntinuance of the system. If honestly and considered there certainly could be no on to the practice, for it is clear that the ot be required to pay the full price for ter stock, if the docking does not escape ay hundreds of hogs against which o much as a suspicion of belonging to be docked. It is to the advantage, for example, the packer buys a string of morning at a certain price, and the later ge in the market of half a cent. The t in his power to make the dockage h to cover the difference between the ortions, and often does it. This is the " he is given the alternative of taking Evidently the only way to correct the lish the dockage plan. If because of the one or more pigsy sows or stags the value hogs is depreciated to the extent of $ dockage is entitled to be made, it should not be in the power of a stripnot know the difference between es and stags, and who has only his own s interests to consider, to say how great shall be.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price
60	342	$6.10	38	303	$5.85
67	243	6.10	62	243	5.85
80	240	6.10	72	240	5.85
60	200	6.10	44	190	5.85
76	184	6.10	46	232	5.80
80	277	6.05	72	240	5.80
80	277	6.05	53	182	5.80
71	253	6.05	74	192	5.80
80	183	6.05	74	192	5.80
40	203	6.00	41	209	5.70
80	240	6.00	80	240	5.70
124	256	6.00	55	158	5.70
80	242	6.00	122	203	5.65
80	240	6.00	80	240	5.65
100	187	5.95	59	171	5.65
34	242	5.95	33	258	5.60
80	240	5.90	80	240	5.60
40	203	5.90	80	160	5.60
60	264	5.90	16	177	5.50
80	240	5.90	80	240	5.50
67	187	5.90	61	182	5.50
58	198	5.90	22	168	5.15
80	240	5.90			

The demand continued active, and, not- ng the large supply, there was a firm mar- rices. Between shippers and the local offerings were all taken at $5.25@6.00 for mm and at $4.25@5.12½ for good to choice.

SHEEP SALES.

Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
$4.10	56	97	$4.35	30	89	$4.40
4.20	207	81	3.75	90	81	4.40
4.25	304	79	4.00	135	80	4.40
4.30	70	80	4.00	193	76	3.30
4.40	85	94	4.00	51	80	4.00
4.75	97	81	3.75	95	94	4.00
4.10	207	81	3.75			

ST. LOUIS.

Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; 150 head; supply fair again and prices easy; lights demand; exports, $5.50@5.75; good to $5.50; common to fair, $4.25@4.75; good to hers, $4.75@4.50; fair, $3.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.25.

eceipts, 2,100 head; shipments, none; comon to good, $3.50@4.00; good to choice, $4.00@4.50; ex-

wer and weak; light grades, $5.00@5.20; $5.50@5.75; packers and extra, $6.00@6.25; ; shipments, none.

NEW YORK.

, Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 750 head; ers steady; feeling dull and lower; closing $6.10@6.00 for common to prime sides; shipquarters beef.

eceipts, 4,600 head; active and higher; ces at $4.80@5.50 per cwt for sheep and lambs; shipments, 400 carcasses mutton. eceipts, 3,800 head; none offered alive; at $6.30@6.40 per cwt.

KANSAS CITY.

ITY, Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; eak; native steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, $4.50@ 5.10; bulk of sales at $5.75@6.00.

eceipts, 4,600 head; lower and weak; range $5.10; bulk of sales at $5.75@6.00.

eceipts, 700 head; quiet and unchanged;

EAST LIBERTY.

ERTY, Pa., Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, arket dull at about yesterday's prices.

eceipts, 5,100 head; market active; Philas $5.65@5.75; Baltimores, $5.45@5.50; Yorkers.

eceipts, 3,400 head; market fair at about prices.

CINCINNATI.

TI, Jan. 4.—HOGS—Quiet; common and ch; packing and butchers', $4.10@4.45. Reshipment, 3,100 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

L, Jan. 4—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s;

heat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 11d; No. 2, 8s 8d; 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 4d; white, No. 1, 8s; No. No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn—New, 5d.

s—Pork, 82s. Lard, 55s 9d.

, Jan. 4.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long at 46s 6d; short clear dull at 48s. Pork— Eastern dull at 83s; Western dull at 85s. Western dull at 52s. Beef—India mess extra India excise dull at 130s.

ms—Mixed new dull at 6s 5d.

of wheat here on the 1st inst. was ls, not 10,000,000, as previously reported.

NE—Spirits dull at 28s.

, Jan. 4—Evening.—COTTON—Dull at id sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and American, 5,300.

s—Prime mess pork, 82s. Lard—Ameri-

NE—Spirits, 28s.

an. 4.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6½@6¾d.

, Jan. 4.—PETROLEUM—1894's, 6¾d.

ing were received by the Chicago Board

t, Jan. 4.—Wheat in fair demand and quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast— ter tone, more money asked. Corn— ed. To arrive—Wheat—Better tone, ney asked. Corn quiet. Wheat ited Kingdom and Continent in fair rn in moderate demand. Pork dull at ll at 58s 9d. Bacon—L. C., 46s; S. C., 48s. d. Cheese, 65s. Beef, 120s.

Jan. 4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Corn ader. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast— ; held higher. Corn—None offered. Corn ange—Wheat firmer; held higher. Corn —Wheat a shade dearer. Flour steady.

NEW YORK.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

k, Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Speculation in winter loped unusual activity on a decidedly more or less excited market, the bulls e trading having been unmistakable. No- ne option list, having been advanced through various fluctuations as much as 1½@1¾c a bu, and leaving off firmly at about the highest figures of the day; winter, for prompt delivery, also worked up about 1@1¼c a bu on a much lighter offering, checkbut business, though a good demand was noted for shipment and milling account. Spring held with more confidence, but very dull, though shippers evinced a little more interest in this class of stock. No. 4 red, early delivery, $1.16@1.16¼ new rule (mostly to local millers), closing at $1.15 bid; No. 2 red $1.12½@1.13¼, afloat and delivered, and $1.11¾@1.12 in elevator, closing at $1.11¼ bid, $1.12 asked in elevator; No. 3 red, $1.05 in elevator and $1.10 delivered; No. 1 white, $1.09, closing at $1.09 in elevator; No. 2 white, 96@96½c in elevator and $1.00 delivered; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.08; No. 2 red futures: January, $1.05¾@1.11, closing $1.10¾; February, $1.11¾, closing $1.10¾; March, $1.13@1.13¾, closing $1.13¼; April, $1.16¼@1.17¼, closing $1.17; May, $1.15¾@1.17¼, closing at $1.17¼. Corn—A much livelier speculative movement was reported in No. 2, which on the option list was further generally advanced on the January option 1½c, February 2c, March 2c, and May 3c; No. 2 bu No. 2 regular inspection, old crop, 67@67¾c, mainly at 67½c in elevator, closing at 68c asked and 67½@68c for do delivered. No. 2, new crop, nominal; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 3 futures: January, 60¼@60¾c, closing at 60¾c; February, 60¾@60¾c, closing at 60¾c bid; March, 60¾@61c, closing at 61c bid; April, 61@61¼c, closing at 61c; May, 61¼@61¾c, closing at 61¾c. Rye held higher on lighter offerings, but dull; Canada, in bond, as to quality, 66@71c. Barley more active at about steady prices; No. 2 Canada, 82@83c.

PROVISIONS—Though without remarkable activity and through the earlier trading in a more or less unsettled, but products have been worked to a more satisfactory basis for holders, partly as favored by the more encouraging drift of the market quotations from the interior, and especially through the late afternoon, leaving off quite firmly. A very moderate inquiry existed for Western mess pork for early delivery, leaving off at $18.25@18.50. Cut meats met with rather more inquiry, including pickled shoulders, in bulk, at 8c; pickled hams, 11¼@12c; smoked hams, 13@13½c; pickled bellies, 9½@9¾c. Bacon slow of sale for prompt delivery; long clear quoted at 8½c; sales of 200 boxes long and short clear, to arrive, on private terms. A restricted business has been reported in Western steam lard for prompt delivery, leaving off at $10.70 for contract. Futures: January, $10.68@10.75, closing at $10.68; February, $10.80@10.75, closing at $10.75; March, $10.90@10.85, closing at $10.83; April, $10.70@10.80, closing at $10.93; May, $10.83@11.00, closing at $11.00 bid; June, $10.95@11.05, closing at $11.07; July, $11.03@11.12, closing at $11.12; August, closing at $11.15.

TALLOW—In request, with prime quoted at 8c.

BEEF—Raw unchanged but quiet, on the basis of 6½@6¾c for lots for refining muscovado; refined as last quoted.

PRICE'S—A generally firm but comparatively tame market reported. The demand for accommodation on both and charter has been less urgent, checked in part by the advance asked by the steamship lines for early use, and of tonnage for chartering purposes. The sharp rise in grain values acted seriously to check the movement of both wheat and corn, even for British ports. Tonnage for tobacco, grain, and lumber met with a moderate inquiry—for grain to go forward including at the near-by ports. For Liverpool the reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 2s 3d@3s 9d, as to quality; corn, 5½d, and 1,000 qrs prime to arrive, 5½d; provisions, through and local, at 25s@ 28s, as to routes; local at 30s 6d@31s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Quiet at 10¼c@10 5-16c; futures barely steady: January, buller; February, 10.16@10.17c; March, 10.31@10.32c; April, 10.46@ 10.48c; July, 10.75c; August, 10.97c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 17,365 brls; exports, 10,000 brls; super State Western, $3.35@3.60; common to good extra, $3.50@4.30; good to choice, $4.40@7.00; white wheat extra, $6.25@7.25; extra Ohio, $4.50@5.50; Minnesota clear and straight, $5.00@6.50; patents, $6.00@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash, ½@1½c higher; options, 1c higher; receipts, 118,000 bu; exports, 31,000 bu; No. 2 spring, nominal at $1.08; No. 3 do, $1.03; ungraded red, 96c@$1.16; No. 2 do, $1.08; steamer No. 2 red, $1.07; No. 2 red, $1.11¼@1.12; No. 1 red, $1.16@ 1.16½; ungraded white, 95c@$1.14½; No. 2 do, 98c@ $1.00; No. 1 white, sales 55,000 bu at $1.09; No. 2 red, January, $1.05.00 bid at $1.05¾@1.06; closing at $1.10¾; February, sales 1,320,000 bu at $1.11¾@1.12¾, closing at $1.12; March sales 1,275,000 bu at $1.15@$1.15¾, closing at $1.15¾; April sales 40,000 bu at $1.16¾@1.17¾, closing at $1.17; May sales 504,000 bu at $1.17¾@1.17¾, closing at $1.18.

RYE—Demand fair and market firm at 60@65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and weak. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, 85½c; crude, 7@7½c; refined, 7½@7¾c.

TOBACCO—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 35@35½c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and weak at 27@28c for good to choice.

BUTTER—Dull and weak at 16@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western flat, 6@13½c.

LEAD—Quiet but steady; common, $4.75; refined, $4.75@4.80.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red 90½c bid. Corn quiet; mixed, 46½c bid. Oats steady; mixed, 36c bid.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—The long-expected boom in wheat here seems to have come at last. The market opened this morning at 94¼@94½c per bu for February options, about ½c above yesterday's closing price. It broke one of the cornerers a hard blow. Evidently the only way to correct the bulls' boom plan. If because of the one or more pigsy sows or stags the value of hogs is depreciated to the extent of $ dockage is entitled to be made, it should not be in the power of a stripper not know the difference between sows and stags, and who has only his own and his interests to consider, to say how great a shall be.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
$6.00	45	342	$6.10	38	303 $5.85
6.05	67	243	6.10	62	243 5.85
6.10	60	240	6.10	72	240 5.85
6.45	60	200	6.10	44	190 5.85
6.45	76	184	6.10	46	232 5.80
6.45	80	277	6.05	72	240 5.80
6.35	60	277	6.05	53	182 5.80
6.30	71	253	6.05	74	192 5.80
6.30	80	183	6.05	74	192 5.80
6.25	40	203	6.00	41	209 5.70
6.25	80	240	6.00	80	240 5.70
6.25	124	256	6.00	55	158 5.70
6.20	80	242	6.00	122	203 5.65
6.20	80	240	6.00	80	240 5.65
6.20	100	187	5.95	59	171 5.65
6.20	34	242	5.95	33	258 5.60
6.20	80	240	5.90	80	240 5.60
6.20	40	203	5.90	80	160 5.60
6.20	60	264	5.90	16	177 5.50
6.20	80	240	5.90	80	240 5.50
6.15	67	187	5.90	61	182 5.50
6.15	58	198	5.90	22	168 5.15
6.15	80	240	5.90		

The demand continued active, and, not- ng the large supply, there was a firm mar- rices. Between shippers and the local offerings were all taken at $5.25@6.00 for mm and at $4.25@5.12½ for good to choice.

SHEEP SALES.

Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
$4.10	56	97	$4.35	30	89	$4.40
4.20	207	81	3.75	90	81	4.40
4.25	304	79	4.00	135	80	4.40
4.30	70	80	4.00	193	76	3.30
4.40	85	94	4.00	51	80	4.00
4.75	97	81	3.75	95	94	4.00
4.10	207	81	3.75			

ST. LOUIS.

Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; 150 head; supply fair again and prices easy; lights demand; exports, $5.50@5.75; good to $5.50; common to fair, $4.25@4.75; good to hers, $4.75@4.50; fair, $3.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.25.

eceipts, 2,100 head; shipments, none; comon to good, $3.50@4.00; good to choice, $4.00@4.50; ex-

wer and weak; light grades, $5.00@5.20; $5.50@5.75; packers and extra, $6.00@6.25; ; shipments, none.

NEW YORK.

, Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 750 head; ers steady; feeling dull and lower; closing $6.10@6.00 for common to prime sides; shipquarters beef.

eceipts, 4,600 head; active and higher; ces at $4.80@5.50 per cwt for sheep and lambs; shipments, 400 carcasses mutton. eceipts, 3,800 head; none offered alive; at $6.30@6.40 per cwt.

KANSAS CITY.

ITY, Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; eak; native steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, $4.50@ 5.10; bulk of sales at $5.75@6.00.

eceipts, 4,600 head; lower and weak; range $5.10; bulk of sales at $5.75@6.00.

eceipts, 700 head; quiet and unchanged;

EAST LIBERTY.

ERTY, Pa., Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, arket dull at about yesterday's prices.

eceipts, 5,100 head; market active; Philas $5.65@5.75; Baltimores, $5.45@5.50; Yorkers.

eceipts, 3,400 head; market fair at about prices.

CINCINNATI.

TI, Jan. 4.—HOGS—Quiet; common and ch; packing and butchers', $4.10@4.45. Reshipment, 3,100 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

L, Jan. 4—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s;

heat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 11d; No. 2, 8s 8d; 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 4d; white, No. 1, 8s; No. No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn—New, 5d.

s—Pork, 82s. Lard, 55s 9d.

, Jan. 4.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long at 46s 6d; short clear dull at 48s. Pork— Eastern dull at 83s; Western dull at 85s. Western dull at 52s. Beef—India mess extra India excise dull at 130s.

ms—Mixed new dull at 6s 5d.

of wheat here on the 1st inst. was ls, not 10,000,000, as previously reported.

NE—Spirits dull at 28s.

, Jan. 4—Evening.—COTTON—Dull at id sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and American, 5,300.

s—Prime mess pork, 82s. Lard—Ameri-

NE—Spirits, 28s.

an. 4.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6½@6¾d.

, Jan. 4.—PETROLEUM—1894's, 6¾d.

ing were received by the Chicago Board

t, Jan. 4.—Wheat in fair demand and quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast— ter tone, more money asked. Corn— ed. To arrive—Wheat—Better tone, ney asked. Corn quiet. Wheat ited Kingdom and Continent in fair rn in moderate demand. Pork dull at ll at 58s 9d. Bacon—L. C., 46s; S. C., 48s. d. Cheese, 65s. Beef, 120s.

Jan. 4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Corn ader. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast— ; held higher. Corn—None offered. Corn ange—Wheat firmer; held higher. Corn —Wheat a shade dearer. Flour steady.

NEW YORK.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

k, Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Speculation in winter loped unusual activity on a decidedly more or less excited market, the bulls e trading having been unmistakable. No- ne option list, having been advanced mixed, 54@56c; No. 3 yellow, 56c; steamer, 57@59c; sail mixed and yellow, 60@62c; old ungraded sold at 60c; sail mixed, January, 61½@62½c; February, 61½@62½c; the day; winter, for prompt delivery, also worked up March, 61½@62c; April, 61½@62½c. Oats firm; mixed, 44@44½c; white, 46@53c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Lard quiet; kettle, $11.25@ 11.50; steam, $10.75.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet at 28c.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 31,200 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 17,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, 90@93½c cash; 93¼@93¾c January; 95½@97¼c February; $1.01¼@1.01¾ March; $1.03 April; $1.04¾@1.04¾ May; No. 3 red, 91½c bid. Corn higher; 44@44½c for cash and January; 43¾@43¾c February; 47½c March; 48½@48¾c May. Oats higher; 35¾@35¾c cash; 33¾@35½c January; 30¾@ 30¾c February; 30¾@30¾c May. Rye dull at 56c. Barley steady at 90@93c.

LEAD—Firm at $4.35.

BUTTER—Quiet; creamery, 33@40c; dairy, 28@33c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and better; $17.00 cash; $16.90 January; $16.87½ bid February. Lard nominal at $10.12½. Bulk meats dull; loose short ribs, $8.62½ delivered. Bacon dull; shortribs, 10c; short clears, 10¼c bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, 3,000 bu.

Afternoon Board—Wheat easier; 95¾@ January; 96¾c February; $1.01¾ March; $1.01¾ May. Corn slow and unchanged; 41¾c January; 46¾c February; 48c May. Oats easier; 33½c January; 30¾@30¾c bid May.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 4.—PETROLEUM—The market was very sensitive today, and, although the fluctuations were not heavy compared with those on recent occasions, they were frequent. Opening at 83¾c, followed by a sharp advance to 86c, and a rapid decline to 85¾c, there was further change just before the close, when there was a sudden drop to 83¾c, at which it closed. In the afternoon the opening figure was 84¾c, followed by a gradual advance to 87¾c, and a gradual decline to the close, which was at 85¾c; sales, 1,240,000 brls; total shipments, 62,966 brls; charters, 26,000 brls.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 4.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 85¾c; highest, 87½c; lowest, 83½c; closed, 85½c; shipments, 12,068 brls; charters, second and third, 42,658 brls; runs, 66,941 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged; certificates irregular; closed at 86¼c; refined, 7¾@7¾c. Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 4.—PETROLEUM—Opened this morning at 86c bid, dropped to 84½c, advanced to 85¾c, dropped to 83c, advanced to 85¾c, broke to 83½c, closed at 84¾c bid. In the afternoon the feeling was a little firmer on a report that the Shultz well was a duster, but later it weakened again. It opened at 86c bid, advanced to 84½c, broke to 83c, advanced to 85¾c, dropped to 83½c, advanced to 85c, declined to 83½c, and closed at 83c. Total sales, 2,110,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Stronger; family, $4.15@4.40; fancy, $4.75@ 5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; 99@97c. Corn stronger; 47½@47¾c spot; 50@50¼c January; 51¼c February; ear, 46@46c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; 3c. Rye stronger; 63@63½c. Barley scarce and firm; extra No. 2 fall, 69@72c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; $17.00@17.25. Lard—Quiet and market firm; $10.15. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 6.37½c; clear rib, 8.65c. Bacon steady; shoulders, $8.00; clear rib, $10.25; clear, $11.00. Whisky—Active and firm; $1.18.

BUTTER—Firmer; choice Western Reserve, 25c; choice Central Ohio, 20c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, spot or January, 99½c; February, $1.01; March, $1.03; April, $1.05¼; May, $1.07¾. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, spot, 52c; January, 51½c; February, 51¾c bid; May, 53¾c. Oats nominal; No. 2 spot, 37¾c; January, 37c bid.

Closed—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, spot, 98¾c bid; January, 99¾c bid; February, $1.01½ bid; March, $1.03¾ bid; May, $1.07¾. Corn and oats firmer but extremely nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, none.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Corn—New firm and active; high mixed, 45¾@46¼c; mixed, 45@45½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 37½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 56¾@57c. HIGHWINES—Firm; $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 57,800 bu; oats, 21,450 bu; rye, 2,300 bu; barley, 1,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 13,500 bu; oats, 30,875 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, 600 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4.—COTTON—Nominally unchanged; middling, 9¾c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter, 99@95c. Corn, quiet; No. 2 white, 46@48c. Oats dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. New mess pork, $17.25. Lard dull and unchanged; choice kettle-rendered, 12c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.13.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 14,000 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu; firm and higher; No. 2 red, 83@83c cash; 85¾c January; 82¾c bid February. Corn—Receipts, 26,000 bu; shipments, 30,000 bu; firm and better; 39¾@39¾c cash; 40¾c bid February; 41¾c bid May. Oats nominal

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 30@35c; dairy, 22c.

EGGS—Better; 25@26c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; 10,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth about $1.17¾. Corn quiet; car-lots ranging from 56@58c. Oats unchanged; no sales. Barley nominal.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn quiet and unchanged.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 9¾c; low middling, 9½c; good ordinary, 8¾c; net receipts, 5,300 bales; sales, 3,600; stock, 155,760.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; middling, 9¾c; low middling, 9c; good ordinary, 8 15-16c; net receipts, 8,214 bales; gross, 8,715; exports to Great Britain, 17,314; coastwise, 1,800; sales, 13,300; stock, 309,425.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Quiet at 9¾c; receipts, 3,600 bales; shipments, 3,148; stock, 97,225; sales, 3,050.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Unchanged; good demand; middling, 9¾c; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 2,700; shipments, 1,300; stock, 62,100.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—New demand better, with selections of stuff giving an increased volume of sales; cotton goods and prints in better inquiry, and a fair movement succeeded; in printed goods more doing: Cocheco extra fine satines opened today at 30c; fine satines, 32c; foulards, 10½c; cambrics, 7¼c; two grades satines rapidly cleaned out and sold to arrive; Cocheco, Windsor, and Eddystone fancy prints will be opened at 6½c; more doing in woolens and cottonades, but markets by no means active.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 4.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 48½c.

A LANDSLIDE.

A Woman and Her Two Children, Occupying a Cabin in Pennsylvania, Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan 4.—A conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reports that the wife and two children of Thomas Johnson, living in a cabin at the foot of a steep mountain in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, were killed yesterday by a land and snow slide. Johnson, who is a hunter, was absent from home. Returning in the evening, he was surprised to see a mass of snow, stone, and timber occupying the place where his cabin had stood. Unable to remove the débris himself without great loss of time, he hurried off to the nearest settlement and procured assistance. Four or five strong men worked with a will until nearly midnight before the roof of the cabin came in sight. It was partly crushed, and the single room was half full of earth and stones. These were hastily removed. In one corner crouched the wife and two children. All of them were dead. A large stone had struck one of the children on the head, crushing the skull. The others had apparently been suffocated, as no serious bruises were found on them. All that is known here of the family is that they removed from Virginia to Westmoreland County about three years ago. Johnson is nearly distracted over his bereavement.

THE KENTUCKY HORSE MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 4.—The horse market continues lively, and important sales transpired today. B. G. Thomas, Dixiana Farm, sold to Eastern parties a team, John B. Richardson by George Wilkes, dam Tullahoma by Almont, and Wegates, by Black Cloud, dam Joette; price for the pair, $3,500; also, a Lakeland colt, Abdallah filly, and Lacedealer, by Smuggler, out of Almont mare. Allan Bashford sold to Dr. J. A. Sherman, Freehold, N. J., a mare and two of her produce for $3,500. The mare was by Harrold, out of Pearly Letter, by American Clay, and a colt and filly by George Wilkes. Gus Strauss sold to J. C. Chase, Boston, Mass., Davis, b. g., half brother to John Henry, by Bullion, dam Lida Gaines, for $1,250.

Whittier Denies a Rumor.

John G. Whittier writes the following characteristic note in response to an inquiry as to the truth of a published rumor that a play from his pen was soon to be produced:

"My time will be lost in going in search of the 'drama' of the newspaper slip. I never knew of it before. It is a very foolish lie. The idea of a Quaker playwright is unspeakably absurd."

Mark all the belles that grace the ball,
Blonde or brunette, full-formed or slight,
And she, you'll find, transcends them all,
Whose teeth are the most pure and white—
Whose toilet never knows the want,
Of the victorious SOZODONT.

PARNELL'S CORK SPEECH.

Criticism of the Land Bill—Wicked Decision of the Court on Tenants' Improvements.

Disastrous Effect of a Tory Amendment—Rackrenting Still Going On—What Parnell Proposes.

Dublin Nation, Dec. 29.

Mr. Parnell was able, after several delays, to visit his Cork constituents on Sunday. He was accompanied to the Southern city by Mr. Sexton, M. P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. The reception given to the honorable gentlemen was of the heartiest and most enthusiastic nature. At Glanmire terminus Mr. Parnell was met by the united trades of Cork and presented with an address of welcome. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the demonstration of the day did not take place as usual in the park, but in Patrick street, opposite the Victoria Hotel, where Mr. Parnell and his friends remained during their stay in Cork. While the procession was marching to Patrick street the thoroughfares were densely thronged with people, who loudly cheered the Irish leader and his companions. Passing the bridge which has been named after him, Mr. Parnell stood up in his

THE STATE BAR.

Sixth Annual Meeting of the Legal Profession of Illinois.

Address of C. C. Bonney, of Chicago—Anarchists and Despots Foes of the Fraternity.

The Jury System of Illinois Ably Reviewed by Charles L. Capen, of Bloomington.

Subsequent Discussion—Juries Upheld as a Bulwark Against the Commune—Honesty vs. Prejudice.

W. L. Gross, of Springfield, Elected President—A Banquet at the Leland Hotel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 4.—The sixth annual meeting of the State Bar Association was called to order this morning by Mr. C. C. Bonney, of Chicago, the President. The attendance was not so large as was expected, not that there were few of the bar in town. The organization of the two Houses, the membership of which is largely composed of legal luminaries, and the stirring campaign on behalf of the Senatorial candidates prevented many who would otherwise have been present from attending, though at intervals some of the absent ones appeared on the floor for a few moments. Among those who answered the roll-call were C. C. Bonney, J. B. Leake, E. B. Sherman, H. B. Hurd, A. M. Pence, and Judge Valiette, of Chicago; Judge Edwards, Springfield; E. Callahan, Crawford County; Judge Moore, Kankakee; Charles L. Capen, Bloomington; Col. Robert Williams, Bloomington; O. F. Berry; Carthage; William Fuller, Clinton; Mr. McFadden, Quincy; Judge Higbee, Pittsfield; W. H. Barnes, Jacksonville; Judge Ripley, Effingham; Alfred Orendorff, Springfield; Harry Higbee, Pittsfield; Mr. Metcalfe, Edwardsville; Mr. Burnell, Springfield; H. Van Seller, Paris; Mr. Everhart, Cumberland; Mr. Pease, Springfield; Mr. Taylor, of Christian; and John Snigg, Springfield.

After the adoption of the report of the Committee on Admissions

PRESIDENT BONNEY

delivered his annual address, an abstract of which is as follows:

Mr. Bonney began by saying that no despot or anarchist is a friend of the legal profession, and that the tyrant would banish lawyers from his realm, for wherever they may be consulted and retained tyranny may be resisted and the oppressor brought to justice. The anarchist instinctively regards the lawyer as his foe, for it is the business and duty of the advocate to uphold the rights which the anarchist would overturn. The world owes more to its lawgivers and jurists than it does to its naval and military celebrities. A cannon-shot spends its force, and finds in the rust its consuming master, but a great thought bursting from the lips of an orator or flashing from the pen of a statesman takes its place in the intellectual firmament and shines on forever.

A VERY LARGE PROPORTION

of all the cases in the courts spring out of commercial or other business transactions; and it is doubtless safe to say that for every case that is settled by litigation the profession are called upon to advise in their offices in regard to a score that require no writ, trial, and judgment. For this multiplicity of cases neither people nor lawyers are to blame. The cases are numerous because the transactions out of which they arise are so vast in number, so intricate in character, and so important in the value of the interests which they involve.

NECESSARY REFORMS.

Mr. Bonney sums up his ideas of necessary reforms as follows:

1. Let the law declare that no one shall be heard in a court of justice except upon the condition of submitting both to do and receive substantial justice, without regard to any technicality or matter of form.

2. Let the law provide that if any suit be brought, or defense made without probable cause and good faith, the party responsible therefor shall pay, not merely some petty costs, but shall also pay the counsel fees and expenses of the other party, unless he, too, be in fault; and that if malice appear, exemplary damages may be awarded.

3. Let the law declare that whenever it shall appear that there is no probable cause for prosecution or defense, the merits of the matter shall be adjudged in a summary way, and the judgment carried into execution, unless the trial Judge, or a Judge of a court to which an appeal might be taken, shall certify that there is probable cause for staying the proceedings and reviewing the judgment.

4. Let the principles, pleadings, and practice of equity be extended to all civil cases, with a provision for trial by jury in cases within the constitutional guaranty of such trial. Every common judgment on a promissory note cannot be collected in many cases without a creditor's bill in equity, and if there be equitable defenses the chancellor must be sought. It would be better to commit the controversy in the first instance to a tribunal having authority to do complete justice between the parties. Much would be gained, and nothing of value lost, by such a change.

5. Let the law declare that no jury shall be provided or called in any case unless the party entitled to a jury shall, at least ten days before the term at which a trial may be had, or within the first ten days of the term, if the case was not docketed ten days before the same, file with the clerk a request for a jury; or unless the court shall for special cause direct that a jury be called.

6. Let the law declare that in cases of appeal, or writ of error, the exact questions on which the opinion of the appellate tribunal is required shall be distinctly certified thereto, and that a full transcript of the proceedings shall not be furnished unless for special cause it be ordered by the court.

7. Let the law provide that no judgment shall be set aside or reversed in any case, civil or criminal, provided it shall appear from the whole record that substantial justice has been done.

8. Take the selection of jurors away from political boards, and make the courts responsible for the purity and integrity of the jury system.

9. Give to the courts of justice a summary jurisdiction over proceedings relating to the revenue, or to public improvements, or to eminent domain; or the like, for the instant investigation and correction of fraud, oppression, mistake, and excess of authority.

The paper was listened to with the deepest attention, and at its close elicited a round of applause.

On motion the Chairman was requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication in the official report of the proceedings. A vote of thanks was also unanimously given him.

NOMINATIONS.

A committee was appointed to make nominations for officers, and, during its retirement, the Secretary made the usual financial and statistical report. On motion the association indorsed the bill now pending in Congress for the relief of the United States Court by the establishment of an intermediate Court of Appeals, and trusted that it would be speedily adopted.

The Committee on Nominations reported for officers: W. L. Gross, President; Albert Orendorf, Secretary; and J. M. Palmer, Treasurer, all of Springfield. The usual list of Vice-Presidents was also reported and unanimously concurred in.

MR. CHARLES L. CAPER, OF BLOOMINGTON,

to whom had been assigned the task of furnishing the address on "The Jury System of Illinois," was next on the program. Following are extracts from an able address:

I desire to call attention to the fact that the jury system bears but slight resemblance to its original character. Formerly none were jurors but those who knew the facts, were well acquainted with the parties and the circumstances, were witnesses simply aware "the truth to speak," whose duty it was to decide from personal knowledge, or from information acquired from one another in their deliberations, the merits of the controversy before them. The requisit qualifications for a juror then are inseverable objections to him now.

Again, jury system has never been praised, as far as I know, upon the ground that it was the most exact means of deciding the rights of the parties; the principal reason urged for it has been that it was a necessary safeguard against oppression; to protect the liberties of the people from Kings and Judges, who, created by and dependent upon them, were supposed to be subservient to them, rather than to guard jealously the rights of the subject. This idea underlies most of the encomiums the system has received, and often most justly. But this reason is not urged much now, and glowing tributes to it are mostly to be sought among past generations.

OUR JUDGES

are elected by the people, are responsible to them for the trust confided, and the instances have been exceedingly rare in our history where one of them has even been accused of betraying his trust. That our courts of chancery, admiralty, and probate have any tendency or inclination prejudicial to the well being of our people will not be claimed; whatever present perils there are, usurpation and oppression upon the part of our Judges are not among them.

As we open the statute-book to see who are eligible for the jury-box we are struck with the fact that, unlike every serious duty or employment in other departments of life, no endeavor to obtain men of any especial fitness, training, or competency is contemplated, nor is any distinction made as to the character of the case or cases to be tried. Indeed, it seems that the reverse is true, and that the chief consideration is to be paid to the jurors themselves.

THE PROBABILITIES

are the jury as finally selected does not represent the average intelligence of the community. The more important the case to the cause of public justice or to the parties themselves the more plainly does this appear. Men rarely go to the jury of a murder trial, exciting unusual public interest, to find a schoolmaster or the guardian of a ward's estate. This is true of our courts of record. In the more humble but still very important courts of the Justices of the Peace and of Police Magistrates in our cities and larger towns the average jury is too well known to require description.

THE DUTY IS SO IRKSOME AND UNWELCOME;

is considered neither as an honor nor a privilege by those competent to perform it; necessarily causes such interference with ordinary business, freedom, and pursuits; and is often so injurious to health, that it is only defensible under the plea of unavoidable public needs and welfare.

Besides the jury system is the most expensive that has as yet been devised. If requisit to the proper administration of justice, this consideration is entitled to but little weight; if not, it is important to consider that—with the time consumed in selecting the jury, the extra time required in presenting the case and making the closing speeches, the arguments upon admission and exclusion of evidence, the mistrials for various reasons, the failures to agree, the appeals taken to correct errors that may not have had the slightest influence in reaching the verdict, the mistakes made by the court in the hurry of the trial—the expense, both to taxpayers and litigants, is at least double what it would be if other methods were adopted. The delays rendered possible by our present system are great.

A PROPOSED REMEDY.

The plan of remedy that seems to meet with most general favor is that except where waived by the parties, each case to be tried by not less than three Judges, sitting together, and required to give reasons for their decisions; some advocate that one or perhaps two of these should be lawyers, chosen either on account of his or their special fitness for the particular case, or of men of high reputation for judgment and practical common sense, and then require all judgments to be unanimous. Either of these plans would be far preferable to the existing order of things; which of the two is the better could not perhaps be determined without trial. Our Judges have had such an extensive experience as to the litigation arising from the ordinary pursuits of life, that they are fitted even better than those engaged in those pursuits to know what facts are material to a controversy, and what bearing they have upon it; they are skilled by long training in sifting testimony and determining its reliability; in distinguishing fraud from an untruthful witness, bias from impartiality. They have access to books, and can ascertain what other courts have said and done in similar cases, and thus by decisions make the law a "rule of action" for the future.

IF, HOWEVER, THE JURY SYSTEM BE RETAINED,

no greater duty devolves upon this association than to determine what reforms are most urgent and what changes most imperatively required. The following are submitted very briefly as perhaps worthy of consideration:

1. Jurors should be chosen by a different authority than at present, and the standard of intelligence raised, every effort being made to exact the service of the best men and to prevent the selection of unsuitable and incompetent persons.

2. Provision should be made by which, in cases involving questions outside of ordinary experience, jurors having the requisit experience should, at the instance of either party, be put into the box: thus in controversies arising out of commercial transactions, a part at least of the jury should be merchants; in questions pertaining to machinery, machinists; to railroad management, men who understand that subject. The English plan is similar to this. It provides that the jurors thus called shall receive double fees, one-half to be paid by the party demanding them. As I have stated, jurors like these are rigidly excluded under the workings of the present system.

3. The anomaly of having jurors judges of the law in criminal cases should be abolished. As Lord Mansfield says in the great case of the Dean of St. Asaphs: "The cases are numerous of the thing and the eternal principles of justice the jury ought not to assume the jurisdiction of the law. . . . They do not know, and are not presumed to know, anything of the matter. They do not understand the language in which it is conceived, or the meaning of the terms. They have no rule to go by but their affections and wishes." It seems almost a contradiction of terms to say that a tribunal shall be the judge of the law of the case, and yet that if even a statute-book be examined by it during its deliberations one has intervened. (State vs. Patterson, 45 Vt., 308.)

4. The measure of punishment should, in all criminal cases, be determined by the court, and in civil suits, where punitive damages are sought for, or where the compensation to be allowed lies largely in discretion, the court should assess the damages. In all other cases the verdict should show how the amount is arrived at.

5. The jury should be required in all cases, when desired by either side, to find special verdicts as to all essential facts needful to reach intelligently the general verdict; and, in complicated cases, only those facts should be submitted to them, and the general result—the conclusion drawn from the facts found—determined by the court.

6. The right to take a case away from the jury by the court, where there is a want of sufficient evidence to sustain a verdict, if given, should be restored. It is wrong in such cases to compel a party to go to the Appellate or the Supreme Court for justice or to waste the time of a jury with it. This would tend greatly to fix where it belongs the responsibility which should be assumed by the Judge.

7. A discrimination should be made as to the character of the case. There are cases too trifling to demand the attention of thirteen competent men; there are others so complex and intricate that no jury under present rules could master and comprehend. [One serious objection to our present system is its lack of flexibility.] Many a jury has desired to render a verdict of the character of a sensible opinion by the Supreme Court of Vermont "This court does not sit to decide the ownership of a turkey." On the other hand, a jury is frequently compelled to pass upon a case off-hand that no Judge would consider himself competent to decide without a protracted consideration and study both of the evidence and the law.

Whatever is thought of these suggestions or of any of them, few will contend that the present condition of things should longer continue—certainly few who desire a pure and impartial administration of the established law. Doubtless proposed reforms would be entitled to greater weight if presented by one who believed the system an essential part of our judicial machinery than by one who believes its entire abolition is imperatively demanded, and that among a people who have their own laws to create their own Judges, and can at all times hold everything except juries to a strict account, there is little, if any, benefit, but numerous and great disadvantages, in the present system. At any rate, an earnest effort should be made to free it from some, at least, of the great abuses so frequently possible under it, and to render it worthy the respect and admiration as well of all our people as of the citizens of other States and of other lands.

A VOTE OF THANKS

was given the orator, and the paper ordered printed.

The special committee appointed to visit the American Bar Association's last meeting at Saratoga made the usual formal report, which was accepted.

After recess, S. R. Moore, Chairman, reported on behalf of the Committee on Legal Education. After reviewing the growth in material prosperity during the last fifty years, and sketching the frontier lawyer of the same period, he urged the necessity for a more profound legal education on the part of the profession, while, at the same time, he warned his hearers against rapid education. He thought the time had come when the bars should be put up against the admission of immature young men into the ranks of the profession. How to give the student a good foundation without overburdening him was the question. The student must have a thorough understanding of the elementary principles of the law. It is only on these that he can hope to build successfully. Antique law is now out of use, just as much as the stage-coach, and there is now no reason for the student cramming himself with the laws regarding the local customs of the time of Blackstone. He made a vigorous plea for striking out the legal surplusage which throws its tortuous changes over the commonest form of declaration. There was need of a more thorough study of constitutional law so as to properly qualify the lawyer for taking a part in the work of legislation.

GEN. LEAKE, OF CHICAGO,

next read a paper on "The Punishment of Crime in the National Courts," from which the following extracts are gathered:

The courts of the United States cannot exercise common law jurisdiction in criminal cases. The Government is one with expressed delegated powers. Whatever power is not expressly given or necessarily implied in order to make a given power effective is expressly reserved to the States respectively or to the people. The judicial power of the United States is vested by the Constitution in our Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judicial power is exercised under the same limitation as the other powers of the Government—viz.: that a jurisdiction not expressly given is expressly withheld. The judicial power granted by the Constitution to the courts when established is contained in the second section of the third article, the language of which, so far as it relates to criminal cases, was incorporated in the address by the speaker. The third section refers only to

THE CRIME OF TREASON—

a crime which, though defined by the Constitution and statutes, I believe an examination of the records of the court will show, has never been committed in this country. The power granted in such general terms was limited and restrained by the fourth, fifth, sixth, and eighth amendments to the Constitution

The history of the Federal judiciary system was next outlined, and Gen. Leake quoted the decision of Justice Story in ex parte Kearney, 7 Wheaton, 39; the decision of the same court in the case ex parte Gordon, 1 Black, 503, which was an application for prohibition; and the decision in the case ex parte Siebold, 10 Otto, 371, which was a case of habeas corpus; in which decisions the province of both the Circuit and the District Court in criminal cases was clearly defined, and the following points made: "The Supreme Court cannot entertain a writ of error to review the judgment of the Circuit Court in any case where a party has been convicted of a public offense. There has never been any jurisdiction in Circuit Court, until the law of 1879 was passed, to revise any decision of the District Court, and there never has been and is not now any such jurisdiction in the Supreme Court." "In applications for writs of prohibition and of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court, the court has always refused to do by indirection what Congress has not authorized it to do directly."

IN CRIMINAL CASES

the proceedings and judgment of the Circuit Court cannot be revised or controlled here in any form of proceeding, either by writ of error or prohibition, and consequently the Supreme Court has no authority to examine them by certiorari, and the only case in which this court is authorized even to express an opinion on the proceedings in a Circuit Court in a criminal case is where the Judges of the Circuit Court are opposed in opinion upon a question arising at the trial, and certify it to this court for its decision." "The only ground on which this court will give relief on habeas corpus is the want of jurisdiction in such court over the person or the cause, or some other matter rendering its proceedings void."

The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that this law does not authorize that court to examine the whole case. The Judges must state distinctly the point or points on which they divide in opinion, and the Supreme Court will answer those questions alone.

IN PRACTICE

the situation is about this: The District Court is always held by the District Judge alone. Since the law authorizing the Circuit Court to be held by either one of the Judges it has been of very rare occurrence that a Judge of one has been on the bench in the trial of a criminal cause. So far as I personally know the court is always held by one Judge alone, and that one the District Judge. This has rendered any other way of revising the rulings of this court in trials which have taken place from the foundation of the Government until March 3, 1879. The Government and the defendant alike have looked before the District Judge as the absolute and final arbiter. Since 1879 there has been a writ of error to the Circuit Court, which practically means the Circuit Judge, whose decision is final. There is no revisory power anywhere under the present laws, though of course if a Justice of the Supreme Court should sit with the Circuit Judge there might be a division of opinion, and in such case a question might reach the Supreme Court for decision. I doubt if

SUCH ABSOLUTE POWER

over the lives and liberties of men has ever been confided in any civilized country to a single man, as has been exercised by the Judges of the United States courts, when sitting alone, for more than a hundred years. Up to the present time it has been exercised with such discretion and humanity that its existence is scarcely realized. In almost fearfulness of their own power the Judges have been so careful of the rights of defendants upon either the trial or the motions for a new trial that I think the prosecuting officers imagine that they have more to complain of than defendants themselves.

WILL IT ALWAYS BE SAFE

to leave such power so vested? On behalf of the Government I think there ought to be the right to take the rulings of the District or Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court in some form for revision, even in cases where a defendant has been acquitted. It would of course have no effect upon the decision in that case, but it would serve to establish the law for future prosecutions of the same kind in all districts alike. As it is now the Government must accept whatever ruling may be made, accepting such uniformity as ... Judges themselves may arrive at by correspondence, consultation, and respectful consideration of each other's opinions.

It seemed to the speaker that the time must come when Congress must establish some tribunal inferior to the District Court for the final disposition of minor offenses, and nearer the homes of the people, than the one place in a district could be to all.

It was listened to attentively, and elicited a burst of applause.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

Mr. Sheldon, of Chicago, offered a resolution reciting the growing length of abstracts of title, and asking that the Committee on Law Reform suggest some means by which a change can be secured. It was referred to the committee.

The consideration of Mr. Capen's paper on "The Jury System" was then take up.

Mr. Pence, of Chicago, thought the present system was not acceptable to the majority of the bar. Every lawyer who had a good case was willing to have it tried by a Judge, but every lawyer with a bad case was clamorous for the jury, whom he hoped to hoodwink. He did not know why cases on the law side should be tried by a jury, and those on the chancery side by the Judge.

NINE-TENTHS OF THE CIVIL CASES

tried in Illinois are of a chancery character, and the judgment of the Chancellor is satisfactory to all parties as a general thing. There is no reason why all civil cases should not be tried by the Judges alone. The State Judges are the equals of those in the United States Supreme Court. In the olden times when the Judges were appointed by the Crown, the jury was no doubt necessary. But now the Judges are elected by the people and responsible to the people. To try cases with a jury is a costly thing, and what makes it worse is the fact that the jury has not the intelligence to give a just verdict in any complicated business transaction. If it were not advisable to give the power of determining the causes, then let three Judges be appointed. In the matter of

CRIMINAL CASES,

the abolition of the jury would prevent the conviction of persons, and at the same time would prevent the conviction of innocent persons and secure the proper conviction of the guilty.

Judge Edwards, of Springfield, was opposed to the abolition of the jury. The records of the Supreme Courts show that for one verdict given by a jury against the evidence, ten cases have been reversed by reason of erroneous instructions of the erring Judges. From time immemorial down to the present the right of trial by jury has been established in every Constitution, and he believes that, if the system were so bad as represented, some means would have been taken long ago to find a substitute. In his own experience, as a practitioner of forty years, he would rather submit the facts to a jury of twelve men than to

A JURY OF TWELVE JUDGES.

He did not have much confidence in experts. Every lawyer knew the value of expert testimony in medicine, surgery, and manufactures. There was a difficulty in the jury system. If the Judges would decline to excuse the prominent business-men better jurymen would be obtained, and the complaints about jurors would vanish into thin air. The business-men and the professional men seem willing that everybody else should do jurors' duty, and then when it is not well done they are bitter in their complaints. A jury of average business-men is as well qualified to pass on the facts of a case as any bench of three Judges. A better law might be enacted for the selection of jurors, and the Judges stripped of the power to excuse jurymen, except in rare cases, and then better jurors may be had. It may be that,

IN CASES AGAINST CORPORATIONS,

there might be prejudice on the part of some of the jurors. Mankind is not perfect, and it is not absolutely sure that the Judge may not entertain as much prejudice. It may be that improper persons do get on the jury, or that the jury is tampered with, yet in ninety-nine cases the verdict is founded on a true understanding of the facts. The right of a trial by an intelligent jury is the greatest of all human rights, and is the only way to do equal justice between man and man.

E. B. SHERMAN, OF CHICAGO,

believed that the trouble arose from the manner in which the jury law was carried out. The administration of justice always was and always will be imperfect. Many of its defects in the jury law arise from the imperfections of mankind. The jury system has entwined itself around the hearts of the American people, and it would be impossible to secure a constitutional amendment abolishing the jury. The people believe the system necessary to their safety, and they will never relinquish it. Confidence in the administration of the law is the corner-stone of free Governments. The people do not see enough of the Judges, do not rub up against them, and hence have not the confidence in them that they have in those whom they meet every day.

THERE IS A STRUGGLE IMPENDING

which in its magnitude promises to dwarf the late Rebellion. It is the conflict of capital against labor. Capital is aggregating all over this country, and among the lower strata of society a bitter hatred is being engendered against the rich. There is a Communistic tendency, and with the ballot-box in the hands of the lower strata have votes, and the time might come when they could elect the judiciary. Who then will stand between capital and Communism? The evils of the jury system can be largely corrected. The chancery scope could be enlarged, and the jurors would have less to do. Thus, with better jurymen and less demand for their services the objections would pass away.

Col. Vollette said that the jurors of former days were called into requisition because of the oppressive acts of the Judges. The Judges now are elective, and are responsible, and there is less need for jurors now than formerly. The lawyer who has a good case is always willing to waive the jury and allow the Judge to try the case and return the verdict. In the large cities, under the present Jury law, it is impossible to select jurors who have the capacity or intelligence to determine the complex questions of modern life; though, in his experience in the country, he never found any difficulty in securing a jury competent to try any case. He thought the jurors ought to be selected either by a commission or by the Judges.

MR. BARNES

wanted to know what was the standard of intelligence. As far as he was concerned, he would try no case before a jury of lawyers, preachers, or doctors. Skill in law-forms does not make skill in trying questions of fact. The juror ought to be honest, and so ought to be the voter. The statute prescribes certain tests, and these can be applied to every juror. It has been the jury system which has accurately defined the laws of evidence. Under the civil law all sorts of evidence was admitted, but now nothing except the most direct is accepted. In cases where the jury is waived incompetent evidence is frequently allowed knowingly. A continuance of this system for a thousand years would do away with the common law, which was founded practically on the jury-box.

At this stage the argument wandered off into a consideration of why chancery courts were established.

JOE MANN, OF DANVILLE,

said there were as many corrupt Judges and as many corruptible Judges as there were corrupt juries in the State of Illinois. There may be troubles in the administration of the Jury law. Possibly there is in Cook County, which seems to be always in trouble. There is now a proposition to take away from the jury the determination of the law. A man is put on trial for violation of the law. The court construes the law to the jury. One juryman says to another that he never so understood it, and this is repeated along the line of the twelve, and they naturally think that the defendant has only understood the law as they did. Under this state of things that jury could not find a conviction. The jury construes the law for the common people, while the court construes it for the lawyers. For this reason Mr. Mann was utterly opposed to taking from the jury the power to determine the law.

Judge Edwards rose to the question and gave a technical description of the reasons for the establishment of chancery courts.

JUDGE WHITE

believed that in rural districts there was no difficulty in getting good juries, but in the larger towns and cities he had no doubt of grave defects in the carrying out of the law. In complicated cases, where it is difficult to obtain a competent jury, the court should have the power to send the case to a referee to hear and determine.

Judge Moore, of Kankakee was bitterly opposed to the present jury system, and recited a number of cases wherein legal outrages were perpetrated on both plaintiff and defendant. He believed in the appointment of Commissioners to select the juries for the State courts, just as is the custom in the Federal courts. It had been remarked that we were in danger of the Commune. What a humiliating spectacle it was that this Government should allow that man Most to address 10,000 people in Chicago, denouncing the rights of property.

BAD JURIES

caused the transfer of countless cases from State to Federal courts. It was a hardship to many who could ill afford to transport witnesses and counsel from a remote country to either Chicago or Springfield. The prejudice of juries to corporations compelled the latter to seek the aid of the Federal courts to avoid being robbed under guise of a lawful verdict. Several of the country lawyers present spoke against the abolition of the jury system, and remarked that with more care in the selection of jurors there would be a diminution of the evils complained of.

A BANQUET.

This evening the association and a large number of invited guests, including many ladies, participated in a brilliant banquet at the Leland. Speeches were made by President Bonney, Gov. Cullom, Chief-Justice Scott, Senator Hunt, E. B. Sherman, Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton, J. M. Riggs, and others. Letters appropriate to the occasion were read from many prominent jurists who were unable to be present.

LOGAN AND SHERMAN.

A Bloody Battle Without Orders.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The somewhat vague allusion by Senator Logan in his opening speech in the Fitz John Porter case to the battle fought without an order from the commanding officer has created some discussion among officers of Sherman's army. It appears that most of them understand what the occasion referred to was. Gen. Logan when asked about it simply said: "See Sherman's reports." And Sherman, when asked about it, said: "No doubt Logan is well fortified with authorities," but disclaimed distinct recollection of the specific day when the great battle was fought by his soldiers without his direction. It was considered somewhat curious that both Logan and Sherman should manifest such aversion to discuss the matter more specifically. It seems that there is a personal reason for reticence in the case of Logan, which must needs be handled with great delicacy by these two gentlemen. Upon high authority it may be stated that the day referred to by Logan in his speech was the 22d of July, 1864, when the bloodiest battle before Atlanta was fought and McPherson was killed. In this connection a circumstance is related which shows why it is that Logan and Sherman speak so vaguely about this memorable day. It is said that on that night about 12 o'clock Logan withdrew from the field accompanied by two or three officers, and went to Sherman's headquarters, a few miles distant. He related to Sherman the occurrences of the day, and asked orders for the operations of the 23d. After he had told his story Sherman complimented him in the highest terms for what he had done, and told him he should command the Army of the Tennessee, which consisted of his own corps and two others. The order, however, for him to take command was never written, though from that day until the 28th, or five days, Logan commanded the army by seniority. Upon the 27th, however, Gen. Howard was introduced as commanding officer of the Army of the Tennessee and the superior of Logan and the other corps commanders. That midnight promise given by Sherman, ending as it did in bitter words between West-Pointers and the volunteers, is the key to their silence with reference to the battle without orders.

BISMARCK'S LITTLE JOKE.

The "Satisfactory" Workings of Parliamentary Institutions.

New York Times.

If Bismarck could cure his neuralgia, and would leave off his unfortunate habit of mixing champagne with his porter, he might rank as one of the brightest wits in Europe. Occasionally, even now, this jovial man, rising superior to his bodily infirmities and political worriments, convulses the world with some jeu d'esprit, which, when the laugh is over, leaves in the breasts of those who are fond of mirth a feeling of profound melancholy that a humorist so gifted should be wasted on a mere Iron Chancellorship. At the Emperor's New Year's evening reception Bismarck said one of his best things. "In the present condition of politics"—these are the words the cable attributes to him—"and now that parliamentary institutions are working satisfactorily, it would cause no misfortune to the country if I gave place to other men." There is nothing ludicrous in these concluding words. It is very solemn business when men like Bismarck begin to talk about retiring from politics. But the allusion to the "satisfactory" working of "parliamentary institutions" in Germany is side-splitting. This is a joke which will not be lost on the dullest junker, and it will cause a grim smile to traverse even the ultramontane features of Herr Windthorst.

The truth about parliamentary institutions in Germany and Prussia is that they don't work at all. They are like a clock that has been wound up too tight and will neither go nor break its mainspring; or, perhaps, more like two mules tied head and tail together. Both in the Reichstag of the Empire and in the Prussian House of Deputies there is a complete deadlock, a balance of forces between the Conservatives, the Clericals, and the Liberals.

GATH ON VANDERBILT.

His Proposed Donation of $5,000,000 for an Art-Gallery.

Various Points of Interest Concerning the Richest Man in America.

What He Is Doing with a Portion of His Immense Wealth.

His Intimates, His Peculiarities, and His Personal Characteristics.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Taking a ride on Saturday with a wealthy man, who has had close relations with the Vanderbilt family for many years, he gave me some interesting information, which I communicate:

"Have you heard anything," said I, "about William H. Vanderbilt considering the gift of an art-gallery to New York City?"

"Yes; it has not been put in the newspapers that I have seen, but he has mentioned it to a few friends. Upper Fifth avenue has been very beautifully built up, and Mr. Vanderbilt's new houses there became the signal for the most remarkable instances of private household construction in the New World. The beautiful cathedral in white marble, with the shields of the United States and of the City of New York set over its portals, is, of course, the centre of this lavish private ornamentation. In the rear of this cathedral the Cardinal has built his palace, also in white marble; and there you see Mr. Field's great square house, with one wing exteriorly completed, sheltering itself behind the cathedral. The Buckingham Hotel, with its elegant façade and the statue of the grand Duke of Buckingham over the portal, completes a third side of the cathedral. But on the fourth side is an ugly lot, comprising a whole square, with a high stone wall and an old oblong brick building, which is an injury to the avenue—not so much to the residents there as to the general brightness and beauty of the city, where Americans present their best fronts to strangers.

"Mr. Vanderbilt is not a professional philanthropist or present-maker. I suppose that it was the existence of this eye-sore which suggested to him a mild and agreeable form of benefaction. He has said that if this square, which belongs to the City of New York, can be transferred by some action of the city, under some pleasant compromise with the Catholic institution, he would

GIVE NEW YORK AN ART-GALLERY

which would more than match the gift of the Astor Library by the Astor family to this city. I think he has said that he would spend as much as $5,000,000 to put up the building and fit it with paintings worthy of the taste and wealth of New York City. But I would not be surprised if the people would themselves spoil this good intention by immediately instituting a series of criticisms and quarrels about it. They will begin to intimate that Mr. Vanderbilt only wants to improve his property. It is so easy to say exasperating things about a man with the crime of Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth that nearly everybody goes into training to get them off. You know perfectly well that it is of very slight consequence to Mr. Vanderbilt about the mere value of the lot on which his house stands. He is probably worth $200,000,000, and the whole square on which he has built is probably worth not $2,000,000. Our people ought to give a rich man like that a chance to expand his good inclinations by furnishing a genial and appreciative atmosphere for them to leaf and blossom in. The fact is, Mr. Vanderbilt's wife objected to moving from the old home several squares further down the avenue. She said they had house enough, and it was going to be more trouble and responsibility to have a larger house. She finally consented to let her husband built if he would put up on the same block a home for her married children. That is why Vanderbilt did not build in the middle of the square, and make a really great residence, instead of cutting up the square into two houses, connected by a colonnade."

"What has become of the hint Mr. Vanderbilt gave in 1877, or soon after his father's death, of erecting a hospital and

ASYLUM FOR DISABLED RAILROAD EMPLOYES?"

"Why, that is going to be done. It has never been out of Vanderbilt's mind. I would not be surprised if the pending year would see the institution built. I think it will be a larger institution than he at first intended, since his railroad system is much greater. His father had such an idea of a hospital for the New York Central, Hudson River, and Harlem Railroads. Since that time W. H. Vanderbilt has acquired property reaching to Dakota and Omaha. So I apprehend the institution taking in the necessity of all these railroads will be built. He has plenty of money, but he can get mad when he is taunted. The people ought to have the good sense to accept a man with Vanderbilt's wealth when his mood is gentle. He has the greatest opportunities in this country to confer benefits on his neighbors. Like all men of old Dutch stock—with a little Scotch in him, too, for I think his grandmother was Scotch—he is thrifty and close. Yet it is well to give him the credit for ideas like these. A great deal of the caricature of Mr. Vanderbilt in the illustrated papers is too hard, and some of it, in one paper at least, is paid for by a rival speculator, and comes pretty close to the head of blackmail."

"What are Mr. Vanderbilt's plans for the present?"

"He sails for Havana on the 6th of January, and probably remains away three or four weeks. He takes with him his uncle, Jake Vanderbilt, and his youngest son, George Vanderbilt, who is about 18 years old and unmarried. I think they are going to some springs in the interior of Cuba which are said to have a good effect on the stomach and intestines. About a week after Mr. Vanderbilt goes away D. O. Mills, who has been connected with him in numerous operations, also goes to Cuba. That will take away a considerable element from the bull side, and strengthens my notion that we are going to have a

VERY LAX MARKET HERE AFTER NEW YEAR'S."

While we were speaking we passed Mr. Vanderbilt's stables, in the rear of the Orphan Asylum mentioned as the site of his suggested art-gallery.

"How many horses has Mr. Vanderbilt?" said I.

"Ten. He has a model stable there, but no very extravagant number of animals. You will see a dozen to twenty better stables in New York—not better in their internal arrangements, but more stylish."

My informant then surprised me by the following statement:

"You are aware that William Vanderbilt has very little interest now in the New York Central Railroad?"

I said that it was the general opinion that he owned very near the majority of the stock, he and his connection.

"My information is pretty straight, I think," said my friend. "Vanderbilt has sold large blocks of the New York Central stock to Englishmen. In his recent frequent visits to the other side he has made a strong class of acquaintances, and has frankly said that he did not care to carry so much stock, even in the railroad his father acquired, as it embroiled him with the lobby at Albany, and made him the personal target for the inevitable quarrels that spring up between such a railroad and the numberless large cities through whose centre it passes. His frankness was more potential than artifice, and the English leaders gladly made purchases of large blocks of Central. Considerable interest in the same railroad have been sold to the Americans. Mr. Vanderbilt, of course, will retain the Presidency of the road, and it can be in his family as long as he likes, since all these new interests desire him to stay where he is."

"What other things does Mr. Vanderbilt possess?"

"Well, he is putting $6,000,000 at this moment into the State of Pennsylvania, building the railroad himself by advancing the money and taking the bonds. You know what this system of Pennsylvania road is. Primarily it is to get at both the coal and coke fields and share in that great feature of the business which the Pennsylvania Railroad is so strong in. Mr. Vanderbilt has also

INVESTED $10,000,000 IN THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

It is a very judicious investment. He stretches his arms wider, and grasps the grain fields which the Northern Pacific Railroad expected to control to a large extent, and delivers its freights to some other system of railroad than the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central. Mr. Vanderbilt realized nearly 100 per cent on the purchase of the Michigan Central Railroad. He got the stock at from 40 to 50, and it is now at above par. While he is not, in my judgment, a large holder of New York Central stock now, his position as President of the railroad is just as secure as if he owned it all."

"Who is the nearest individual to Mr. Vanderbilt in friendship and confidence?"

"Foster Dewey. He is a comparatively young man of rather juvenile appearance. He came from the interior of New York State, somewhere about Lockport, I think. He is a man of somewhat sporting propensities, willing to bet his money on elections, on a game of cards, or any other general contingency. But he is both acute and gentle. No circumstance ever happened to make him lose his temper. He is, therefore, a winning man with Mr. Vanderbilt, who likes his friends to be plain and strong, sweet and sharp, and to keep faith. Dewey goes with Mr. Vanderbilt on all his excursions, drives with him on the road, and he is also a rich man, though I think he gets no other benefit from Mr. Vanderbilt's company than to take chances with him. Vanderbilt often loses money like other persons. Dewey has to risk his along with his friend. Mr. Dewey not long ago made $1,200,000 in a Western railroad operation."

"Is Vanderbilt an educated man?"

"Not much. He can talk very well, however. His father was guilty of a gross injury to him by meanly keeping him on the little old farm within sight of New York and making him stay there

TILL HE WAS A MAN OF MORE THAN 40 YEARS OLD,

under the old-fashioned delusion that if you keep a child hungry he will deserve fortune better. Consequently, the time William Vanderbilt should have spent at college he had to spend throwing up hay and shoveling dung. He regrets the loss of better educational advantages, but he has picked up a good deal from intercourse and from the refining instincts of his wife, who is the best person that has ever entered into the family. She was, I believe, a clergyman's daughter, or something of that kind. Vanderbilt takes great pleasure in his family at home. They are as happy a family as their old Dutch ancestors in the valley of the Hudson River, where divorces were never known. Vanderbilt loses his temper sometimes, and can be very severe for a few minutes; but he rather regrets it afterward. I have heard men say that when Vanderbilt got mad he could make them feel meaner by his remarks than any other person in the world could do."

"What kind of children has he—his sons, for instance?"

"As to that, it is the current impression that the ablest son he has is Cornelius Vanderbilt. To that I enter an objection. I think it is a misfortune that Mr. Vanderbilt's oldest is not William K., who is less popular than Cornelius, but possesses more grit. None of the Vanderbilt boys have genius. Cornelius is entirely a person of routine, afraid to take the responsibility, and with decision only in ordinary things. He is a good young man, perhaps 31 years of age. Like all the Vanderbilt sons and sons-in-law, Conelius goes to his work and carries on his part of the estate and his enterprises. He has a rather happy manner of greeting people. William K. rather ranks as a snob. He is particular in his dress and address, not demonstrative, and governed to some extent, I think, by his wife, who is a Southern woman with a good deal of style about her. At the present time, for instance, Lord and Lady Mandeville are guests of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. But I think that Mr. Vanderbilt has more confidence in